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ANTIGUA

Report for the years
1955 & 1956

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1958

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PART I

General Review of 1955 and 1956

Visit by Princess Margaret

Undoubtedly the highlight of the years under review was the visit to Antigua of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret on the 14th and 15th February, 1955. The Royal visit had been announced some three months previously and all Antigua joined in the preparations for the reception of Her Royal Highness.

The first main event in the programme was a youth rally attended by some 10,000 children whose sustained cheering set the keynote for the demonstrations of loyalty and devotion to the Crown during the whole visit. Later in the day Her Royal Highness attended a garden party given by His Excellency the Governor to over 500 guests of whom approximately one-third were presented.

On the following day the programme included a country drive, a visit to English Harbour, lunch at Clarence House and a drive back to St. John's along the southern coastal road. Every village was *en fête* for the occasion, and it was generally agreed that never had Antigua been so gay and enthusiastic.

The last function to be attended by Her Royal Highness was a State Banquet at Government House, followed by an entertainment in the open air. The entertainment was truly Antiguan—"long ghosts", steelbands, local market cries and choral singing.

After the entertainment, Her Royal Highness drove through the decorated and illuminated streets of St. John's to the pier, and it was on this occasion that the good nature and orderliness of the Antigua crowd was most apparent. Although about 12,000 people lined the streets, effective control was maintained by one policeman using a loud-speaker in a patrol van. Thus ended the visit which has been a source of intense pride and great pleasure to all Antiguan.

Constitutional Reform

During the period reviewed there were further constitutional advances. The "Committee" system came to an end in January, 1956, when three elected members of the Executive Council were appointed as ministers. The first three ministers were Mr. V. C. Bird (Trade and Production), Mr. E. H. Lake (Social Services) and Mr. E. E. Williams (Public Works and Communications). At the same time the number of elected members serving on the Executive Council was increased from three to four, thereby ensuring an elected majority in that Council.

On the 30th June, 1956, the Leeward Islands Federation was abolished—85 years after its creation. Each of the former Presidencies of the

Leeward Islands became separate Colonies, administered in a manner similar to the Windward Islands, except that the Leeward Islands Police Force and Audit Department remain in existence. The main reason for the abolition of the federation was to enable the four Colonies to enter the British West Indian Federation as separate units with constitutions more in line with those of the majority of the other territories concerned.

On the 1st November, 1956, general elections gave a sweeping victory to the Labour Party all of whose candidates were returned. This resulted in the re-appointment of the former Ministers.

Civil Service

Revised General Orders for the Civil Service were published on the 1st July, 1956, and, after lengthy investigation and enquiry, the salaries of Civil Servants were increased by 20 per cent as from the 1st January, 1956. Concurrently with the introduction of the ministerial system, a Public Service Commission was set up to advise on appointments, promotions and transfers in the Civil Service.

Economic Affairs

The weather during 1955 and 1956 was generally favourable and due largely to excellent sugar and cotton crops the Colony's total recurrent revenue increased by 1 million dollars in each year. Efforts to find sources of additional revenue have continued during the period under review. Probably the most important economic development was the opening of the Industrial Development Boards' edible oil and stock meal mill at Cassada Gardens. The factory has been able to supply one-half of the island's requirements of edible oil, and a ready market has been found in the U.K. for the entire output of cotton seed meal. A new arrowroot factory was completed and expected to be ready to go into production early in 1957. Investigations have been conducted in conjunction with the Imperial Institute into the possibility of establishing a local cornmeal factory and an order has been placed for the mill. This project is being financed by means of a local loan issue of \$96,000. The loan prospectus was issued in December, 1956.

There has been a steady rise in levels of production and standards of efficiency in peasant agriculture. Whereas in 1953 the peasants produced one-third of the island's cane crop, in 1956 they supplied 40 per cent. It is gratifying to record that Mr. F. A. Brown, an expert on land settlement who was engaged by the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies to visit the Caribbean in 1955, reported that the Colony's attempt at land settlement was the best he had so far seen in the West Indies.

The development of tourism continued to receive close attention. To meet the great need for increased hotel accommodation the Government has decided that the construction of hotels must be given high priority, and until the position has improved all Government-owned sites with tourist potentialities have been reserved for hotels named and registered as such under the Licensing and Hotels Aid Ordinances.

The expenditure of the Colony in 1956 was estimated at \$6,966,343—nearly three times what it was in 1950. Over one-fifth was devoted to the social services and these accounted for the greater proportion of the increased expenditure in the period under review. Expenditure on social services in 1955 was approximately \$155,000 higher than in 1954, and in 1956 the increase was \$270,000 as compared with 1955.

Public Utilities

The efforts to solve the Colony's problems of water supply, roads and telephones have been energetically pursued. The vote for road maintenance and reconstruction was increased by \$42,000 in 1956 and Colonial Development and Welfare funds were earmarked to supplement this. Work on the installation of the new telephone system proceeded satisfactorily and it was expected that it would be put into operation in St. John's by the middle of 1957. The Government's water supply policy is to develop the wells of the island as much as possible, but catchments and storage of water will not be neglected. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$76,800 has been approved for the further improvement of catchments and storage in the Bendals Valley and \$310,536 was approved for the Colony's well-drilling programme. In the dry season of 1948 the water supply from all sources amounted to 75,000 gallons per day, while in 1956 the potential supply from wells alone was over 500,000 gallons a day.

Colonial Development and Welfare Assistance

Colonial Development and Welfare assistance towards the Colony's development programme has been invaluable. The Colony's allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the period 1955-60 amounts to \$3,264,000 and the various schemes financed from this source are being implemented as expeditiously as the departmental organisations permit.

Preserving English Harbour

The Society of the Friends of English Harbour, which was established in 1951 to restore and preserve Nelson's Dockyard in English Harbour, Antigua, and to improve its facilities for visiting yachts, achieved substantial progress towards the attainment of its aims during 1955 and 1956. During 1955 the Appeal Committee in the United Kingdom, under the chairmanship of Sir Bruce White, raised donations, covenants of money and gifts of materials to a total of £40,000. In the six years of its existence, the Society has collected a total of £32,789, of which £24,729 was collected in the United Kingdom.

In addition to the funds provided by the Society for yacht facilities, substantial help has been provided from a special fund set up to handle donations received from persons who have obtained copies of a water-colour drawing of the dockyard in the time of Nelson, by Mr. Louis

Reynal of New York. By the end of 1956, \$6,621 had accrued to this fund and prints of the drawing are still being sold.

Extensive repairs to the dockyard were undertaken during the years under review, and it is now proposed to convert the copper and lumber store into an hotel. Throughout the two years, ships of Her Majesty's Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy continued to render assistance in the repair of the dockyard.

The ancient powder house at Fort George on Monk's Hill, built overlooking Falmouth Harbour and English Harbour between 1689-1705, has been restored. During investigation into the early history of the Fort, excavation has been made in the ruins with the result that a collection of buttons and badges of 50 regiments of the British Army has been assembled and will be displayed in the Museum at English Harbour.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE following table shows the actual population of the Colony in 1946, when the last census was taken, and the estimated population on 31st December, 1955 and 1956 :

1946	1955	1956
41,757	52,454	54,228

Vital Statistics are given in Chapter 7.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

OF an estimated total of 9,000 wage-employed persons in the island during 1955 and 1956 the sugar industry provided employment for approximately 3,623 persons per week in 1955 and approximately 3,853 in 1956. The numbers employed were higher during the harvesting season than the out-of-crop period, being 3,953 as against 3,549 in 1955 and 3,982 against 3,684 in 1956.

The proportion of male to female labour in 1955 was approximately seven to five during harvesting. During the period under review about 19 per cent of the total employed in the industry were factory workers (practically all males) and 81 per cent field workers.

From returns submitted to the Labour Department the average numbers of wage earners employed during 1955 and 1956 in other industries were as follows :

	1955			1956		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Building (private small contractors included) .	266	—	266	233	—	233
Waterfront	326	—	326	277	—	277
Public Works, Utilities and Municipal	1,033	218	1,251	792	117	909
Distributive trades, Hotels and Minor Industries	505	340	845	540	376	916

No figures are available to show the degree of unemployment during the period under review, but it is estimated that there has been no appreciable change since the survey conducted in 1950 by the Director of the Labour Relations Institute of the University of Puerto Rico in collaboration with the University College of the West Indies. Although new avenues of employment have been opened, to the benefit of a number of workers, these have not been adequate to cope with the increase in the population and there is still, therefore, some measure of unemployment and under-employment, particularly during the out-of-crop period.

There are no free public or private employment agencies. The establishment of an employment exchange service for government workers only, which was approved by the Government towards the end of 1953, was not put into operation as a result of discussions between representatives of the Antigua Trades & Labour Union, the Administrator and the Labour Commissioner.

In most cases agricultural workers were gainfully occupied on their own plots during the days they did not work on the estates. This situation is more clearly understood when it is realised that approximately 50 per cent of the sugar cane reaped in Antigua is grown by peasants.

With the exception of a comparatively small number of female workers who entered the colony from Montserrat for the cotton harvest, and for employment as domestic servants, movement of workers into the island for the purpose of employment was negligible.

In view of the inadequate opportunities for employment in Antigua the Government participates in the recruitment of workers for employment in agriculture in the U.S.A. and in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. At the end of 1955 the number of workers in the U.S.A. was 332 and at the end of 1956 had dropped to 257. Recruitment of workers to St. Croix also continued during the period: 214 workers and 188 workers were employed by the Virgin Islands Corporation in 1955 and 1956 respectively.

Recruiting of workers for the U.S.A. and the U.S. Virgin Islands is supervised by the Labour Commissioner who attests each contract, of which the worker receives a copy. In regard to emigrant workers for the U.S.A., the terms of the contract are determined by the Regional Labour Board composed of representatives from all British West Indian Governments. In the United States the welfare and employment of these workers are watched over by the British West Indies Central Labour Organisation in Washington, which has a Chief Liaison Officer and regional Liaison Officers, acting as agents for the British West Indian Governments. The employment and welfare of workers recruited for the U.S. Virgin Islands are watched over by a Government officer who is seconded as a Liaison Officer to the Corporation which employs the workers. Under the work agreement between the employer and the worker, 20 per cent of the workers' earnings is remitted to the Colony to pay allotments to dependants and for payment to the workers themselves on their repatriation. In the case of workers recruited for employment in the southern and other states of the U.S.A., the amount deducted from their earnings and remitted to Antigua is 15 per cent.

The total receipts during 1955 and 1956 from the U.S.A. amounted to \$78,813 (B.W.I.) and \$144,259 (B.W.I.) respectively, and the receipts from St. Croix during the same period amounted to \$17,340 (B.W.I.) and \$23,189 (B.W.I.) respectively.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

A forty-four hour week for all workers in the sugar industry was established in 1955. This replaced the old arrangement whereby all workers, other than those engaged on shift work, who completed five-and-a-half days' work (44 hours) per week were entitled to a half holiday without loss of pay. In order that workers should not lose earnings as a result of this change, new basic hourly rates were fixed by dividing wages payable for 48 hours by 44. This resulted in an increase of approximately 9 per cent on the wage rates of the majority of workers.

In 1956 the following increases in wage rates were effected over the 1955 rates:

Sugar Industry	4%	Special Bonus on 1956 earnings
Waterfront workers	4%	
Employees of the Agents for British West Indian Airways	5%	
Yeptons Estate (Livestock)	4% to males 9% to females	
Civil Servants	20%	
Government non-established workers	20% to unskilled workers 15% to semi-skilled and skilled workers	
Farara's Aerated Water Factory	20%	
Antigua Distillery Ltd.	5-25%	
Mechanics at Geo. W. Bennett Bryson & Co. Ltd.	10-40%	
Antigua Electricity Board	20% to unskilled workers.	

Rates of wages paid in 1956 and average earnings in 1955 are set out below. Average earnings in 1956 are not yet available.

Wage Rates, 1956

Sugar Industry		Rate per day	
Field		\$	¢
Time workers—male			1.75
	female		.95
Factory			
Machinists		3.10-4.64	
Fitters		2.67-4.00	
Blacksmiths		3.20-4.64	
Carpenters		2.97-3.71	
Painters		2.86-3.10	
Welders		3.71-4.02	
Motor Mechanics		3.10-3.40	
Masons		3.45-4.90	
Turbine Attendants		3.20	
Firemen		2.62-3.11	
Unskilled—males		2.49	
	females and boys	1.43	

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Civil Servants	20%	
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Farara's Aerated Water Factory	20%	
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Wage Rates, 1956

<i>Sugar Industry</i>		<i>Rate per day</i>
<i>Field</i>		\$ ¢
Time workers—male		1·75
female		·95
<i>Factory</i>		
Machinists		3·10-4·64
Fitters		2·67-4·00
Blacksmiths		3·20-4·64
Carpenters		2·97-3·71
Painters		2·86-3·10
Welders		3·71-4·02
Motor Mechanics		3·10-3·40
Masons		3·45-4·90
Turbine Attendants		3·20
Firemen		2·62-3·11
Unskilled—males		2·49
females and boys		1·43

*Antigua: 1955 and 1956**Wage Rates, 1956 (cont.)*

<i>Government (non-established workers)</i>				<i>Rate per day</i>
<i>Unskilled Labour</i>				\$ c
Females and boys	.	.	Grade B	1.44
			Grade A	1.66
Males	.	.	Grade B	2.16
			Grade A	2.38
<i>Semi-skilled Labour</i>	.	.	Grade B	2.67
			Grade A	3.16
<i>Skilled Labour</i>				
Operators of self-propelled vehicles			Grade B	3.27
			Grade A	4.45
<i>Apprentices</i>	.	.	.	1.03-3.22
<i>Night Soil Workers</i>				
Scavengers—males	.	.	Grade B	2.16
			Grade A	2.38
females	.	.	Grade B	1.44
			Grade A	1.66
Washers	.	.	.	3.25
Lifters	.	.	.	3.49
Pit Diggers	.	.	.	2.47
Substandard workers—males	.	.	.	1.44
females	.	.	.	.97
<i>Motor Transport (Passengers)</i>				
Drivers	.	.	.	\$16.00-18.00 per week
Conductors	.	.	.	\$10.00-15.00 " "
<i>Distilling</i>				
Mechanics	.	.	.	\$26.00 per week
Truck drivers	.	.	.	\$17.90 " "
Firemen	.	.	.	2.42 per day
Unskilled labour (males)	.	.	.	2.09 " "
<i>Cotton</i>				
Picking	.	.	.	.04 per lb.
Cleaning	.	.	.	.02 " "
				<i>Sugar</i> <i>General Cargo</i> <i>Coals</i>
<i>Waterfront</i>				(Cents per hour)
Stevedores (coopers)	.	83		53
" (winchmen, gangwaymen)	.	97		61
" (tally clerks)	.	100		85
" (leaders)	.	125		79
				119
<i>Average Earnings, 1955</i>				
<i>Sugar Industry</i>				<i>Earnings per day in crop</i>
<i>Field</i>				\$
Cutters (male)	.	.	.	2.81
Packers (male)	.	.	.	2.59
(females)	.	.	.	2.21
Loaders (male)	.	.	.	3.42
Tractor drivers	.	.	.	5.98
				<i>In crop</i> <i>Out of crop</i>
Piece workers—male	.	.	.	\$2.48 \$2.29
female	.	.	.	1.67 1.21

The normal hours of work for the majority of daily-paid workers in the principal industries and services are eight per day and 44 per week.

Government non-established employees are given public holidays with pay, provided they would have worked for 44 hours during the week but for the holiday. They are also granted 12 working days' leave

with full pay per annum, provided they complete 240 working days in any 365 consecutive days from the commencement of their employment.

Weekly-paid workers in the sugar industry continued to receive six days' holiday with pay, provided that they worked throughout the whole of the crop. This holiday was granted at the termination of the crop.

Field workers, other than those paid on a weekly basis, engaged in reaping the sugar crop and who had been employed for a minimum of 20 weeks throughout the crop also continued to receive one week's holiday with pay. Other field workers on an estate payroll, except farmers, who completed 36 weeks' work in any year starting from 1st January were given a week's holiday with pay calculated on the average weekly basic earnings over the 36 weeks.

Apart from the holidays set out above all workers in the sugar industry were given additional holidays in 1956, by agreement between the trade union and the Employers' Federation, on the following basis:

Workers who had completed:

5 years' service but less than 10 years	2 days
10 years' service but less than 15 years	4 days
15 years' service or over	6 days

With the exception of essential services, such as night soil disposal and electricity supply, night work is still almost wholly confined to sugar factories, where only male adult labour is affected. A very small number of workers in the baking industry is also employed during the night.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

The following figures indicate the movements in the cost of living index (Base—August 1939=100)

Year	March	June	September	December
1955	288.5	296.0	297.2	295.6
1956	291.4	293.8	297.1	293.9

Changes in the prices of the principal articles of foodstuffs during 1955 and 1956 are indicated by the following:

Article	Unit	Price in cents (B.W.I. Currency)			
		June 1955	December 1955	June 1956	December 1956
Rice	lb.	14.5	14.5	14.5	14
Meal	„	15	15	13	14
Flour	„	12	12	11	11
Fresh Fish	„	24	24	24	24
Onions	„	22.6	23	21	20
Ground provisions	„	19.3	18	11	10
Grey Sugar	„	9	9	9	9
Butter substitute	„	62.6	69	64	64
Salted Fish	„	40	40	39	43
Cooking Oil	qt.	69	69	67	60

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In July, 1956, a second workers' organisation—the Antigua United Port Seamen and General Workers' Union—registered under the Trade

Union Act, 1939, and became representative of a minority of waterfront workers. At the end of 1956 its paid-up membership was 281.

The Antigua Trades and Labour Union and the Antigua Employers' Federation continued to represent the majority of workers and large employers respectively, and negotiated freely with each other on matters affecting their members. The Antigua Trades and Labour Union also negotiated with a number of employers who were not members of the Federation.

There were two stoppages of work in 1955. The first arose in the cotton industry as a result of a rumour amongst cotton pickers that there had been an increase in the selling price of cotton without a corresponding increase being given by employers in the wages of workers in the industry. A joint meeting was held on the day of the stoppage between representatives of the employers and workers, under the chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner, and work was resumed on the following day. The number of man-days lost as a result of this stoppage was 650.

The second stoppage arose as a result of the refusal of the employees of Tomlinsons Workshop, a workshop which repairs and maintains equipment for the Antigua Syndicate Estates Ltd., to work with a non-unionist employee who refused to become a member of the Trade Union because of his religious convictions. This stoppage was of short duration as the non-unionist employee resigned. The number of man-days lost was 19.

Industrial peace was further marred in 1955 as a result of the dismissal with one week's pay in lieu of notice of a drug store employee. Direct representations by the Antigua Trades & Labour Union, of which the dismissed employee was a member, having failed to bring about a settlement, the Labour Commissioner was asked by the Trade Union to intervene. Conciliatory action by the Labour Commissioner also failed to bring about a settlement and, at the request of the Trade Union, a board of inquiry was appointed by the Acting Governor. Counsel for the employer, however, formally objected to the board's authority and sought, and was granted, permission to withdraw from the inquiry. The employer took no further part in the proceedings. In its report the board expressed the opinion that there was no moral justification for the dismissal of the employee and recommended that the employer be asked to pay the employee a sum equivalent to 13 weeks' wages as compensation for her dismissal. The board's report was communicated confidentially to both parties to the dispute. The parties were also informed that the Acting Governor agreed generally with the recommendations of the board. The employer disregarded the communication and the Administrator caused the report to be published in the local press. On the following day the employer's business premises were picketed. Legal steps were taken by the employer and several suits were filed against the Union. The Supreme Court awarded the employer damages of £80 and granted an injunction restraining the Union from picketing the business premises. Judgement was delivered on the 3rd

Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

January, 1956, and was followed by a two-day strike of many workers, including those of the Sugar Factory and daily-paid workers in Government Departments. A number of shops were closed. The Union appealed unsuccessfully against the judgement of the Supreme Court.

In spite of the tension brought about by the deterioration of relationships between the Union and the proprietor of this establishment, who is not a member of the Antigua Employers' Federation, the relationship between the Trade Union and other employers was not adversely affected and continued to be satisfactory throughout the rest of the period reviewed.

Works Committees set up in the various undertakings continued to function satisfactorily.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

In 1955, 21 accidents which resulted in loss of time were reported. Returns submitted to the Labour Department showed that compensation paid by employers during 1955 was as follows:

<i>Employer</i>	<i>No. of Claims 1955</i>	<i>Amount of Compensation</i>
Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd. .	20	\$397.40
Antigua Distillery Ltd. .	14	179.87
Antigua Syndicate Estates Ltd. .	86	1,842.36
Government Departments .	135	2,976.96
General Merchants and Shipping	62	789.76
	<hr/> 317	<hr/> \$6,186.35

The Antigua Sugar Factory maintained its membership of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. The literature and posters distributed to the employers through this Society, and the work done by the Factory's Safety Committee, which met regularly during the period, contributed largely to reducing the number of accidents and dangerous occurrences.

The well-equipped clinic staffed by a full-time qualified dispenser was also maintained by the factory. This clinic was visited regularly by a medical officer, and employees availed themselves of the services provided. Five hundred and eighty-one cases, 111 of which were occupational, and 533 cases, 180 of which were occupational, received medical attention in 1955 and 1956 respectively. In addition, workers were given regular Kahn tests and inoculation against typhoid.

Workers at the factory continued to use the canteen which was established on the premises. The playing field for workers was maintained and a football team, which competed with other teams, was formed in 1956.

In the smaller factories and workshops certain essential welfare facilities were still lacking. In some cases, however, first-aid facilities were provided, but it is to be hoped that steps will be taken by the management of these concerns to improve facilities.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

A workmen's compensation Act, No. 24 of 1956, was passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Governor towards the end of 1956. The purpose of this Act is to repeal and replace the old Workmen's Compensation Act of 1937. It had not yet come into effect, however, at the end of 1956.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Industrial Training Committee, which was set up by Government in 1954 to institute, on a voluntary basis, a system of apprenticeship for training on the job and of technical training by evening classes for certain types of apprentices, met regularly.

The Government provided £830 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to cover expenses in connection with the theoretical training of apprentices; books for apprentices were purchased, and evening classes in arithmetic, algebra and geometry for indentured apprentices were begun on the 2nd October, 1956.

Before the establishment of the Industrial Training Committee there were no indentured apprentices in the Colony and it was decided therefore to indenture those who had been engaged prior to the appointment of the Committee. Fifteen apprentices employed by the Antigua Sugar Factory and 14 employed by Tomlinsons Workshop were accordingly indentured in 1955, in addition to apprentices indentured in 1954.

Agreement has been reached with recognised employers whereby the selection of apprentices for employment in their establishments will, in future, be made by the Committee. Arrangements have accordingly been made for persons seeking training as apprentices to submit applications to the Industrial Training Committee. Periodic tests were given to determine suitable candidates for training.

Following discussions with the Antigua Trades and Labour Union and heads of certain Government Departments, a committee comprising representatives of employers and workers, the Inspector of Schools, the Social Welfare Officer and a number of ladies in the community was set up under the chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner in 1955 to organise the training of domestic workers. The committee held several meetings and in September, 1955, a six-month course in cookery, nutrition, housewifery and home management, laundry and needlework, home nursing and child care was arranged for 40 already employed as domestic workers. The benefits of this course, in which trainees and employers showed a keen interest, were so apparent that a similar one was held in 1956.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE and Expenditure in 1955 and 1956 are shown below:

	1955 \$ (Actual)	1956 \$ (Estimated)
REVENUE		
Customs	1,343,734	1,314,005
Port and Harbour	33,814	28,000
Internal Revenue	523,634	842,146
Fees of Court, Office, etc.	2,172,074	3,093,773
Post Office and Telephone	175,261	246,750
Rents—Government Property	6,405	6,462
Interest	35,364	28,146
Miscellaneous	49,940	71,300
Housing and Land Settlement	42,398	41,877
Railway Extension Scheme	3,005	4,406
Total Recurrent Revenue	4,385,629	5,676,865
Land Sales	7,138	813
Grant-in-aid	1,215,221	779,763
Reserved Items	—	5,656
Special	—	7,822
Federal Revenue.	—	7,470
Total Local Revenue	5,607,988	6,478,389
Development and Welfare Schemes	374,027	487,954
TOTAL REVENUE	\$5,982,015	\$6,966,343
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	130,481	161,529
Public Debt	37,549	39,480
Pensions	85,376	96,202
Federal Contribution	302,171	160,417
Governor	—	24,518
Audit	—	10,827
Barbuda	34,267	39,844
Customs, Excise, Port and Supply	58,722	69,613
Agriculture	2,173,998	3,163,527
Judicial	—	2,496
Registrar and Provost Marshal	18,499	19,198
Legal	—	6,149
Magistrates	17,046	18,180
Police and Fire Brigade	73,832	186,379
Prison and Training School	64,622	69,539
Medical and Central Board of Health	325,193	398,281
Hospital and Charitable Institutions	350,804	408,820
Education	330,617	368,153
Government Undertakings	40,619	37,377
Treasury and Income Tax	34,652	40,031
Labour	18,496	21,641
Public Library	9,726	9,592
Military	3,452	40,279
Printing	—	17,386

	1955 \$ (Actual)	1956 \$ (Estimated)
EXPENDITURE		
Miscellaneous	205,912	187,265
Coolidge Air Base	16,842	18,504
Post Office and Telephones	115,012	140,362
Public Works Department	85,658	103,310
Public Works Recurrent	1,135,675	523,740
Total Recurrent	5,670,221	6,382,689
Public Works Extraordinary	123,454	95,700
Hurricane Rehousing	1,865	—
Total Expenditure from Local Funds	5,795,540	6,478,389
Development and Welfare Schemes	345,658	487,954
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$6,141,198	\$6,966,343

The Public Debt was as follows:

	1955 \$	1956 \$
Local Loans	191,183·06	191,183·06
Colonial Development and Welfare Loans	239,356·80	239,356·80

The main sources of taxes were:

	1955 \$ (Actual)	1956 \$ (Estimated)
Import Duties	1,186,348	1,116,000
Export Duties	156,655	198,000
Income Tax	158,959	500,000
Excise	143,497	130,600

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

By proclamation issued on the 17th June, 1955, the provisions relating to coin in the Currency Act, 1950, were for the first time brought into force in the Colony and the definition of "currency note" in the Act was extended by an amending Act, No. 20 of 1955, to include notes issued by the Government of Jamaica under that Colony's Currency Notes Law.

With these changes currency which is legal tender in this Colony is now defined as follows:

Bronze coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of one shilling;

Silver coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of 40 shillings;

Coins of the British Caribbean Currency Board issued on the 1st November, 1955;

Currency Notes issued by the British Caribbean Currency Board and by the Government of Jamaica. In the case of Jamaica notes the value is to be calculated at the rate of \$4.80 (B.W.I.) to the pound sterling.

The latest statutory maximum commission rates for issue and redemption of notes to banks and the public is 3 per cent. The commission rates at present being charged by the currency authorities are as follows:

Issue $\frac{7}{16}$ per cent, Redemption $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The commercial banks T.T. telegraph rates for buying and selling as at 31st December, 1955, were as follows:

	Buying	Selling
(a) Sterling . . .	\$477.60 per £100	\$483 per £100
(b) U.S.A. . . .	70.3% premium	72.3% premium
(c) Canada . . .	70.5% premium	72.5% premium

Trading in other countries' currencies is of no great importance.

The following table shows currency in circulation.

Currency in Circulation

	1955 \$	1956 \$
British Caribbean Currency notes . . .	1,745,300	2,035,300
British Caribbean Currency coins . . .	49,775	111,000
Trinidad and Tobago Government notes . . .	28,321	27,475
Local Bank notes	3,630	3,290
Total Currency in circulation . . .	\$1,827,026	\$2,177,065

On the 1st November, 1955, coins of the British Caribbean Currency Board were issued in Antigua in the following denominations: 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents. At the 31st December, 1956, the average circulation of coins was \$111,000 and at the same period the average circulation of notes was \$2,035,300.

United Kingdom coin is gradually disappearing from circulation and is not reissued by the local banks. The Banks operating in the Colony are:

Barclays Bank (D.C.O.)
The Royal Bank of Canada
The St. John's Government Savings Bank
The Antigua Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The assets and liabilities of the Banks were as follows:

Commercial Banks

	1955		1956	
	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Assets \$	Liabilities \$
Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) . . .	5,699,730	5,699,730	6,277,265	6,277,265
Royal Bank of Canada . . .	5,475,321	5,475,321	5,952,572	5,952,572
Antigua Co-operative Bank . . .	—	—	59,624	59,624

Government Savings Bank

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Depositors</i>	<i>Deposits</i>
1953 . . .	7,000	\$ 777,467
1954 . . .	7,500	\$ 785,000
1955 . . .	7,250	\$ 779,523
1956 (Estimated) . . .	7,600	\$ 831,000

Bank Rates

Local Rate \$4.80 to the £1 sterling
 Sight drafts on London—Selling \$4.83, Buying \$4.77
 Telegraphic transfers on London—Selling \$483.00
 Buying \$477.60.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE value of trade was as follows:

	<i>1955</i>
Total Imports . . .	\$ 10,341,205
Total Exports . . .	4,921,723
Total Re-exports . . .	591,119

Imports of Main Commodities showing quantity, value and chief country of origin

<i>Article</i>	<i>1955</i>			
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value \$</i>	<i>Chief Country of Origin</i>
Butter & Butter Substitutes .	lb.	229,261	157,624	Barbados
Fish—all kinds . . .	„	1,065,848	287,038	Canada
Grain—all kinds . . .	„	12,483,940	1,106,290	Canada
Meat—all kinds . . .	„	577,527	283,944	Canada
Timber—unmanufactured .	ft.	1,943,361	464,727	Br. Honduras
Apparel . . .	—	—	154,378	Hong Kong
Boots and shoes . . .	pr.	110,904	200,838	U.S.A.
Cotton Piece Goods . . .	yd.	549,719	231,822	U.S.A.
Oils—non-edible . . .	gal.	1,534,042	377,039	Trinidad
<i>1956 (Estimated)</i>				
Butter & Butter Substitutes .	lb.	260,000	178,000	Barbados
Fish—all kinds . . .	„	1,600,500	200,000	Canada
Grain—all kinds . . .	„	10,900,000	1,290,000	Canada
Meat—all kinds . . .	„	600,500	270,000	Canada
Timber—unmanufactured .	ft.	1,650,000	350,000	Canada
Apparel . . .	—	—	100,000	U.K.
Boots and shoes . . .	pr.	135,000	250,850	U.K.
Cotton Piece Goods . . .	yd.	699,050	280,000	U.S.A.
Oils—non-edible . . .	gal.	1,600,500	461,500	Trinidad

Exports of Main Commodities showing quantity, value and chief country to which Exported

Article	1955			
	Unit	Quantity	Value \$	Exported to
Sugar.	tons	18,021	3,378,979	U.K.
Molasses	gal.	727,820	52,403	U.K.
Cotton—Raw (excluding stained lint)	lb.	1,209,461	1,386,911	U.K.
1956				
Sugar.	tons	26,950	4,772,764	U.K.
Molasses	gal.	1,527,520	109,109	U.K.
Cotton—Raw (excluding stained lint)	lb.	1,134,375	1,129,339	U.K.

Chapter 6 : Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

THE following figures show the distribution of agricultural lands as determined in the 1946 census:

Total	69,120 Acres
Arable cultivated	16,776
Not cultivated	6,585
Pasture	10,867
Other land, forest, etc.	34,892

Arable land in the clay soils of the central plain is used for sugar cane cultivation, which is also the main form of cultivation in other areas where transport can be used. Lighter soils are used for cotton and vegetable production. The tops of the hills are partly pasture. There are also meadows on level land which have not been found sufficiently profitable for other cultivation.

The Forestry Ordinance, 1941, reserves areas of forest land, most of which are privately owned, within which clearing and the felling of trees is forbidden except under permit. Certain areas which form catchments for reservoirs are under the supervision of the colonial engineer.

The Agricultural Department, through its Peasant Settlement Section, advises on soil conservation measures and is able to insist on cultivation on the contour by the operation of its agricultural machinery, where this is appropriate. Provision for the enforcement of soil and water conservation measures on land settlements is made under the Land Settlement and Development Ordinance, 1946.

Land Ownership

There is no land register and land is held by individuals. It was formerly divided into a few dozen estates which were roughly of a size convenient for operation with one sugar mill. Since the erection of a central sugar factory, the operation of such estates has been uneconomical and the majority of them are amalgamated as the Antigua Syndicate Estates. Most of those under private ownership are let to peasants.

Landlord-tenant relations are regulated by the Agricultural Small Holdings Act, 1938. Provision is made in the Act for termination of leases with compensation for unexhausted improvements and disturbance. Much of the land rented from private individuals is under verbal agreement and leases are seldom for more than one or two years.

Owners of land belong to various races, and, with the exception of certain shareholders in the Syndicate Estates, are mostly resident in Antigua.

With recent acquisitions consisting of peasant cultivation areas on estates and the U.S. Army and Navy bases, the Government owns about 17,000 acres of estates. At first these were granted to peasants freehold, but this method was found unsatisfactory and all recent acquisitions have been granted leasehold on terms which assure the tenant security of tenure so long as he cultivates the land properly.

Land Settlement

There are few settlements in the usual sense of the term. With few exceptions peasant cultivators do not live on their land but in neighbouring villages. A large proportion of them live in the town. There is very little full-time industry in Antigua and those who are employed in the sugar industry, or on the waterfront or in other part-time employment, have acquired the habit of taking an acre or two of land and working on it when they are not in receipt of wages. Government peasant settlements have increased the area available to such people. By the end of 1955, there were 27 settlements covering a total area of 17,650 acres of which about 8,500 acres of developed arable land were operated by 4,800 allottees.

The laws covering settlement are the Land Settlement and Development Ordinance, 1946, and the Agricultural Small Holdings Act, 1938. The supervision of the settlements is undertaken by the Peasant Development Section of the Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

The following are statistics of the principal crops:

<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Calendar Years</i>	
	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Acreage—estates	9,029	10,517
(Accurate figures for peasant production are not available)		
Production (Total long tons)	19,836	28,713
Yield of Sugar: tons of cane per acre	16.19	20.94
tons of sugar per acre	1.69	2.24

About 60 per cent of the sugar crop is produced on large private estates and the remainder by peasants.

Cotton

					<i>Crop Years</i> (August—May)	
					1954-55	1955-56
Acreages					5,240	5,958
Production (lb.)	M.S.I.	.	.	.	948,514	858,059
	(lb.) V.H.8	.	.	.	260,300	276,218
Total Clean Lint (lb.)	.	.	.	.	1,208,814	1,134,277
Stained Cotton (lb.)	.	.	.	.	58,572	113,420
Yield of Cotton: lb. per acre clean lint	.	.	.	.	230	190

The bulk of the cotton crop, about 80 per cent in normal years, is produced by peasants. M.S.I. (Montserrat Sea Island) cotton is grown by all peasant cultivators and on some estates. V.H.8, a longer staple cotton, is grown only on estates.

The main factor affecting crops during the period under review has been the weather which has progressively improved since the severe drought of 1953-54, but the effects of that drought are reflected in crops of 1955 and 1956. The rains for the cotton season 1954-55 were unusually favourable and a record crop was secured. Following this a relatively dry first half of 1955 was followed by favourable weather up to the end of 1956. The sugar crop of 1957 was likely to be a record one.

Processing

Sugar. The whole sugar crop is manufactured by the Antigua Sugar Factory, owned by a company registered in London. Production has been as follows:

	1955	1956
Long tons grey crystals	19,836	28,713

Cotton. Two cotton ginneries have operated in Antigua during 1955 and 1956. The first and larger is owned by the Industrial Development Board, a statutory body, and the second is a private ginnery which operates only when the demand is sufficiently great. A new ginnery has, however, been erected by the Industrial Development Board and was completed towards the end of 1956. This new ginnery, which is adjacent to the edible oil factory, will handle all cotton produced in future.

The output of the two ginneries was as follows:

	1955	1956
<i>Antigua Cotton Factory</i> (Government Ginnery)		
lb. clean lint	1,075,539	986,887
lb. stained cotton	46,723	87,374
<i>Osborne's Ginnery</i>		
lb. clean lint	133,275	147,390
lb. stained cotton	11,849	26,046
Total lb.	1,267,386	1,247,697

Marketing

Sugar. In 1955 all sugar produced, except that required for local consumption, was sold to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food at \$195.60 per ton f.o.b.

In 1956, 26,043 tons of sugar were sold to the Ministry of Food at \$195.60 per ton f.o.b., including \$13.20 payable to the Antigua Government as Special Funds. The balance of the export sugar, amounting to 912 tons, was sold on the open market at approximately \$19.80 per ton less than the negotiated price. Special Funds are not payable on this sugar. Domestic sugar was marketed locally.

Prices paid to producers per ton of sugar cane were as follows:

	1955	1956
	\$ c	\$ c
Non-contracting suppliers	11.84	11.00
Contracting suppliers	11.46	11.58

Cotton. The Government continued to be the sole purchaser of all cotton grown by peasants. A first payment is paid to growers for seed cotton at the time of purchase and then, towards the end of the year, a second or bonus payment is made when the actual value of the exported lint is known, after grading in the United Kingdom. The full prices paid for seed cotton to peasant producers were 31.4 cents (B.W.I.) in 1955 and 27.45 cents (B.W.I.) in 1956. After ginning, the cotton was sold commercially in the United Kingdom at the following prices for Grade 1 cotton, with one cent differentials for lower grades:

	1955	1956
M.S.I. per lb.	\$1.12	\$1.06
V.H.8 per lb.	1.25	1.18

Sales were effected through the Advisory Committee of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association in England. It became apparent, however, that steps must be taken to establish the marketing organisation for West Indian Sea Island cotton on a sound basis. To this end, it was decided late in 1956 that a delegation from the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association should visit England early in 1957 to consult with the Advisory Committee and the spinners with a view to stabilizing and improving marketing arrangements.

Other Crops. The Government Marketing Dépôt, which is part of the Peasant Development Organisation, assists in the marketing of minor crops by offering guaranteed prices for specified produce and acting as a marketing agency. The value of the produce purchased for re-sale was:

	1955	1956
Local Produce . .	\$11,250.60	61,501.94
Imported Produce . .	1,418.31	1,865.31
Total \$ (B.W.I.) .	12,668.91	63,367.25

Important Events

Weather conditions, apart from a dry first half of 1955, have been generally very favourable during the period under review, leading to an anticipated record sugar crop in 1957. The cotton crop of 1955 was a record one and that of 1956 not greatly lower.

The steady improvement in the organisation and work of the Peasant Development Organisation has perhaps been the most notable feature of agriculture in Antigua during 1955 and 1956. Mr. F. A. Brown, an expert on land settlement who visited the Caribbean in 1955, reported very favourably on this work in Antigua.

The Industrial Development Board completed a new edible oil factory, a cotton ginnery and an arrowroot factory.

Agricultural Department

The Agricultural Department is responsible for activities relating to agriculture and animal husbandry, which includes marketing of peasants, crops, land settlement and credit, field experimentation and livestock improvement. It also includes the newly created Fisheries Section.

Projects undertaken by the Department are financed by the local Government, Colonial Development and Welfare funds and, in the case of sugar experimental work, by the industry in collaboration with the Agricultural Department.

The functions of the staff cover administration, advisory work and extension work: experimental work other than on cotton and sugar, which is provided by other organisations, is extremely restricted. The technical staff is as follows:

	Senior	Junior
Headquarters	2	2
Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	1	1
Central Experiment Station, Friars Hill	1	1
Greencastle Nursery and Fruit Farm	1	1
Peasant Development Section	1	14
Fisheries	1	—
Protection Service	—	2

The Central Experiment Station, Friars Hill, which is about 600 acres in extent, was founded in 1945 to serve as a central experiment station, mainly for livestock, for the Leeward Islands. Since that date, conditions have changed from time to time and since 1950 an attempt has been made to run the station on a commercial basis. This has not proved to be successful and plans were formulated during 1953 to release for peasant cultivation all but 110 acres. This area will be used as the central agricultural experiment station for raising Nelthropp cattle for breeding for pasture investigation and for experimentation with local and introduced crops.

Government and Other Efforts to Improve Production

Sugar. Agronomical research under the general control of the West Indian Sugar Cane Experimental Scheme is financed by the industry and under the control of a specialist appointed under the scheme. The

biological control of the small moth borer is maintained by the regular liberation of parasites bred at the Antigua Sugar Factory. The laboratory work is financed by the industry.

Cotton. The central Cotton Research Station for the West Indies, financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, is situated in and is under the control of the Cotton Officer.

The enforcement of a strict close season of about three months during which no cotton may be grown, all plant residues must be destroyed and alternative hosts of cotton pests eradicated, aims at the control of serious cotton pests, particularly the pink boll worm. Samples of bolls from all cotton growing areas are examined towards the end of each season to assess pest infestation and to enable thorough action to be taken to control potential outbreaks.

Credit Facilities

The Government provides credit in the form of advances on farmers' crops and short- and medium-term loans to fishermen. This credit covers, in peasant settlements, the cost of tractor ploughing and cultivation, the cost of manures, and assistance in inter-cultivation and harvesting.

Advances are reclaimed at harvest from the value of the sugar and cotton purchased.

The amount of credit provided was:

	1955	1956
Peasant Settlement . . .	\$351,520	324,200
Fisheries.	55,000	55,000

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Estimates of livestock are as follows:

Total Number of Livestock

	1955 (Estimated)	1956 (Estimated)
Horses . . .	855	800
Mules . . .	217	190
Asses . . .	2,480	2,200
Cattle . . .	6,446	6,500
Sheep . . .	5,031	5,400
Goats . . .	5,089	5,560
Pigs . . .	2,640	2,700

The great majority of animals are owned by peasants and distributed throughout the island, with a denser population in the outlying area of the city of St. John's.

Hides and skins worth \$312 in 1955 and \$602 in 1956 were produced.

Animals slaughtered numbered:

	1955	1956
Cattle	1,275	1,204
Sheep	1,071	974
Goats	713	533
Pigs	625	560
Total	3,685	3,271

The peasant farmers produce about two-thirds of the animals in the island. The organisation of productive activity can be divided into two classes, commercial and non-commercial.

Commercial. (a) **Commercial Dairies.** The main commercial dairy at Belmont went out of business early in 1955. There are, however, other commercial dairies in which pastures are cleared and fenced and water supplied to the animals. Concentrates are fed to cows during lactation. A breeding programme is followed and animals are tuberculin tested twice annually.

(b) **Commercial Beef Ranches.** The basic stock on the beef ranches are the draught animals which were employed for cultivation and transport before the introduction of tractor cultivation. A breeding programme is followed of grading up the animals by means of high-grade bulls. All practices of good husbandry on a ranch scale are carried out and it is likely that, as funds become available, pasture improvement and rotational grazing in relatively small paddocks will be adopted. These have been adopted successfully on one farm where Pangola grass and Coastal Bermuda grass have been introduced successfully.

Non-commercial. Peasant farmers comprise the vast majority of this classification. Each peasant owns a few cattle and several sheep and goats. The cattle are tethered wherever fodder is available, a small grazing fee being charged in some cases. The sheep and goats are often allowed to roam in search of food. Few measures of good husbandry are practised and little effort is made to improve breed or nutrition. The animals are watered twice daily in most cases. Pigs are usually fed.

Marketing

Livestock. Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are purchased on a "sight" basis by local butchers, who retail meat to the consumer. It is estimated that producers receive from 10-12 cents per lb. live weight for cattle and 12-24 cents per lb. live weight for sheep and goats. Prices for retail cuts are controlled by the Government.

Livestock Products. Milk is sold either by a producer, who delivers bottled milk directly to the consumer, or by retailer who purchases fluid milk in bulk then bottles and distributes it to the consumer. Hides and skins are exported to Trinidad and U.S.A. for processing.

Important Events

Under the Livestock Development Scheme, for which a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has been made, grazing areas will be established in different parts of the island for peasants' cattle. The first of these, at Greencastle, started operation early in 1955. It is about 75 acres in extent and is sub-divided by permanent fences into small paddocks to each of which water is laid on. The paddocks are grazed rotationally. A stud bull is provided which runs with the cows. Pangola grass is being established in some of the paddocks. It has already been proved possible to maintain in this area over 100 animals in excellent condition on grass alone. A charge of one dollar a month is made for each adult animal. Followers up to one-year old are allowed free of charge. A cattle dip is provided. A second area of this type is being developed at Coolidge.

The raising of animals under a system of intensive, but simple, management in this way holds great promise in Antigua where the amount of land available is limited.

Veterinary Division

The Veterinary Division of the Agricultural Department consists of one Veterinary Officer, Antigua, one Field Assistant, Antigua, and one Livestock Officer, Barbuda.

FORESTRY

An important step in the protection of the forest estate of Antigua was taken in 1941 with the enactment of the Forestry Ordinance No. 7 of 1941. The most important part of the Ordinance is Part II, which provided that all land which, at the date of coming into force of the Ordinance, was in forest should be deemed to be Forest Reserve and could only be cleared under written permit. This has given a large measure of control over those areas and, in consequence, most of the hill-tops and lands of over about 500 feet elevation are wooded. But while there has been little or no wholesale clearing of the forest estate, it has been found impossible to prevent the illicit felling of individual trees for burning of charcoal and, unfortunately, this illicit felling tends to be selective in that the better species are taken.

There is no Forestry Department as such. The two Protective Officers of the Department of Agriculture, assisted by six part-time Forest Rangers, provide some check on illicit felling and prosecute offenders. Many valuable timber trees such as mahogany, white cedar and white wood occur naturally and there appears to be scope for valuable work in systematic forestry, in the reorganisation and improvement of existing areas, in afforestation of other areas and in the planting of fuel plantations for the provision of timber for charcoal burning.

FISHERIES

The main fishing banks are east, north and south of Antigua: also, north-east of Barbuda and east of Redonda. The main method of fishing

is by fish-pots, but trolling, hand-line and beach-haul seines are also commonly used.

The system of providing short- and medium-term loans to fishermen for the purchase of boats and equipment has led to an improvement in the local fishing industry. Loans are generally in kind and not in cash and are controlled by a Fisheries Loans Committee. The following statistics indicate the progress made during the period 1955-56:

New Boats built with engines	11
New Boats built without engines	4
Engines installed in existing boats	9

The record of fish caught is as follows:

1955	1956
724,071 lb.	904,995 lb.

These statistics cover landings at the chief, but not all, fishing centres. There are 879 registered fishermen.

MINING

Mineral rights are vested in the Crown by Ordinance No. 1 of 1949.

The geological survey, aimed primarily at determining the water resources of the island, was completed in 1956. As a result of this investigation and drilling, the water supply of the island is now assured.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Sugar. The following table analyses the results obtained at the Antigua Sugar Factory in the crop seasons for the period:

	1955	1956
Weight of cane ground (tons)	171,841	268,286
Weight of sugar produced (tons)	19,836	28,713
Sucrose in cane (%)	12.96	12.05
Fibre in cane (%)	17.06	16.54
Sucrose in bagasse (%)	1.93	1.90
Purity of Juice (%)	83.04	82.21
Mill extraction sucrose (%)	95.02	94.94
Boiling House recovery sucrose (%)	90.00	89.80
Total recovery of Sucrose (%)	85.52	85.25
Tons of cane per ton Sugar 96° Pol.	8.66	9.34
Sale price of sugar per ton f.o.b.	£37.19.3	£36.19.7

Other Industries

The Industrial Development Board continued its efforts "to stimulate, facilitate and undertake the development of industry in the Colony" but the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (No. 9 of 1950), which was intended to attract capital investment in the island, has had disappointing results. The only response came from small would-be capitalists requiring financial assistance for their projects. It became obvious that the Board could only be justified if they themselves could undertake the establishment of certain industries in which they had confidence as being economically sound ventures, suitable for the island.

After thorough investigation and full consideration the following industries were seen as deserving the Board's attention: .

Expansion of Cotton Processing
Ginning
Oil extraction
Manufacture of Cottonseed cake

Clay Work
Pottery
Brickmaking

Manufacture of Arrowroot Starch

Manufacture of Cornmeal

Reviewing the present position of these undertakings some definite progress can be seen.

Cotton Industry. A cotton ginnery operating five gins was purchased. A new three-storey ginnery building has been constructed and modern machinery in addition to 12 gins is now in operation.

An oil extraction plant adjoins the ginnery and during 1956 cooking oil was supplied for the local market. A more profitable export market has now been secured for present production.

A feed grinding addition was responsible for milling more than 1,000 tons of cotton-seed meal in 1956, most of which was exported to the United Kingdom.

Clay Work. With the assistance of the Government Geologist an exhaustive exploration of the island's clay deposits was made and various samples were sent to England for examination and manufacture. It was found that the island had excellent beds of brick clay and also clay suitable for pottery.

Lack of low-priced fuel has, for the time, prevented commercial manufacture of bricks, but with the aid of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant a pottery works was brought into operation and conducted by the Board until it was taken over by private enterprise. It is now a very successful business with ready markets both at home and abroad for all its products.

Arrowroot starch. A very productive area of the island had become excluded from profitable inclusion in the sugar industry because a range of hills made railway communication with the central factory impossible. The Board gave very serious consideration to the possibility of introducing some industry into this area which would offer something better than the unorganised patch cultivation then existing.

There was a tradition of arrowroot cultivation in the area and crop yields were known to have been exceedingly good in the past when peasants grew and processed their own rhizomes. A modern starch factory was completed at Tremontania towards the end of 1956, and it was expected to go into production early in 1957.

Cornmeal. The Board was faced with a number of technical problems which had first to be solved before there could be any hope of establishing a cornmeal industry on sound economic lines. Through the valuable assistance of the Colonial Products Research Laboratory these difficulties have been overcome, and late in 1956 an order was placed with a firm in the U.K. for a cornmeal mill and factory building.

Tourism

Housing the visitor was a serious problem during the period under review. Expansion of visitor accommodation did not keep pace with improvements in air and sea communications. The two leading hotels were booked 90 per cent of capacity during 1955 as a whole, and were completely full throughout the 1955-1956 winter season. Twenty-eight new hotel rooms were added during this period, increasing the total number of rooms from 89 to 117 and the number of beds from 143 to 199. These figures do not include private boarding houses for which reliable statistics are not available.

The following table summarises tourist statistics for the years 1953 to 1956, and illustrates the growing importance of the tourist industry.

<i>Category of Visitor</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Business . . .	787	1,190	1,643	1,599
Holiday . . .	2,322	3,789	3,903	4,709
In transit . . .	1,161	1,354	1,351	2,013
Total . . .	4,270	6,333	6,897	8,321

There were noticeable improvements in tourist facilities for entertainment and shopping. Three new night-clubs and two tourist gift shops were opened.

The marine facilities at English Harbour continued to attract an increasing number of ocean-going yachts, and the Society of Friends of English Harbour continued the task of restoring the buildings of the old Naval Dockyard—a unique asset which, to judge by the number of visitors to Antigua who include a visit to the dockyard as a “must” in their Caribbean tour, is perhaps the island’s greatest tourist attraction.

Hotel expansion undertaken during the period represented a capital investment of approximately B.W.I. \$268,000 (£56,000). There are no reliable estimates of investment in other branches of the industry.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

FOLLOWING the repeal of the Elementary Education Act of 1925 (Cap. 86 of the Federal Acts of the Leeward Islands) a Presidential Ordinance, the Education Ordinance, No. 11 of 1956, was enacted and became effective as from the 30th June, 1956. This brought up to date the legal provisions relating to education in the Colony and, among other things, strengthened the regulations governing the establishment and operation of private schools.

The Inspector of Schools, as the chief executive officer of the Education Department, was assisted as before by an Assistant Inspector of Schools, a Supervisor of Handicrafts, a Supervisor of Home Economics, and a School Attendance and School Meals Officer; and in 1956 a Supervisor of Infant Teaching was added to the staff.

Primary and Secondary Education

Primary education is provided in Government schools and in private or non-assisted schools. All such schools, except two, are co-educational. Education in Government schools is free, and pupils are admitted between the ages of 5 and 16 without discrimination. Each Government school is organised on the basis of age and ability, and is accordingly divided into:

- (i) Infant Department for pupils aged 5-7.
- (ii) Junior or Primary Department for pupils aged 7 plus to 12.
- (iii) Senior or Post-primary Department for pupils aged 12 plus to 16.

The age-groups of each department are sub-divided into "streams," designated A, B and C, to accommodate pupils varying in ability. At the age of 12 pupils from all three streams of junior-primary departments move automatically to corresponding streams in post-primary departments of schools.

The secondary schools cater for pupils between the ages of 9 and 19 and some have a preparatory department for children aged 5 to 9.

Children in Government and private schools qualify for entry to the secondary schools by passing the secondary schools' entrance examinations or by winning scholarships awarded annually by the Government on the results of a competitive examination conducted by the Education Department. At the end of 1956, Government scholarship holders in the secondary schools numbered 66.

Attendance of school children between the ages of 5 and 13 is enforced in districts where accommodation is adequate. During the period under review there were only two districts in which school places were insufficient. The aim of providing sufficient accommodation in the schools so that eventually compulsory education may be introduced in all districts between the ages of 5 and 12 will be achieved when the school building programme under the 1955-60 Development Plan is executed. The steady increase in the child population, however, makes it



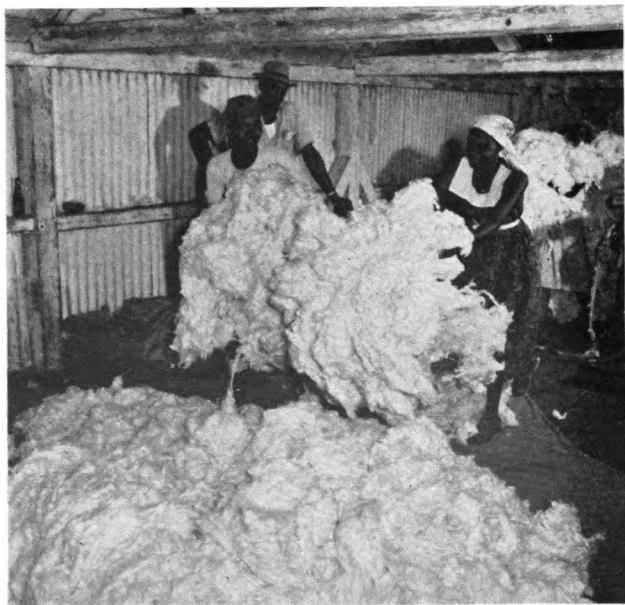
St. John's, the capital of Antigua



Yachts alongside the quay, Nelson's Dockyard, English Harbour



Old guns of Fort James overlooking St. John's Harbour



Ginned cotton being heaped up for baling in the Central Cotton Gin



View near Bolan's Village



Boat building in St. John's



Deep Bay



Fort James Beach

unlikely that compulsory education under existing arrangements will always be a practical possibility.

The Colony's educational programme during the period has been directed towards the development of the following:

- (i) *Primary education.* Educational handwork and projects have been introduced and there has been instituted a Primary School Certificate intended to assist in ensuring that clearly defined satisfactory standards are attained and maintained in the Junior or Primary Departments of the schools;
- (ii) *Post-primary (or modern secondary school) education.* A proper balance between academic, practical and cultural subjects has been promoted with the aim of raising the general educational levels of the population and contributing towards the social and economic development of the Colony;
- (iii) *Academic secondary education.* The staffing of aided secondary schools has been strengthened with the appointment of graduate teachers, and science teaching and practical subjects have been introduced.

Post-secondary Education

There are no facilities for higher technical education in the Colony, but there is an organised apprenticeship system for the training on-the-job of indentured apprentices for whom evening classes are also conducted. Each of four students who were awarded scholarships under the Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme in Puerto Rico entered upon one of the following courses:

- (a) Supervisor's course in Auto-body Repair and Painting.
- (b) Auto-mechanics Artisan's Course.
- (c) Machine Shop.
- (d) Teacher's Course in Vocational Trade School.

A number of local students have availed themselves of the opportunities for higher education offered by the University College of the West Indies and by universities in the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.A. During the period under review, five students held Government Scholarships at the University College of the West Indies and one at Edinburgh University in the United Kingdom. Four of the students at the University College of the West Indies were pursuing Arts Degree courses and two were also doing a post-graduate Diploma Course in Education. One private student and the other Government scholarship holder were studying medicine. The student at Edinburgh University graduated with an M.A. Degree in Mathematics and Physics. It is estimated that approximately 10 other private students were taking university courses abroad.

Teacher-Training

Training of primary school teachers—males and females—is done in Antigua at the Spring Gardens Teachers' Training College which has

undergone during the past three years a process of reorganisation and development. One-year and two-year courses are offered, the minimum qualification for admission to the College being either the Cambridge Senior School Certificate or its equivalent—the General Certificate of Education of the University of London and the Teachers' Second Class Certificate. The teachers who completed their courses at the College in 1955 and 1956 numbered 11 and 17 respectively. This represents a substantial increase on the average of five trained teachers who entered the schools annually prior to 1955.

Short concentrated courses in practical and cultural subjects such as handicrafts, home economics, woodwork, infant methods, music and art were arranged locally by the Education Department. Eighteen teachers in 1955 and 57 in 1956 benefited from these courses.

Expenditure and School Statistics

In 1955 and 1956 the following provision for education was included in the Colony's Estimates of Expenditure:

	1955 \$	1956 \$
Administration: Primary and Post Primary Schools (a)	300,204	321,607
Secondary Schools and Scholarships to University College of the West Indies and Training of Teachers	42,666	46,546

(a) Including \$263,147 for teachers' salaries.

The expenditure on secondary schools represents grants-in-aid, *ex gratia* awards, and salaries of the Principals of the two main secondary schools and three graduate assistants.

The following table shows the existing numbers and types of government and private schools, with total enrolments and numbers of teachers employed:

<i>Numbers and Types of schools</i>	<i>Number of children enrolled</i>	<i>Number of Teachers employed</i>
32 Government Primary and Post Primary Schools	10,791	302
9 Non-assisted Primary Schools	1,134	39
4 Grant-in-aid Secondary Schools	1,045	51
2 Non-assisted Secondary Schools	488	14

Adult Education

Adult education was organised through the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies, the Education and Labour Departments with the help of the Industrial Training Committee, and the General Improvement Organisation. The course organised jointly by the Education and Labour Departments was a six-months one for domestic workers (see p. 14). The Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies and the General Improvement Organisation held their usual classes in academic and cultural subjects. Several choral groups organised by the Antigua Trades and Labour Union reached high standards.

There have been substantial increases in the book stock and membership of the Central Public Library which was equipped and opened for lectures in 1955.

Other Developments

The Homes, Families and Gardens Festival Week was, as in previous years, held during 1955 and 1956. It has proved to be the Colony's most successful experiment in community education.

In addition to the developments outlined above, the following took place in 1955 and 1956:

the completion of two new schools—the Princess Margaret Post-Primary school and the Barbuda School Extension—to provide additional places for 900 pupils. This made possible the improvement of the organisation of schools in the city of St. John's;

the opening of an additional Infant School at Urlings to cater for 120 pupils of ages 5–7 who experienced difficulty in travelling long distances to and from neighbouring schools;

the provision in the Colony's 1955–60 Development Plan for six new schools to replace a church-school and two unsuitable structures, and provide 600 additional school places;

considerable progress made in the teaching of home economics and the training of teachers of home economics;

improvement in the arrangements for the recruitment, education, and certification of teachers;

the introduction, with the help of UNICEF, of a two-year supplementary milk feeding programme which made it possible for every child in all primary and secondary schools, including private ones, to receive 1·4 oz. powdered milk per day;

the appointment by the local Government, with the help of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, of a committee to inquire into the two principal secondary schools and report on their present and foreseeable needs.

PUBLIC HEALTH

<i>Vital Statistics</i>	1954	1955	1956
Mean of end-year population	50,300·00	51,681·00	53,341·0
Natural increase . . .	1,128·00	1,364·00	1,420·0
Natural increase rate . . .	22·40	26·40	26·6
Live birth rate	33·00	36·40	35·9
Death rate	10·57	9·98	9·3
Infant death rate	87·90	63·20	50·1
Stillbirth rate	30·70	27·60	26·1

As in previous years, the live birth rate continues to be about double that of the United Kingdom. The death rate is less than that of England and Wales. (All deaths in Antigua are registered.)

The infant death rate appears to be falling quickly, but is still over twice that of the United Kingdom and is indicative of the poor living conditions of many of the people.

The stillbirth rate at last has fallen sufficiently to show little difference from the British figure. Its low figure is due to the fact that all maternity cases are attended either by trained midwives or admitted to hospital.

<i>Principal Causes of death</i>	<i>Number of deaths in</i>		
	1954	1955	1956
1. Cardio-vascular lesions, including those of the central nervous system	113	163	123
2. Gastro-enteritis	61	43	37
3. Broncho-pneumonia	37	23	33
4. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to infancy and immaturity	45	38	48
5. Senility	42	34	80
6. Cancer, all forms	42	44	31
7. Avitaminosis and deficiency states	21	15	5
8. Accidents and violence	11	19	14
9. Chronic nephritis	14	18	13
10. Pulmonary tuberculosis	9	18	21

The total deaths from all causes in 1955 was 516, with a death rate of 9.98. The corresponding figures for 1956 were 479 and 9.3.

Diseases

Influenza. There was an epidemic of influenza in the autumn of 1955 and a much more extensive one about the same time in 1956. The mortality was negligible.

Typhoid Fever. This disease is fairly common, and was especially so during the drought years of 1953 to 1955. It is frequently extremely difficult to trace the connection between one case and another. All contacts are inoculated with T.A.B. vaccine. The figures for the cases and deaths from this disease for the last six years are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1951	31	4
1952	9	1
1953	49	3
1954	47	2
1955	54	1
1956	53	0

Gastro-enteritis. This disease, as is usual in tropical countries, occurs mainly in infants, and in association with poor living conditions, poor sanitation and unsafe water supplies.

Deficiency diseases. The incidence of these conditions has shown a considerable fall in recent years, partly owing to the ending of the drought in the third quarter in 1955, which resulted in better crops and, therefore, more money and better supplies of good-quality food; and also partly due to the use of UNICEF milk, which was given to all children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Malaria. Only one imported case occurred in 1955.

Cardio-vascular diseases. These are very common, and the mortality from them is equal to the next three most common causes of death, if senility is excluded.

The Medical Department and Health Facilities

The service is based on part-time medical officers who are allowed private practice. There are also specialist services in surgery, ophthalmology and psychiatry.

The Holberton Hospital, a general hospital of 139 beds, has been expanded during the two years under review by the addition of a new theatre block, a new private wing and a pathology laboratory; a new wing of 48 beds is under construction, and plans are well advanced for the new nurses' home.

In 1955 the new health centre was completed in St. John's. Ante-natal, dental, social hygiene and infant welfare work are provided there and it accommodates the headquarters of the Department and the public health staff. There are now three public health centres, the other two being in the country. They are concerned with maternal and child health, venereal diseases, dental work, and inoculations against typhoid fever. There are also three crèches where small children are cared for while their mothers are out at work. Numbers attending them are small.

The three medical institutions, the Leper Home, the Fiennes Institution for the aged and infirm and the Mental Hospital are grouped under a whole-time Medical Officer of Institutions. There is one part-time government dental surgeon.

Since January 1st, 1955, the Country Board of Health and the St. John's City Commissioners have been integrated into the Central Board of Health, which is responsible for the sanitary and public health services of the Colony, under the chairmanship of the Senior Medical Officer.

Aedes eradication campaign. In view of the fact that Antigua is a yellow fever receptive area and that there is a very high *aedes* index, an energetic campaign has been undertaken, with the help of the World Health Organisation, to eliminate the yellow fever mosquito. Progress in this has not been as speedy as had been hoped; this is partly due to the low rainfall that necessitates the storing of water by most householders in all manner of drums, cisterns, barrels, pots and tins, and also to the fact that until near the end of the period under review there was no legislation to empower the *aedes* teams to enter premises, where necessary, so that they could effectively treat all collections of water. Because of these factors, the *aedes* index (i.e. the percentage of all dwellings in which the *aedes* mosquito was found) which was 32·8 per cent at the beginning of 1955 had fallen only to 14·8 per cent towards the end of 1956.

Training of Staff

A senior sanitary inspector undertook a course in meat and other foods inspection in Jamaica; a student dispenser is undergoing a two-

year course in radiography in Kingston, Jamaica; one sanitary inspector trained for and took the Royal Sanitary Institute certificate in Jamaica; one nurse attended a six-month course in ward sister duties in Trinidad, while another undertook a course in operating theatre technique; one nurse took a six-month course in mental hospital nursing in Barbados. A medical officer is undergoing a two-year course in radiology in Great Britain; another is studying in the United Kingdom for his F.R.C.S.; a laboratory technician is taking a two-year course in pathology laboratory technique in Jamaica.

*Expenditure**Medical and Public Health Service (Recurrent)*

				1955	1956
				\$	\$
<i>Medical General</i>	.	.	Personal emoluments	93,160	114,838
			Other charges	43,903	73,467
<i>Hospital</i>	.	.	Personal emoluments	98,968	113,183
			Other charges	120,568	135,618
<i>Mental Hospital</i>	.	.	Personal emoluments	38,906	40,690
			Other charges	43,354	43,528
<i>Leper Home</i>	.	.	Personal emoluments	7,892	8,132
			Other charges	23,590	23,647
<i>Home for the Aged and Infirm</i>			Personal emoluments	8,479	9,213
			Other charges	31,703	32,529
<i>Central Board of Health</i>	.		Personal emoluments	48,659	50,343
			Other charges	156,572	159,633
<i>Grants-in-aid Blind Welfare and Nursery</i>	.	.	Personal emoluments	2,280	2,280
Total				<u>\$718,034</u>	<u>\$807,101</u>

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Self-Help Schemes

The 15 houses constructed under the pioneer aided self-help project at All Saints were completed in early 1955. Nine of the 11 houses in Five Islands project were also completed and the remaining two should be early in 1957.

Under the other aided self-help schemes which were financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, provision was made for the construction of 70 houses in the following villages: Freetown 12, Liberta 9, Newfield 12, and Willikies 37. During 1955 construction work was virtually at a standstill owing to the Building Surveyor going on long leave and the death of the Housing Executive Officer. It was not until the latter part of the year, when the Building Surveyor returned and a new Housing Executive Officer was appointed, that meetings could be held with the aided self-help groups by the Authority and some of its staff. Thereafter considerable improvement was seen, although there was a set-back during 1956 in connection with the deposit to be made by group members or the intended owners for roofs for their

houses. Most of the group members did not agree to the use of concrete slab flat roofs. During the period 37 houses were completed: in 1955, 12 in Willikies, three in Freetown, seven in Liberta, two in Newfield; and in 1956, seven in Willikies, three in Freetown, two in Newfield, one in Liberta.

The Authority continued to issue materials for the construction of houses by "self-help" and 12 persons were thus aided in the period under review.

Hurricane Rehousing Programme

The Central Housing and Planning Authority continued its hurricane rehousing programme. As at 31st December, 1956, the situation was as follows:

	<i>No.</i>
Self-help cases supplied	1,182
Concrete houses with galvanized roofs	10
Concrete houses with cement roofs and floors	3
Aided self-help completed	61
Aided self-help not completed	35
Houses built by the Central Authority	122
	<hr/>
	1,413
	<hr/>

Other Schemes

From funds provided under a Colonial Development and Welfare supplementary grant nine crossroads with curb and drains were constructed for the Garling's slum clearance scheme in 1955, at a cost of \$7,120. Additional loans in the form of building materials to the value of \$3,307 were also made available to individuals for completing their houses.

In the Ottos Spillover Area the open main drain to take care of excess flood water in the area was completed during 1955. It was financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds at a cost of \$1,382. Minor repairs, including painting, were effected on 42 concrete block houses in the area, with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Owing to the subsidence of the soil, four concrete block houses were badly cracked and, therefore, had to be rebuilt, at a cost of \$3,936. Special attention was paid to the foundation structure.

In 1955, \$10,000 was made available from local funds as loans to householders, both in the urban and rural areas, to the extent of approximately \$200 each, to repair their houses: 55 persons were thus aided, at a cost of \$10,147. In 1956, a similar sum was made available and 57 persons were aided, at a cost of \$9,919. The houses which benefited by these loans were inspected by the Building Surveyor who also issued materials to the borrowers.

Loans for repairs, or building of houses for peasants, were carried out by the Central Housing and Planning Authority on behalf of the Peasant Development Office. In 1955 four persons received loans totalling

\$3,712. In 1956, 11 persons received loans totalling \$5,200. The issue of materials and supervision of the houses were carried out by the Building Surveyor.

The Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee continued its building programme and issued loans for construction or repairs to persons working in the industry. In 1955, 58 concrete block houses were constructed at a cost of \$88,492.96 and 100 persons received housing loans totalling \$48,718. In 1956, 33 houses were constructed at a cost of \$47,160 and 57 persons received loans totalling \$37,212.

Housing Surveys

During 1956, an aided self-help survey was carried out in the following villages: Old Road, Bethesda, Liberta and Freetown. This was undertaken in order to enable the Central Housing and Planning Authority to select persons who were badly housed and who would be able to deposit an advance of \$100 as required by the Long-Term Housing Programme.

Another detailed housing survey of the whole island was started in December, 1956, and expected to be completed in the next five months: the cost of \$4,800 was financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Village Roads

Village extensions and development were carried out in the following places: Parham (10.240 acres)—500 sq. yards of roads were constructed; Five Islands (3.751 acres)—595 sq. yards of roads were constructed; Bendals (13.240)—2,000 sq. yards of road and six culverts were constructed; Creek-Side (5.3178 acres)—two roads were bulldozed and others are under construction. The total cost of development in these areas was \$20,623.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The annual Homes, Families and Gardens Festival was again highly successful and in 1956 the number of gardens entered for the competition reached 1,000. Homecraft officers have been appointed to follow up the interest engendered by the Festival and their regular visits to the new village housing areas are helping the occupants to maintain their homes in reasonably good condition and to benefit from new ideas in home-management.

Youth organisations continued to be active in the community, and the Princess Elizabeth Hall, which is operated under the management of the Youth Services Advisory Committee, was in constant use both by the youth organisations and as a community centre for public functions.

Funds provided for the relief of destitution during the period under review were as follows:

	1955	1956
	\$	\$
Outdoor pauper relief	43,500	43,560
Assistance to discharged lepers	4,560	4,560
Loans to discharged lepers	6,000	4,000
Assistance to discharged lunatics	600	600
Funerals expenses (paupers)	1,400	1,400

The average number of persons on the relief register during the two years was 1,610 (770 adults and 840 children). The rate of relief remained at an average of \$1 per fortnight and the service continued to be administered by the Board of Guardians for the Poor.

The Antigua Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Blind Welfare Association continued their welfare activities. The Industrial School for the Blind had made marked progress and is expanding its work.

At the Fiennes Institution for the care of the aged, an average of 120 inmates (59 males and 61 females) was maintained during the period. The addition of extra staff made it possible for the inmates to receive more care and attention. Ministers of Religion and members of the public continued to show an interest in the Institution.

In 1955 and 1956 the Juvenile Courts dealt with 104 and 107 cases respectively. Over half were either reprimanded, or their cases withdrawn or dismissed; eight were put on probation and 18 were sent to the Training School for boys. This School had an average roll of 21 in 1955 and 28 in 1956. The officer-in-charge returned from training in Jamaica.

Chapter 8: Legislation

FIFTY-EIGHT Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of Antigua during 1955 and 1956. Of these, the most important were:

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment, management, supervision and control of Prisons in the Colony.

An Ordinance to repeal and replace the Defence Force Ordinance and to make more suitable provisions for the control, training and discipline of the Antigua Defence Force and for other connected matters.

An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation and regulation of Building Societies.

An Ordinance to make provision for the creation of a Public Service Commission.

An Ordinance to amend further the Licensing Act, 1879. This Ordinance provides for the sale of liquor at hotels to persons other than guests; for the sale of liquor at any entertainment, show, race meeting

etc.; for the extension of hours during which licensed premises may sell liquor.

An Ordinance to amend further the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance of 1950. This Ordinance provides for the refund of customs duty on items in the Schedule purchased locally in cases where the duty is not less than ten dollars and also to provide for the issue of a licence for the refund of such duty by the Governor in Council.

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a Department of Education to supervise the compulsory education of children between the ages of 5 and 14 in the Colony of Antigua, and the granting of scholarships to Government or assisted secondary schools.

An Ordinance to amend further the Central Board of Health (Constitution and Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1954. This Ordinance declares that membership of the Central Board of Health does not constitute the holding of a public office within the meaning of the Antigua Constitution and Elections Ordinance, 1951, and it authorises the payment of remuneration to members (other than members who are public officers) of the Board.

An Ordinance to provide for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of employment.

An Ordinance to enact certain Acts of the former Colony of the Leeward Islands.

An Ordinance to bring into public ownership the electric light, ice and cold storage undertaking owned and operated by the Antigua Electricity Board, to provide for the generation and supply of electricity, the manufacture and sale of ice, the operation of a cold storage plant, the creation of the post of Director of the Department of Electricity and Telephones and conferring upon him such powers and duties as may be necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance, to repeal the Electricity, Ice and Cold Storage Ordinance, 1948, and for other purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands came into existence on the 1st January, 1940, by virtue of an Order in Council dated the 20th December, 1939, and entitled the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands (Courts) Order in Council, 1939. This Court has jurisdiction throughout the Colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. It is presided over by a Chief Justice or a Puisne

Judge and there are three Puisne Judges to serve the various Circuits throughout the jurisdiction.

Circuit Courts with a jury of nine for the trial of criminal cases are held in Antigua in January, May and October. The Legal Assistant acting on behalf of the Attorney General exercises the functions of the Grand Jury.

The Court of Summary Jurisdiction sits without a Jury in the Colony for the trial of civil cases where a sum of not more than £50 is involved, and in certain cases by consent when the amount in dispute does not exceed £100. The sittings of the Court are fixed for the first day of the month in which the Circuit Court sessions are held. Cases of every type can be tried by the Supreme Court, but apart from the Magistrates' Court the Summary Jurisdiction Court is the forum most resorted to. On the criminal side of the Supreme Court offences under the Larceny Act, which include burglary, house breaking and all the more serious thefts, preponderate. Actions for trespass are the most numerous in the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

Appeals from both the Supreme Court and the Court of Summary Jurisdiction lie to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands (which was created by the Imperial Order in Council of 1939) against conviction on indictment and in certain civil matters, and to the West Indian Court of Appeal from a final judgement in civil proceedings of the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of First Instance and by leave from any interlocutory order made in the course of any proceedings.

Summary criminal offences and civil claims up to a limit of £20 in contract and £10 in tort are dealt with by the District Magistrates, whose jurisdiction is prescribed by the Magistrates' Code of Procedure Act (Cap. 61). Appeals from a Magistrate's decision go to the Judge of the Supreme Court, and a further appeal against the decision of a Judge may be made to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands.

POLICE

During the period under review the authorised establishment and strength of the Antigua Division of the Leeward Islands Police Force, excluding the Fire Brigade, were as follows:

	<i>Authorised Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Officers	3	3
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	3	2
Subordinate Police Officers	38	36
Constables	87	78
	<hr/> 131	<hr/> 119

One subordinate Police Officer was on secondment to the Regional Police Training Centre, Barbados, as from the 6th November, 1956.

The establishment and strength of the Fire Brigade were as follows:

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Inspectors	1	1
Subordinate Police Officers	6	7
Constables	15	15
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 23

The police are organised into Divisional Headquarters, Criminal Investigation Department, Criminal Record Office, Special Branch, Uniform Branch, Traffic, Port and Marine Branch and Fire Brigade.

Divisional Headquarters is in St. John's. There are 10 out-stations in the Colony, and one in the dependency of Barbuda.

Twelve recruits were trained in the Colony during 1956. The first batch of 18 recruits to be sent to the Regional Police Training Centre, Barbados, which was opened on the 19th November, 1956, left the Colony for training the same month.

Crime

With the exception of arson, praedial larceny, forgery and fraud, there has been a slight increase in crime. Woundings predominated and this was probably due to the habit of youngsters carrying knives and using them during trivial arguments. Attempts have been made by the police to check this practice by putting offenders before the court. The Praedial Larceny Prevention Act, which came into effect in 1954 and which has been enforced by the police and the Courts, has been the cause of the marked decrease in the incidence of praedial larceny and animal theft. Approximately 47 per cent of all cases of true reports of crimes were detected during the period under review.

Fines totalling \$24,087.05 were imposed on offenders between the 1st January, 1955, and the 31st December, 1956.

Detection

At the end of December, 1956, there were 3,205 sets of fingerprints on file at Police Headquarters, including fingerprints received from "B" and "C" Divisions of the Leeward Islands Police Force. During 1955-56, 33 identifications were made of prints on file. No criminals were identified by means of crime-scene prints.

The photographic branch of the C.I.D. did a fair amount of photographic work both at scenes of crime and at Police Headquarters. Photographs of recidivists were posted in all police stations of the Colony.

Smuggling and Illicit Distillation

Smuggling is still a problem both in Antigua and Barbuda. Intoxicating liquor and cigarettes are the goods which are usually involved. The joint efforts of the Police and Preventive Officers have been ham-

pered by the lack of a launch for coastal patrol duties. This has given smugglers greater latitude to indulge in their illicit trade. The numerous secluded bays and creeks, the ready market which is available for the sale of liquor and cigarettes, and a sympathetic public are the advantages which smugglers have at their disposal and they make full use of them: 106 cases were reported in 1955-56; and fines amounting to \$4,040.30 imposed on offenders.

PRISONS

In order to give effect to the policy whereby the administration, management and discipline of prisons in the Leeward Islands would be dealt with on a Presidential rather than a Federal basis, a new Prison Ordinance, No. 4 of 1955, was enacted and the Prison Act (Cap. 85 of the Federal Acts of the Leeward Islands) was repealed.

The central prison is in St. John's. It has accommodation for 120 males and 26 females. There is accommodation for six young offenders at the prison farm on the outskirts of St. John's.

The staff consisted of the Superintendent, chaplain, chief officer, principal officer, four Grade I officers, two Grade II officers, 15 Grade III officers, a matron, and two female officers.

Prison statistics are as follows:

	No. of Prisoners	Daily Average	Prisoners Received	No. Convicted	No. Remanded
Jan. 1955	91	84.15 (79.35 men 4.80 women)	198 (186 men 12 women)	162	36
Dec. 1955	76				
Jan. 1956	76	77.50 (73.98 men 3.52 women)	225 (201 men 24 women)	184	41
Dec. 1956	31				

It is gratifying to note that the daily average of prisoners continues to decrease.

The general health of the prison was good during 1955 and 1956. The improved dietary scale which came into effect on the 1st January, 1955, has contributed greatly to the health and physical fitness of all prisoners.

The following table shows the number of cases of breaches of discipline by prisoners during the two-year period and the manner in which they were dealt with:

	1955	1956
Loss of Marks Diet and Cells	83	80
Diet and Confinement to Cell	29	52
Loss of Marks	35	36
Reprimanded	32	29
Loss of Earnings	2	—
Deprived of Games	2	—
Sentence suspended	—	20
	183	217

The following trades are taught in the prison: carpentry, cabinet making, shoe-mending, tin-smith, tailoring, and the making and baking of bread. At the prison farm, agriculture is practised, and most of the provisions and vegetables used for prisoners' food are grown there. The prisoners burn charcoal and rear pigs.

Prisoners are employed in the upkeep of the recreation grounds, church yards, Government yards and public cemeteries.

From the 1st July, 1956, all prisoners sentenced to six months and over earn one shilling per week. This amount is paid to them on their discharge.

Prisoners who serve short sentences are given small allowances by the After-Care Officer to help them to return to their homes, and to provide food for themselves during the first few days while seeking employment. The Salvation Army Officer acts as After-Care Officer.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

THE whole of the D.C. system has now been closed down and only A.C. electrical energy is available on the Board's system which serves the City of St. John and its suburbs as well as Hodges Bay, Cedar Grove, Coolidge Field, U.S. Navy Districts, Cassada Garden, Piggott's, Parham, Potter's and Bendals.

The two main tie lines connecting the base power stations and St. John's sub-station were completed and in service from December, 1955. The D.C. system became inoperative and was dismantled from this date.

The total number of consumers connected to this system was 3,022; by the end of 1956 the peak load reached was 775 kW.

The generating plant installed consists of six 150 kW diesel engines direct coupled to A.C. alternators wound for 2,300 volts—3 phase 60 cycles.

At Coolidge Field, Hodges Bay, Cedar Grove and Parham areas, the U.S. practice of supplying single phase three-wire current has been continued, the supply being 220 and 110 volts.

The main A.C. scheme for supplying energy from the base power plants to St. John's and other villages, other than those mentioned above, is by stepping up the voltage at source from 2,300 volts to 6,600 volts and subsequently stepping it down through transformers to 400/220 volts.

At the end of 1956 a high tension 6,600 volt overhead line was in the course of construction to supply All Saints, Swetes, Wallings, the new Arrowroot Factory and Old Road. The voltage will be stepped down at the various villages to 400/220.

During the year ended 31st December, 1956, 3,038,604 kWh were generated. The number of consumers was 3,022 at the end of December, 1956.

One 10-ton ice-making plant has been installed and is now in operation. At present an additional compressor is being installed to feed the six extra refrigerated cold rooms available for storing of general food-stuffs.

There has been no change in the rates for electricity during the period covered by this report. They were as follows:

<i>A.C. Tariff</i>		<i>kWh</i>	<i>At per kWh</i>
<i>Light</i>	1 —	20	25¢
	21 —	600	20¢
	601 —	1,000	15¢
	1,000 —	up	10¢
<i>Power</i>	1 —	100	12¢
	101 —	500	09¢
	500 —	up	08¢
<i>Domestic</i>	1 —	20	25¢
	21 —	50	10¢
	51 —	up	08¢
<i>Minimum Charge</i>			\$1.00 per month.

There is a battery charging service and electrical fittings and appliances are sold.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The Colony's public telephone system is owned by the Government and is operated by the Telephones Department. With the exception of a small number of subscribers in the Coolidge area, the system is single wire, earth return, magneto party-line working. In the Coolidge area the system is 24 volts, central battery working. There are four public telephone exchanges in service, details of which are as follows:

<i>Exchange</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Capacity</i>		<i>Number of tele- phone stations in service</i>
		<i>Subs. Lines</i>	<i>Operators Positions</i>	
St. Johns	Magneto	300	2	390
Parham	Magneto	50	1	27
All Saints	Magneto	50	1	42
Coolidge	24 volts C.B.	200	2	33
Total		600	6	492

It is intended to reconstruct the telephone system generally throughout the Colony and work is now in hand in the City of St. John's where the system will be converted from magneto to 24 volts central battery working, the new exchange switchboard having a capacity of 280 regular, and 160 2-party, subscribers' lines, with four operators' positions. The magneto system will be maintained in the All Saints and Parham areas but when reconstruction is undertaken in these areas all subscribers' lines will be converted from single wire, earth return, to metallic working. When the new central battery system is brought into operation in the St. John's area it is expected that the number of subscribers will increase.

The existing telephone tariffs are as follows:

Business Lines . . .	\$3.60 per month
Residential Lines . . .	\$2.40 per month

No charge is made for calls, neither is any additional charge imposed in respect of subscribers' lines which extend beyond the boundary limit of the townships in which the exchanges are situated. It is intended, however, to revise the telephone tariffs in the near future and in this connection extra mileage charges will be applied where subscribers' premises are situated beyond the boundary limits of the township in which the exchanges are installed. No separate charge for calls, however, will be made.

For the year 1956, operating expenditure amounted to \$46,000 and the revenue to \$19,000.

NEW BUILDINGS

In 1955-56, the general pattern of maintenance and construction continued. Maintenance proceeded quite smoothly, but, in some cases, funds did not permit the work to be as thorough as was desirable.

New buildings were constructed from both local and Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Those completed from local funds were as follows:

	Cost \$
District Nurse's Quarters at Pares Village	5,000
Master's Quarters at Leper Home	8,000
New Dispensary at Johnson's Point	4,800
Assistant Matron's House at Holberton Hospital	7,200
New Laboratory at Holberton Hospital	9,000
New Market at Parham	7,200
Conversion of Officers' Club (Coolidge) to Administrator's House	7,200
Other minor works apart from General Maintenance	9,200

Those completed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds were as follows:

	Cost \$
Princess Margaret School	98,880
St. John's Health Centre	120,000
Public Works Department—Mechanical Workshop	46,200
Garage and Other Works at Holberton Hospital	17,400

In Barbuda a new school was completed and certain other improvements carried out.

In 1956 work was started on a new matron's house and a new ward at Holberton Hospital, and a new market for St. John's.

WATER SUPPLY

Wells: City Supply. Electricity mains were run through the Bendals Valley and connected to the five boreholes drilled in this area. This has increased the City's supply to 425,000 gallons per day from wells.

The rotary prospecting drilling was employed in locating future sites

for additional wells. Locations showing good results have been marked for future drilling when the drilling rig has completed wells for supplying the country areas.

Wells: Country Supply. Drilling for supplies for country villages which had to rely on catchments and ponds has been given special attention during 1955-56.

Generators and pumps were installed at the two wells previously drilled at Long Lane and Bristol Springs, and distribution lines laid and reservoirs erected. The capacity of these wells is 72,000 gallons per day, of which 12,000 gallons is consumed in the widely spaced villages of the eastern part of the island, i.e. Newfield, St. Philips, Freetown, Bethesda and Christian Hill. All of these villages, except Newfield, had previously no piped supplies.

On the Southern coast, distribution lines have been laid from Cades Bay through the villages of Urlings, Johnson's Point and Crabb Hill. Work is in progress in erecting a diesel-driven pump over the well drilled in this area which test pumped at 50,000 gallons per day, and footings for a 24,000 gallon reservoir are under construction. These villages, also, except for Urlings which received an inadequate supply from a shallow well by windmill, had to rely on pond water and small catchments.

At Old Road Village on the southern coast, a mill was erected on the drilled well and extensions to mains through the village were partially completed. When the power lines are connected to the arrowroot factory's two wells, an electric pump will replace the wind pump to give a more constant supply to this village and a larger reservoir will be completed.

Two wells out of four have been drilled at Vernons, the capacity of each being 6,000 gallons per day. Long delays in delivery of electrical pumping equipment have prevented these going into operation. These wells will boost the supplies to the villages of Parham, Pares, Glanville and Seatons which are connected to the existing country lines, but which, due to their distance and inadequate piping, suffer from acute shortages.

Extension of Mains. The extension of mains under the island-wide distribution scheme has connected the Villages of Falmouth and Cobbs Cross to the country supply system. Also, Five Islands Village near St. John's has been connected to the city supply line. Several housing projects are being supplied by extending mains, and sections of existing mains which were too small are being replaced by those of adequate sizes.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

Communications between Antigua and the United Kingdom were maintained by vessels of the Harrison Line, which called monthly during the sugar export period and occasionally at other times. The Royal Netherlands Line maintained a monthly cargo service from Europe.

Banana-carrying vessels of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique continued a passenger service to and from Dieppe, but met with strong competition from the Italian lines, Fratelli Grimaldi Sicular Oceanica Sitmar and Relaccion de Llegada, which made three calls at Antigua in 1955 and 12 in 1956, taking first-class and tourist passengers to Europe, with occasional calls to United Kingdom ports.

Cargo vessels of the Canadian National Steamships Company and the Alcoa Steamship Co. continued to call on south-bound voyages from Canada, with occasional north-bound calls when there was sufficient freight.

The Three Bay Lines expanded its service in 1956 by providing a two-way fortnightly cargo service. Two of these ships carried deck passengers and the other a limited number of first-class passengers.

In 1955, as a result of an agreement between the Governments of Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands (excepting the Virgin Islands) and the West Indies Navigation Co. Ltd., a regular inter-island cargo and passenger service throughout the British West Indies was commenced with the S.S. *West Indian* which called twice-monthly.

The small ships of the Royal Netherlands and the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique Lines which supplemented the inter-island facilities provided by the above vessels, ceased their operations in 1956, but the motor vessel *Caribbee* continued to maintain its schedule of calls between the Leeward Islands, Dominica and Barbados.

CIVIL AVIATION

Coolidge Airport, Antigua, is situated approximately six miles north-east of the city of St. John. This airfield, which was built by the U.S. Government during World War II, is operated by the Government of Antigua. Two concrete runways are provided, one of which is 5,000 feet long; the other, on which work is still in progress, is at present 5,800 feet long. Electrical runway lighting is provided for one runway and is planned for the other in the near future. The airport is normally open during the hours of daylight only.

Three scheduled airlines call regularly at Coolidge Airport: Pan American World Airways, British West Indian Airways and Air France. Pan American World Airways continue to connect the island with North and South America, Trinidad, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands and the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. British West Indian Airways serve most of the British Islands of the Caribbean and also call at Martinique and Guadeloupe, St. Thomas and Puerto

Rico. In 1955, this airline became the first to operate a Vickers Viscount turbo-prop aircraft through Antigua. Air France continues to operate through Antigua and connects the island with Martinique, Guadeloupe and St. Martin. In 1956, a company was formed under the name of Leeward Island Air Transport, which operates twin-engined aircraft and serves the islands of Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Eustatius, Anguilla, St. Martin and Puerto Rico. Its aircraft are based in Antigua. These airlines accounted for 4,052 out of the 5,312 aircraft movements during the period under review.

Refuelling operations continue to be carried out by Messrs. Shell and Regent Petroleum Distributors Ltd. An average of 20,000 gallons of gasoline per month was delivered in 1955; in 1956, the average increased to 21,000 gallons per month.

Aeronautical telecommunications are maintained by International Aeradio (Caribbean) Ltd, who operate only during the hours of daylight but are available on request at other times. Telephone communication links the airport with Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. and other parts of the island.

The following schedule shows statistics of the operation of the airport during the years under review:

		1955		1956	
		<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>
Aircraft Movements.	.	1,095	1,095	1,562	1,560
Passengers	.	6,593	6,577	8,547	7,902

ROADS

In the early part of 1955 special attention was given to the roads in preparation for the visit of Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret. On the Valley Main Road and Fig Tree Hill Main Road, which formed part of the Royal route, extensive reconstruction was carried out. In addition several new bridges were built and many others repaired and widened. A concrete carriageway was laid down in certain sections of the Valley Main Road and a sea wall constructed at Johnson's Point.

After the Royal Visit and continuing to the end of 1956 the work of applying bitumen surfaces and waterbound macadam roads was continued, to the full extent of the aggregate available from the Bendals Quarry. Greatly improved surfaces on many roads resulted, but there was still a great deal more to be done. Village roads were much improved during this period and on several concrete surfaces were laid.

A new development area at the Villa was begun in 1955 and continued to the end of 1956. Approximately 16,080 sq. yds. of concrete roads were laid.

A new stone crusher was installed at Bendals Quarry which provided an increased output of approximately 75 per cent. While this increase assisted in carrying out the large reconstruction programme for 1955-56, the output of the quarry was still very much below the demand and work had to be curtailed on many projects. It is expected that this position will be improved in 1957 when an additional crusher will be provided.

Particulars of vehicles and traffic accidents in 1955-56 are as follows:

	<i>No.</i>
Mechanically propelled vehicles registered	2,535
Driver's licences issued	4,846
Learner's licences issued	1,521
Drivers tests taken	622
Traffic accidents	418
Accidents involving mechanically propelled vehicles	340
Accidents involving other vehicles	78
Fatal accidents recorded	15
Persons killed in traffic accidents	15
Accidents involving injury	137
Non-injury accidents	266
Traffic cases reported	1,773
Traffic cases prosecuted and convicted	1,215

The road system is composed of a total mileage of 147 miles classified as follows:

	<i>Miles</i>
Main Roads	62
First Class Byways	21
Second Class Byways	46
Third Class Byways	18

The following are the numbers of vehicles registered in Antigua in 1956:

Private cars	718
Vans	16
Jeeps	16
Hearses	4
Pickups	116
Station Waggon	69
Ambulances	3
Cranes	2
Omnibuses	23
Trucks	123
Motor cycles	216
Fire Trucks	3
Tractors	129
	<u>1,438</u>
Bicycles	3,959
Animal-drawn vehicles	144

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Messrs. Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Limited maintain a station in Antigua. The Company has a reception office in St. John's and a radio station which is situated at Clare Hall, approximately two miles from St. John's. Both are inter-connected by cable circuits. In addition to the usual telegraph services provided by the Company, facilities are also available for members of the public to make oversea telephone calls from the reception office in St. John's. The Company also operates a radio-telephone service between Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of the Government.

Messrs. International Airadio Limited continued to operate all aeronautical radio services in the Antigua and the Leeward Islands area.

Chapter 12 : Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

There are three newspapers published in English in the Colony, two dailies—*The Antigua Star* (six pages) and *The Workers' Voice* (four pages)—and *The Anvil* (four pages) which is published three times per week.

BROADCASTING

During 1956 a radio broadcasting service was brought into operation by the Government by the installation of a broadcast transmitter, bought with a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, on the outskirts of St. John's. The station operates on a frequency of 3,225 Kcs. and has an output power of 40 watts. With the commissioning of this station it has been possible to broadcast news, music, religious services and topical items.

FILMS

No films are produced locally. There is one commercial cinema (35 mm.) in the city of St. John's and one at Parham. There is a Government 16 mm. mobile cinema service which provides shows in the villages. In 1955, 105 shows were given throughout the island and in 1956, 75. Films for this service have been procured from the Central Office of Information, London, the Caribbean Commission, the British Council and the Canadian Trade Commissioner for the West Indies.

INFORMATION SERVICES

There is no Public Relations Department. Information material, which consists largely of prepared articles, film strips, films, periodicals, ebionoids and posters sent out by the Central Office of Information, continued to be distributed by the Administrator's Office to Government Departments, clubs, the press, etc.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

THE Antigua Defence Force was re-established on the 1st June, 1956, under the provisions of the Defence Force Ordinance 1955 (No. 5 of 1955), an Ordinance to repeal and replace the Defence Force Ordinance 1912 (No. 5 of 1912) and to make more suitable provisions for the control, training, and discipline of the Force and other matters connected therewith.

The strength of the Force is three officers and 43 other ranks. Its headquarters is at the Botanic Gardens, within the city limits of St. John's. The building, a former Government office, has been altered to provide recreation room, canteen, officers' mess, and a storeroom for arms and ammunition.

The Force is a purely voluntary body and no member receives any pay or allowances. There is, however, provision for pay and allowances on special occasions, e.g. embodiment for actual service, on active service, or on annual training.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Antigua comprises the islands of Antigua with its dependencies of Barbuda and Redonda, the last named of which is a rocky islet about half a square mile in extent. The area of Antigua is 108 square miles, and Barbuda 62 square miles. They lie between the 61st and 62nd degrees of west longitude and between 17th and 18th degrees of north latitude.

In shape Antigua is irregularly oval, with deeply indented shores which are lined by reefs and shoals, but there are many natural harbours. The island is, in the main, low-lying. The highest ground is in the south-west, which is of volcanic origin and whence Boggy Peak rises to 1,330 ft.; in the north and east it is undulating and flat, and is composed of calcareous marls and coarse sandstone, while the central portion is of clay formation.

The absence of high hills and forest growth distinguishes Antigua from the rest of the Leeward group. There are no rivers and few springs in the island, so that it is frequently subject to severe droughts, but the mean annual rainfall is between 43 and 45 inches. The climate of Antigua is drier than that of most of the other West Indian islands and is delightful from the end of November to the beginning of May, when the north-east trade winds begin to fail. The hot season then sets in, during which the weather is generally rainy. The shade temperature seldom exceeds 90°F.

Barbuda lying 25 miles due north of Antigua is a flat coral island with a very large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of land.

Chapter 2: History

ANTIGUA was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1493 on his second voyage to the West Indies. He named it after a church, Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Seville. The Spaniards attempted to settle in the island in 1520 but they found it too dry. The French under d'Esneambuc made an abortive attempt at settlement in 1629, but abandoned it in favour of the richer soil of St. Kitts. Antigua was eventually colonized in the year 1632 by Sir Thomas Warner. In early years, the settlers suffered much from raids by the Caribs.

At that time the chief article of cultivation was tobacco but in the second half of the 17th Century it was found that sugar was more profit-

able. This required heavy labour. At first, the defeated armies in the English Civil Wars were sent as slaves or indentured workers to the plantations in the West Indies, but when these were found to give indifferent results in the tropical climate, the trade in slaves from Africa began and it was at its height throughout the 18th Century. The operation of sugar estates became extremely profitable and the wars between the English and French were much concerned with the possession of the sugar islands. Antigua was the only British Island to possess a good harbour and English Harbour was the dockyard for the British West Indies throughout the period. Though on one occasion the French made a successful landing on Antigua the island never passed out of British hands and shows no trace of French influence.

Antigua emancipated its slaves in 1834, four years before the general emancipation in the British Empire. This led at first to some difficulty in obtaining labour for the sugar estates. A disastrous fire in 1841, an earthquake which destroyed the Cathedral in 1843, and a hurricane which did £100,000 damage in 1847 were serious economic blows. There have since been several periods of relative prosperity and depression according to the price of sugar.

The Naval Dockyard was closed in 1854. In 1943 an Air-Base was leased to the United States Government and an airfield was rapidly constructed and was occupied by the U.S. Air Force until 1949. It is now used for civil aviation and is the best airport between Trinidad and Jamaica.

The following are some important events in the Colony's history between 1600 and 1956.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1625	Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis and Barbuda taken under Royal protection by patent under the Great Seal of England, 13th September.
1632	Antigua and Montserrat colonised from St. Christopher by Sir. T. Warner and his son.
1640-47	Sugar industry introduced into the Leeward Islands.
1661	Barbuda colonised from Antigua.
1666	Antigua invaded and plundered by the French.
1667	By the Treaty of Breda (21st July), Antigua together with Montserrat and the English part of St. Christopher declared English.
1671	Leeward Islands separated from Barbados. Commission to Sir Charles Wheeler as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands with headquarters at Nevis (25th January).
1681	Antigua devastated by a hurricane.
1689	Fortification of Monk's Hill started.
1690	Earthquake destroyed much of St. John's.
1696	Antigua selected as the seat of Government of the Leeward Islands.
1710	Governor Parke killed in St. John's.
1725	Naval Dockyard started at English Harbour.
1769	Disastrous fire in St. John's, Antigua.
1786	Visit to Antigua of Prince William Henry in the frigate Pegasus with Captain Nelson of H.M.S. Boreas in attendance.
1805	Villeneuve's fleet anchored off St. John's for 5 days before Trafalgar engagement.
1816	Antigua, Barbuda and Montserrat constituted a separate Government, while St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands were made a separate colony.

Year	Event
1834	Slavery abolished.
1842	Diocese of Antigua formed.
1871	Federation of the Leeward Islands. Hurricane in Antigua.
1873	Church of England dis-established.
1920	Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in H.M.S. Renown.
1937	Presidential Legislative Council reconstituted.
1950	Two severe hurricanes struck Antigua and Barbuda in the space of 12 days, causing great damage.
1955	Visit of H.R.H. Princess Margaret.
1956	De-federation of the Leeward Islands. Ministerial system introduced.

Chapter 3 : Administration

THE Leeward Islands Federation came to an end on 30th June, 1956, by Imperial Act of Parliament and Antigua along with the other units of the Leeward Islands became separate colonies under the same Governor. The Antigua Legislative Council is composed of the Administrator as President, two official members appointed by the Governor, eight elected members, and three nominated members appointed by the Governor.

The Executive Council, the principal instrument of policy, consists of three *ex officio* members, four elected members elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and one nominated member appointed by the Governor from amongst the nominated members of the Legislative Council. The Administrator is the President of Legislative Council unless the Governor decides to preside.

In January, 1956 three ministries were established: Trade and Production, Social Services, and Public Works and Communications. The three ministers are appointed by the Governor from among the four elected members on the Executive Council. The executive functions of the Government are carried out through the usual Government Departments under their respective heads. The Ministers and the official members of the Executive Council are responsible for the Departments and subjects falling within their portfolios, but the Colony, being in receipt of a grant-in-aid of administration, financial control remains with the United Kingdom Treasury.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

STANDARD imperial weights and measures are used in the Colony. Periodical examination of weights and measures by Government inspectors is provided by law.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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APPENDIX

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes Initiated or in Progress during 1955 and 1956.

Description of Scheme		Total Grant Approved	Expenditure to 31.12.56
		£	£
D.1374	Services to Small Farmers	47,750	30,980
D.1624 & A	Holberton Hospital	64,930	63,950
D.1629	Primary Schools	5,500	5,456
D.1701	Land Utilization Survey	4,535	214
D.1708	Construction Unit.	13,121	9,025
D.1713	Slum Clearance	3,886	3,786
D.1729	Training of Teachers	4,636	4,327
D.1734	Central Experimental Station	13,300	11,323
D.1770	Bethesda—Christian Hill	50,000	45,981
D.1795	Secondary Industries	5,216	4,221
D.1825	Establishment of Community Centre in St. John's	2,500	2,497
D.1851	School Buildings, Antigua	6,500	6,500
D.1862A	Slum Clearance	49,614	45,542
D.1889	Fisheries Officer	1,500	1,330
D.1893	Hurricane Rehousing	40,567	40,407
D.1898	Broadcasting Service	3,630	2,200
D.1932 & A	Asst. Colonial Secretary (Establishment)	6,900	39
D.2005	Acquisition A. S. E. tenantry areas	15,000	11,873
D.2054	Pottery	1,670	1,668
D.2075	Greencastle Station	11,000	759
D.2801 C&D	Fisheries Development	4,850	4,850
D.2095	Construction of Mixed School	20,600	18,198
D.2103	Public Works Temporary Staff	17,310	14,266
D.2106A	Swamp Reclamation	7,620	7,655
D.2107A	Director of Agriculture	4,300	2,568
D.2122	Livestock Development, Barbuda	7,600	6,720
D.2171	Barbuda School—Furniture for	4,200	3,303
D.2184	Tobacco Trials	834	834
D.2211A	St. John's Health Centre	21,875	20,925
D.2223	Livestock Development, Antigua	17,500	16,356
D.2227A	Mechanical Workshop	11,700	10,090
D.2237	Acquisition of Land, Five Islands	3,500	3,500
D.2314	Claremont Estate—Purchase of	9,800	9,800
D.2381	Construction of Sea Wall	10,000	964
D.2420 & A	Economic and Financial Advisor	8,350	90
D.2434	Plant and Equipment	15,450	9,057
D.2471 A&B	<i>Aedes Aegypti</i> Eradication Campaign	4,420	5,139
D.2472A	Government Industrial Chemist	5,600	524
D.2498	Industrial Training	830	90
D.2551A	Extension of Airport Runway	13,500	5,768
D.2596 & A	Cold Storage	10,000	10,000
D.2601	Greencastle Nursery	3,000	2,384
D.2628	Diamond Hole	16,000	3,174
D.2650	St. John's City Streets	3,755	1,906
D.2651	Antigua Grammar School Enquiry	681	69
D.2689	Training of Agricultural Cadets	3,920	683
D.2717	Minor Amenities	100	28
D.2724	Purchase of land for peasant allotment at Belmont	17,000	16,666

Appendix

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Description of Scheme		Total Grant Approved £	Expendi- ture to 31.12.56 £
D.2725	Purchase of land for peasant allotment at Dunning	4,000	4,000
D.2748	Roads, Barbuda	2,350	263
D.2749	Bendals Road	4,688	1,900
D.2771	Blackburne Hospital Ward	26,100	5,708
D.2772	Matron's House	3,000	2,524
D.2773	Hospital Sewerage System	2,085	1,132
D.2786	Village Water Supplies	18,500	3,460
D.2793	Training of Police Recruits	3,750	388
D.2799 & A	Experimental Projects	2,995	734
D.2853	Temporary Water Works Staff	15,070	1,579
D.2854	Well Drilling	64,695	1,633
D.2867	Municipal Market	26,883	1,143
D.2869	Central Cotton Station	39,364	12,415
D.2951	Livestock Development	12,680	2,009
D.2955	Purchase of lands for peasant allotment at Bodkins, Dimsdale and Patterson	16,500	15,877
D.2967	John Hughes Road	3,017	657
D.2968	Village Roads	5,000	1,851
D.2977	Survey of Housing Conditions	1,000	123
D.3024	Purchase and Extension of Warehouse	7,000	5,406

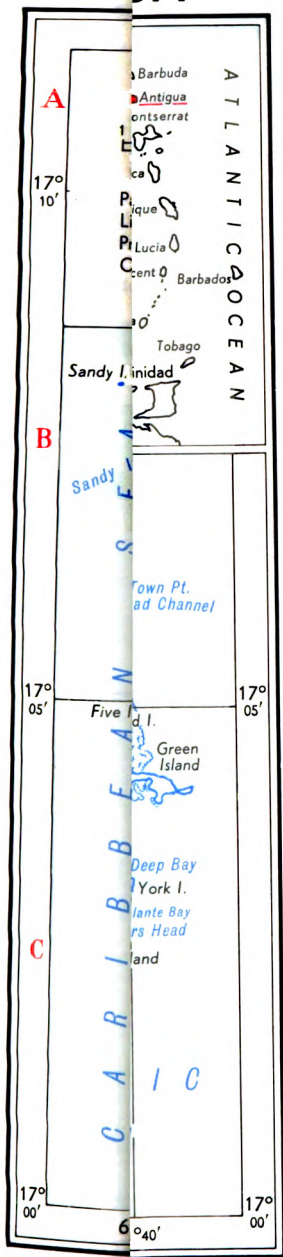
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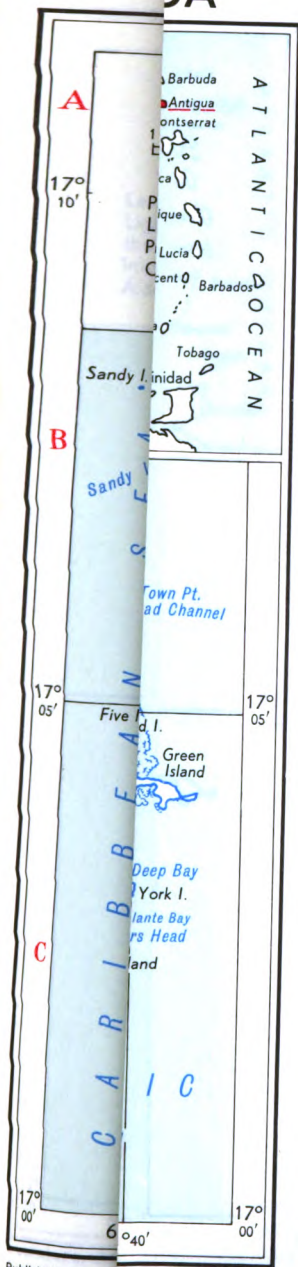
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PART I

General Review of 1957 and 1958

DURING the period covered by this report the event of greatest interest in the region was the formal establishment of The West Indies Federation. Following the signing in London on 23rd February, 1956, of the Federal Constitution by representatives of the Unit Territories, the pre-Federal Organisation, on which Antigua was represented by the Minister of Trade and Production, proceeded with the considerable task of laying the foundation for the Federal Government machinery.

In the first Federal Elections held on 25th March, 1958, the local candidates of the Federal Labour Party, to which the Antigua Labour Party is affiliated, were returned with overwhelming majorities to fill the two seats in the House of Representatives allotted to Antigua.

The arrival of the first Governor-General of The West Indies, Lord Hailes, on 3rd January, 1958, marked another step in the formal establishment of The West Indies Federation. The Governor-General's first tour of the territories of the Federation began with a most successful visit to Antigua from 23rd to 26th January, 1958. Owing to illness Lady Hailes could not accompany the Governor-General but she subsequently visited the colony from 28th June to 2nd July, 1958.

At the inauguration of the first Federal Parliament by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret on 22nd April, 1958, Antigua was represented by the President of the Legislative Council (at that time the Administrator, Lt.-Col. A. Lovelace, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C.), the Vice-President (Mr. V. C. Bird, Minister of Trade and Production), and Mr. E. H. Lake, Minister of Social Services. A local group also went to Trinidad to participate in the dramatic section of the successful Festival of Arts which was held in conjunction with the inauguration ceremonies and items were sent by local artists for inclusion in the Exhibition of West Indian Art.

In May, 1958, Lt.-Col. Lovelace left the colony to assume duties as the first Federal Defence Officer. On 3rd October, 1958, Mr. I. G. Turbott arrived and was sworn in as the Administrator of Antigua.

Economic and Social Affairs

The economic and financial outlook in Antigua is promising. There is evidence of general prosperity particularly in the amount of new private and commercial buildings recently constructed or under construction.

The trend of revenue in recent years has been upwards. Local revenue was estimated to reach the record figure of \$7,862,782 in 1958 and it was anticipated that the colony's accumulated deficits

from earlier years would be cleared by the end of the period under review. The increase in revenue was due largely to a steady increase in the yield from customs duties, which is a reflection of the general improvement in the colony's economy, and to the very good cotton crop in 1957-58.

Every effort is being made to exploit the island's resources in order to provide adequate standards of living for all sections of the community. The Government's land use policy is to give encouragement to large-scale cultivation as well as to peasants, and in furtherance of its policy of developing the total resources of Antigua, the Government is pledged to see that tourism and secondary industries are afforded the necessary stimulus for their development and expansion. Moreover, it is the firmly declared policy of the Government to encourage non-resident capital investment.

Insofar as the main industry, sugar production, is concerned, it is gratifying to note that, whereas until recently the crop ranged in good and bad years from 30,000 to 12,000 tons, improved cultivation methods and practices have increased the range to something more like from 40,000 to 20,000 tons.

The colony's second major agricultural product, cotton, had a record season in 1958, the total amount of clean lint exported reaching 1,230,773 lb. Prices were good.

Significant developments have taken place in the tourist industry during the period under review and the development of other secondary industries has continued to receive the close attention of the Industrial Development Board (see under Chapter 6, page 26). A Colonial Development and Welfare grant was obtained to enable a delegation from the Board to visit Jamaica on a familiarisation tour of industrial and manufacturing plants in that territory.

The Government has endeavoured within its available resources to provide a reasonable standard of social services in keeping with the developing needs of the growing population. Recurrent expenditure on the social services during 1958 was of the order of \$1.7 million (approximately 20 per cent of the colony's total recurrent expenditure), of which the Medical and Health Services accounted for approximately \$1 million, Education including Public Library and Broadcasting some \$531,000, Housing \$47,263 and the Prison, Training School and Probation Services \$86,600. Grants-in-aid amounting to \$2,530 were made from public funds to voluntary charitable organisations in the colony. The housing census mentioned in Chapter 7 was the first to be undertaken in the colony since 1945-46. The up-to-date information obtained will be of value to the Central Housing and Planning Authority.

Public Utilities

The Antigua Electricity Board, which was a statutory board, was converted into a Government Department as from 1st January, 1957, and steps were taken to completely reorganise the undertaking. Some

time before the Antigua Electricity Board became defunct it was expected that, in order to meet the increasing demands for electricity services, it would be necessary to replace the existing generating plant, which had already passed the end of its rated economical life, by installing generating units of larger capacity. To this end a representative of the Consulting Engineers to the Crown Agents visited Antigua in November, 1956, and, as a result of his report, a new power station building and two diesel-electric groups, each of 1,080 kW capacity, complete with ancillary equipment, are in the process of erection. Plans are already in hand for the erection of a third generator.

Cold storage facilities in the island have been inadequate to cope with the pressing need for storage capacity for chilled foodstuffs in order to ensure a sufficiency of these items for the average resident at a price within his purchasing power. Accordingly a survey was conducted by a refrigeration expert to ascertain what improvements and renovations were required to extend the cold storage facilities. Following his recommendations an application was submitted for a Colonial Development and Welfare grant to install new equipment.

Efforts to improve and expand the colony's water supply, road system and telephone service were sustained during the period.

Colonial Development and Welfare Assistance

In 1958 the United Kingdom Government granted the colony an additional allocation of £95,000 (\$456,000 B.W.I.), making a total allocation of £775,000 or \$3,720,000 B.W.I. for the 1955-60 period. These grants, together with loan funds raised largely on the London market, were used to finance many of the development projects mentioned in this report.

Preserving English Harbour

At a Special General Meeting of the Society of the Friends of English Harbour held in Antigua on 22nd December, 1958, proposals for the reorganisation of the management of the Society were completed. The main effects are:

- (1) responsibility for the restoration and management of the Dockyard and the control of expenditure has been placed on a small Committee of Management presided over by the Administrator of Antigua, and having two members nominated by the Government of Antigua, one member nominated by the Council of the Society (a new body) and one member nominated by the English Harbour Repair Fund—with power to co-opt two other members;
- (2) responsibility for all other activities of the Society rests with a Council appointed under the new Article 28, and having the functions set out in the new Articles 29 to 31; and
- (3) the name of the Society has been shortened to "The Friends of English Harbour".

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE following table shows the actual population of the colony in 1946 when the last census was taken and the estimated population on 31st December, 1957 and 1958:

1946	1957	1958
41,757	55,967	57,777

Vital statistics are given in Chapter 7, page 31.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

OF an estimated total of 9,500 wage-employed persons in the island, the sugar industry provided employment for approximately 4,100 persons per week. The numbers employed were higher during the harvesting season (January–July) than in the out-of-crop season, being 4,194 as against 3,516 in 1957 and 4,257 against 3,598 in 1958.

The proportion of male to female labour remained at approximately 7 to 5 during harvesting. During the period under review, about a quarter of the total employed in the industry were factory workers (practically all males) and about three-quarters field workers.

From returns submitted to the Labour Department the average numbers of wage earners employed during 1957 and 1958 in other industries were as follows:

	1957			1958		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Building (private small contractors included) . . .	264	—	264	302	—	302
Waterfront . . .	281	—	281	293	—	293
Public Works, Utilities and Municipal	1,058	230	1,288	1,087	235	1,322
Distributive Trades, Hotels and Minor Industries . . .	587	430	1,017	620	475	1,095
TOTALS . . .	2,190	660	2,850	2,302	710	3,012

No up-to-date figures on unemployment are available, but indications were that conditions approaching full employment prevailed particularly during the period February to May when the sugar and cotton crops are harvested simultaneously.

No public or private employment agencies have yet been established in Antigua.

In most cases agricultural workers were gainfully occupied on their own plots during the days they did not work on the estates. This situation is more clearly understood when it is realised that approximately 50 per cent of the sugar cane reaped in Antigua is grown by peasants.

There was some movement of workers into the island for employment. This was, in the main, organised by the Antigua Syndicate Estates Ltd., who engaged workers from St. Lucia to assist in harvesting the sugar-cane crop. Fifty of these workers were engaged by this organisation to assist in reaping the 1958 crop, and towards the end of the year, 139 were engaged for the 1959 crop.

The Government continued to participate in the recruitment of workers for employment in agriculture in the United States of America and in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. At the end of 1957 the number of workers in the United States of America was 152, and at the end of 1958, the number was 60. One hundred and eighty-nine and 287 workers were employed by the Virgin Islands Corporation in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, in 1957 and 1958 respectively.

Arrangements were again made for 15 per cent of the gross earnings of the workers in the United States of America, and 20 per cent of the gross earnings of the workers in St. Croix to be deducted and remitted to Antigua. Allotments are paid to dependents of these workers from the remittances, and the balance standing to the credit of each worker on the date of his repatriation is paid to him.

The total remittances during 1957 and 1958 from the United States of America amounted to \$82,397·23 B.W.I. and \$31,737·18 B.W.I. respectively, and the total remittances from St. Croix during the same period amounted to \$20,200·39 B.W.I. and \$26,550·89 B.W.I. respectively.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Rates of wages paid in various industries in 1958 and average earnings in the sugar industry in 1957 are set out below.

Wage Rates, 1958

Sugar Industry

Field	Rate per Day	
	\$	c.
Time-workers—Males (agricultural)	2	06
„ (general labouring work)	2	22
Females	1	03

Antigua: 1957 and 1958
Wage Rates, 1958—contd.

						<i>Rate per Day</i>
<i>Factory</i>						<i>\$ c.</i>
Machinists	.	.	.	.	.	3·49-4·93
Fitters	.	.	.	.	.	2·84-4·93
Blacksmiths	.	.	.	.	.	3·40-4·93
Carpenters	.	.	.	.	.	3·19-4·12
Painters	.	.	.	.	.	3·04-3·30
Welders	.	.	.	.	.	3·61-4·27
Motor mechanics	.	.	.	.	.	3·30-3·83
Masons	.	.	.	.	.	3·67-4·20
Turbine attendants	.	.	.	.	.	3·71
Firemen	.	.	.	.	.	3·04-3·61
Unskilled males	.	.	.	.	.	2·72-2·75
Females and boys	.	.	.	.	.	1·53
<i>Government (non-established workers)</i>						<i>Hourly Rate</i>
<i>Unskilled Labour</i>						<i>cents</i>
Females and boys	Grade B	.	.	.	.	19·6
	Grade A	.	.	.	.	22·6
Males	Grade B	.	.	.	.	29·5
	Grade A	.	.	.	.	34·1
<i>Semi-Skilled Labour</i>						
	Grade B	.	.	.	.	36·4
	Grade A	.	.	.	.	43·1
<i>Skilled Labour</i>						
Operators of self-propelled vehicles	Grade B	.	.	.	.	52·6
	Grade A	.	.	.	.	60·7
Apprentices	.	.	.	.	.	14·1-44·00
<i>Scavengers</i>						
Males	Grade B	.	.	.	.	29·44
	Grade A	.	.	.	.	34·09
Females	Grade B	.	.	.	.	19·64
	Grade A	.	.	.	.	22·6
<i>Night Soil Workers</i>						
Washers	.	.	.	.	.	44·4
Lifters	.	.	.	.	.	47·6
Pit Diggers	.	.	.	.	.	33·7
<i>Substandard Workers</i>						
Females	.	.	.	.	.	13·3
Males	.	.	.	.	.	19·6
<i>Motor Transport (Passengers)</i>						<i>Rate as indicated</i>
Drivers	.	.	.	.	.	\$20·00-25·00 per week
Conductors	.	.	.	.	.	\$8·00-15·00 per week
<i>Distilling</i>						
Mechanics	.	.	.	.	.	\$28·67 per week
Truck Drivers	.	.	.	.	.	\$18·79 per week
Firemen	.	.	.	.	.	\$2·84 per day
Unskilled labour	.	.	.	.	.	\$2·52 per day

Wage Rates, 1958—contd.

Cotton

Rate as indicated

Picking	4 cents per lb.
Cleaning	2 cents per lb.

Sugar General Cargo Coals
Hourly Rate

Waterfront

Stevedores:

Coopers	90 cents	56 cents	84 cents
Winchmen and Gangway-men	\$1.06	65 "	98 cents
Tally Clerks	\$1.09	90 "	\$1.00
Leaders	\$1.38	84 "	\$1.26

Average Earnings, 1957

Sugar Industry

Earnings per Day

	In Crop	Out of Crop
	\$	\$
Males		
Cane Cutters	3.79	—
Tractor Drivers	5.50	4.58
Cane Loaders	3.57	—
Piece Workers	2.72	3.38
Time Workers	2.16	2.08
Females		
Piece Workers	1.76	1.41
Time Workers	1.06	1.14
Young Persons	1.35	1.24

A noteworthy improvement during the period was the replacement of the old production bonus scheme in the sugar industry, whereby a bonus was paid per thousand tons of sugar manufactured in excess of 22,000 tons, by an output bonus scheme based on the amount of sugar bagged weekly by the factory on the following scale:

Weekly production of bagged sugar in tons	Rate of weekly output bonus
1,100-1,150	8% of basic earnings
1,151-1,200	10%
1,201-1,250	12%
1,251-1,300	14%
1,301-1,350	16%
1,351-1,400	18%
1,401-1,450	20%
1,451-1,500	22%
1,501-1,550	24%
1,551-1,600 and over	26%

The following increases in wage rates were given during 1957-58:

	1957	1958
Sugar Industry	3%	3%
Public Works Department: Unskilled Grade A	Nil	5%
		(approx.)
Antigua Distillery Ltd.	5-15%	5%
Porters employed by certain firms of merchants	Nil	6%
Employees at Yeptons Estate (Livestock):		
Males	14%	Nil
	(approx.)	
Females	5%	Nil
Antigua Ice and Cold Storage	21-25%	Nil
Waterfront (when handling sugar)	3%	Nil

The normal hours of work for the majority of daily-paid workers in the principal industries and services are eight per day and 44 per week, except in the sugar industry where the factory workers do a 48-hour week. Field workers are mainly on task rates.

Government non-established employees are given public holidays with pay, provided they would have worked for 44 hours during the week but for the holiday. They are also granted vacation leave on the following basis:

12 days after 240 working days per annum.

6 days after 120 working days per annum.

Weekly-paid workers in the sugar industry continued to receive six days' holiday with pay, provided that they worked throughout the reaping of the crop. This holiday is granted at the termination of the crop. In the event of the factory making 25,000 tons of sugar or more, an additional day's holiday with pay is given and a further day's holiday with pay is added for every 2,500 tons produced in excess of 25,000 tons. Additional payment for any part of 2,500 tons remaining is calculated and paid to the nearest quarter day's pay.

Field workers, other than those paid on a weekly basis, engaged in reaping the sugar crop and who had been employed for a minimum of 20 weeks throughout the crop also continued to receive one week's holiday with pay. Other field workers on an estate pay-roll, except farmers, who completed 36 weeks' work in any year starting from 1st January were given a week's holiday with pay calculated on the average weekly basic earnings over 36 weeks.

Apart from the holidays set out above, all workers in the sugar industry are given additional holidays, by agreement between the trade union and the Employers' Federation, on the following basis:

Workers who have completed:

5 years' service but less than 10 years	2 days
10 years' service but less than 15 years	4 days
15 years' service or over	6 days

By agreement between the Antigua Trades & Labour Union and Government, non-established employees of Government who are unable to complete 240 working days in any 365 consecutive days

from the commencement of their employment through no fault of their own, but are laid off before completing 240 days, are given six working days' leave on full pay, provided they worked 120 days or more. In the past, these workers only qualified for leave on full pay, provided they completed 240 working days in every 365 consecutive days from the commencement of employment.

There was some increase in the number of establishments granting holidays with pay to their employees.

With the exception of essential services such as street cleaning and electricity supply, night work is still wholly confined to sugar factories where only male adult labour is affected. There was also a very small number of workers in bakeries employed during the night.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

The following figures indicate the movements in the cost of living index (Base—August 1939 = 100).

	March	June	September	December
1957 . . .	298.7	301.4	305.4	309.2
1958 . . .	312.5	308.9	308.0	310.5

Changes in the prices of the principal articles of foodstuffs during 1957 and 1958 are indicated by the following:

Article	Unit	Price in cents			
		June 1957	Dec. 1957	June 1958	Dec. 1958
Rice	lb.	14	17	15.5	17
Meal	lb.	14	14	14	14
Flour	lb.	11	11	12	12
Fresh fish	lb.	24	25	25	25
Onions	lb.	24	24	24	20
Ground provisions .	lb.	14	16.5	18	18.5
Grey sugar	lb.	09	09	09	09
Butter substitute .	lb.	64	63	64	63
Salted fish	lb.	43	40	40	40
Cooking oil	lb.	69	72	72	68

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Labour Department is situated in the city of St. John's. The staff consists of a Labour Commissioner, who is assisted by three senior clerks. There is one Inspector who is mainly concerned with the implementation of the provisions of the Factories Ordinance.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Antigua Employers' Federation and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union continued to negotiate with each other on matters affecting their members. The Antigua Trades and Labour Union also negotiated with a number of employers who were not members of the federation.

Consequent on these negotiations, a number of agreements affecting wages, hours of work and conditions of service were concluded.

There were eight stoppages of work, all of short duration, during the period; details are given below:

Details of Principal Stoppages of Work during 1957 and 1958

Parties to dispute and nature of employment	Duration of stoppage	Number of workers involved	Causes	Method of settling and results
Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd. and Antigua Trades and Labour Union—Sugar Manufacture.	Approx. 1 day	500	Dissatisfaction over the dismissal of a watchman and the suspension of another worker for two weeks.	Workers were advised by trade union officials to return to work. Work was resumed. This was an unofficial stoppage.
Antigua Syndicate Estates Ltd. and Antigua Trades and Labour Union—Sugar Cane Production.	1 day	60	Refusal of workers to cut burnt canes on the conditions agreed between the workers' union and the Employers' Federation.	Management recruited workers from other estates to cut the burnt canes. Workers offered themselves for employment when this was done but none were taken back to work in that field. The stoppage was unofficial.
Messrs. S. R. Mendes Ltd. (Shipping Agents) and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union—Port workers.	1½ days	86	Refusal of workers to work with a stevedore engaged by another firm for whom S. R. Mendes Ltd. were contractors for light-erage.	Work was resumed after negotiations at the Labour Department, and agreement was reached whereby S. R. Mendes would in future restrict the activities of the stevedore while he was working with the firm.
Messrs. Geo. W. Bennett Bryson & Co., Ltd. (Shipping Agents) and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union—Port workers.	1 day	12	Refusal of workers to work with one of their number selected for employment by the Port Labour Committee.	Work was resumed after negotiations at the Labour Department and it was agreed that the trade union would investigate the cause of this dissatisfaction between the workers, all of whom were members of the same union.

Messrs. Antigua Beach Hotel Ltd. and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union—Catering.	1½ days	20	Dissatisfaction over the dismissal of the driver of the hotel's van.	Workers returned to work on advice of trade union officials. Later negotiations at the Labour Department resulted in the reinstatement of the driver. The stoppage, which was unofficial, was later backed by the union.
Messrs. Yeptions Estate and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union—Livestock.	1 day	11	A difference over the estimated acreage of a cane field on the estate.	Work was resumed after negotiations at the Labour Department resulted in an amicable settlement.
Peasant Development Service (a Government department designed to assist small farmers with their cultivating and marketing problems) and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union.	2 days	47	Dissatisfaction over the dismissal of a tractor driver.	Negotiations at the Labour Department resulted in an agreement whereby workers returned to work pending an investigation into the facts of the dismissal of this worker. The worker's dismissal was eventually upheld.
Industrial Development Board (edible oil manufacture) and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union.	Approx. 1 day	20	Dissatisfaction over the suspension of a worker.	Workers were advised by the trade union to return to work pending investigations into the matter of the worker's suspension. Work was accordingly resumed.

Despite the disputes and short stoppages of work, relations between employers and employees continued to be good. There was evident throughout the year a recognition of the interdependence of both sides if the optimum benefits from industry were to be obtained. In all stoppages there was a willingness on the two sides concerned to try to understand the problems of each other and to resolve them by joint action and agreement.

Works committees set up in various undertakings continued to function satisfactorily.

The Antigua United Port Seamen and General Workers Union no longer commands a following. It is still a registered union but it is barely active.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

In 1957, 40 non-fatal accidents which resulted in loss of time were reported. Returns submitted to the Labour Department showed that compensation paid by employers during 1957 was as follows:

<i>Employer</i>	<i>No. of claims</i>	<i>Amount of compensation</i>
Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd.	31	\$1,405·77
Antigua Distillery	20	288·10
Antigua Syndicate Estates Ltd.	140	2,079·73
Dew's Engineering Workshop	1	83·76
General Merchants and Shipping	65	1,540·49
Government Departments	88	1,886·18
	<hr/> 345	<hr/> \$7,284·03

The Antigua Sugar Factory reported that the number of cases which required medical attention in 1957 was considerably less than in 1956, being 389 against 533 in 1956. The clinic at this factory which is staffed by a full-time qualified dispenser and visited regularly by a medical practitioner continued to render valuable service to employees.

The sports club established by employees of the Antigua Sugar Factory continued to function and to use the pavilion and grounds made available by management. This factory also continued to maintain a canteen at which hot meals were served to employees.

There is still a marked contrast between the amenities provided for safety, health and welfare of workers in small workshops and in large work places. Although the ill-effects resulting from inadequate amenities are not very apparent, there is no doubt that much good could be derived from improvements in the amenities presently available in small work places. Every effort is being made to have these improved.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The new Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, No. 24 of 1956, of which mention was made in the last report was proclaimed in January, 1957.

A new Factories Ordinance which will replace the repealed Factories Act, No. 4 of 1948, was passed by the Legislature in 1958.

Public Finance and Taxation

13

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Industrial Training Committee continued to meet regularly. The Committee arranged for periodic tests to be given to applicants for apprenticeship in order to determine those suitable for training.

Evening classes for apprentices were again held in 1957 and in 1958. The Industrial Training Committee decided to hold classes of two hours' duration twice a week during working hours at which indentured apprentices would be given theoretical training. Employers have co-operated by granting time off to apprentices to attend the classes.

A training officer was appointed by the Committee to conduct these classes and act as a liaison between the Committee, the apprentices and the employers. Classes began on 2nd September and were held until the middle of December. An average of 55 boys attended. Every effort is being made to have all apprentices properly indentured; as a result the number attending classes is likely to increase.

In addition, three classes per week in domestic science were started on 22nd September, 1958. These classes were still being held at the end of the year. The subjects offered are cooking, laundry, nutrition, house-keeping and home management. A total of 55 girls divided into two groups are receiving this training. The response has been quite enthusiastic and it is hoped that by this means a small reserve of trained persons will be available to meet demands for employees from the hotels now being built. Although trainees are chosen from persons either working or intending to work as maids, several persons in the middle income bracket have applied. In view of the rapid expansion of the hotel industry, plans are also being made to offer short courses of training in waiting, bar tending, etc.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	1957	1958
	\$	\$
<i>Revenue</i>	(Actual)	(Estimated)
Customs	1,561,557	1,727,500
Port and Harbour	43,244	42,000
Internal Revenue	753,728	1,052,140
Fees of Court, Office, etc.	2,197,900	4,099,902
Post Office and Telephones	521,306	749,415
Rents—Government Property	11,198	7,600
Interest	59,463	76,269
Miscellaneous	48,756	53,680
Housing and Land Settlement	46,111	51,763
Railway Extension Scheme	152	1,700
TOTAL RECURRENT REVENUE .	5,243,415	7,861,969

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

	1957 \$ (Actual)	1958 \$ (Estimated)
<i>Revenue</i>		
<i>Brought forward</i>	5,243,415	7,861,969
Land Sales	2,446	813
Grant in Aid:		
Hurricane Rehousing in Aid of		
Revenue	1,117,747	1,051,202
Deferred Maintenance	99,068	—
Federal Revenue	4,230	—
TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE	6,466,906	8,913,984
Development and Welfare Schemes	1,185,323	839,791
TOTAL REVENUE	7,652,229	9,753,775

<i>Expenditure</i>		
Administration	171,034	207,599
Public Debt	55,921	129,807
Pensions	220,396	149,676
Governor	55,300	63,367
Audit	24,096	30,461
Barbuda	46,480	51,737
Customs, Excise, Port and Supply	80,422	120,176
Agriculture	1,167,936	3,783,203
Judicial	4,288	7,596
Registrar and Provost Marshal	21,910	23,295
Legal	14,096	18,866
Magistrates	22,620	25,765
Police and Fire Brigade	297,842	328,161
Prison and Training School	78,230	85,309
Medical and Central Board of Health	424,018	490,982
Hospital and Charitable Institutions	465,477	545,707
Education	478,296	517,487
Government Undertakings	383,418	446,263
Treasury and Income Tax	52,998	76,638
Labour	21,183	25,833
Public Library	10,552	12,183
Military	6,982	7,200
Printing	39,173	43,929
Miscellaneous	307,781	361,733
Coolidge Air Base	138,906	155,748
Public Works Department	135,879	145,885
Public Works Recurrent	820,146	657,380
TOTAL RECURRENT	6,569,563	8,556,364
Public Works Extraordinary	91,257	357,620
Deferred Maintenance	259,683	—
Total Expenditure from Local Funds	6,920,503	8,913,984
Development and Welfare Schemes	727,688	839,791
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$7,648,191	\$9,753,775

Currency and Banking

15

Public Debt

	1957 \$ (Actual)	1958 \$ (Estimated)
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Local Loan	148,943	139,600
Colonial Development and Welfare Loans	13,557	6,706
London Stock Market	—	455,900

Assets and Liabilities

	\$	
Assets	3,174,620	Not
Liabilities	3,693,983	available

Taxation Yields

	\$	\$
Import Duties	1,260,534	1,523,500
Export Duties	201,022	204,000
Income Tax	402,477	655,000
Excise	139,938	140,550

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

By proclamation issued on 17th June, 1955, the provisions relating to coin in the Currency Act, 1950, were for the first time brought into force in the colony and the definition of "currency note" in the Act was extended by an amending Act, No. 20 of 1955, to include notes issued by the Government of Jamaica under the colony's Currency Notes Law.

With these changes currency which is legal tender in Antigua is now defined as follows:

Bronze coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of one shilling;

Silver coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of 40 shillings;

Coins of the British Caribbean Currency Board issued on 1st November, 1955, in the following denominations:

5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents.

Currency notes issued by the British Caribbean Currency Board and by the Government of Jamaica. In the case of Jamaica notes the value is to be calculated at the rate of \$4·80 (B.W.I.) to the pound sterling.

The following table shows currency in circulation:

	1957	1958
	\$	\$
British Caribbean Currency Notes .	2,374,300	2,814,300
British Caribbean Currency Coins .	123,600	124,600
	<u>\$2,497,900</u>	<u>\$2,938,900</u>

United Kingdom coin and Trinidad and Tobago Government notes and local bank notes have been gradually disappearing from circulation and are not reissued by the local banks.

The latest statutory maximum commission rates for issue and redemption of notes to banks and the public is 3 per cent. The commission rates at present being charged by the currency authorities are as follows:

Issue $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent, Redemption $\frac{7}{16}$ per cent.

The commercial banks T.T. telegraph rates for buying and selling as at 31st December, 1957, and 31st December, 1958, were as follows:

	Buying		Selling	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
(a) Sterling .	\$477.60 per £100	\$477.90 per £100	\$483.00 per £100	\$482.70 per £100
(b) U.S.A. .	70% premium	70.4% premium	72% premium	72.4% premium
(c) Canada .	72% premium	76.8% premium	74.8% premium	78.8% premium

The banks operating in the colony are:

Barclays Bank (D.C.O.)

The Royal Bank of Canada

The St. John's Government Savings Bank

The Antigua Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The assets and liabilities of the banks were as follows:

Commercial Banks

	1957		1958	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) .	6,869,168.75	6,869,168.75	7,508,256.87	7,508,256.87
Royal Bank of Canada .	6,774,262.51	6,774,262.51	7,965,193.66	7,965,193.66
Antigua Co-operative Bank	113,475.95	113,475.95	178,421.03	178,421.03

Government Savings Bank

Year	No. of Depositors (estimated)	Deposits (estimated)
1957 . . .	7,800	\$849,382.00
1958 . . .	7,900	\$857,345.73

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE total value of imports, domestic exports and re-exports for the period under review was as follows:

	<i>Imports</i> \$	<i>Domestic Exports</i> \$	<i>Re-exports</i> \$
1957	11,438,663	6,983,250	200,351
1958	12,232,000*	5,701,000*	310,000*

(* Estimated)

Imports of main commodities showing quantity, value and chief country of origin 1957

<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i> \$	<i>Chief Country of Origin</i>
Apparel	—	—	252,485	Hong Kong
Butter and butter substitutes	lb.	321,819	203,546	Australia
Boots and shoes	doz. pr.	9,114	293,591	U.K.
Cotton piece-goods	sq. yd.	563,298	300,131	U.S.A.
Fish—all kinds	lb.	1,078,726	357,323	Canada
Grain—all kinds	lb.	13,310,962	1,320,919	Canada
Meat—all kinds	lb.	768,978	434,655	U.S.A.
Oils—non-edible	gal.	2,097,164	614,669	Trinidad
Wood and timber	ft.	1,616,538	515,186	Canada

1958 (Provisional figures)

<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i> \$	<i>Chief Country of Origin</i>
Apparel	—	—	237,648	Hong Kong
Butter and butter substitutes	lb.	299,370	186,888	Australia
Boots and shoes	doz. pr.	9,096	258,192	U.K.
Cotton piece-goods	sq. yd.	814,659	426,125	U.S.A.
Fish—all kinds	lb.	1,117,512	343,068	Canada
Grain—all kinds	lb.	9,947,784	1,058,880	Canada
Meat—all kinds	lb.	736,920	436,992	U.S.A.
Oils—non-edible	gal.	2,744,232	669,348	Trinidad
Wood and timber	ft.	1,754,076	554,988	Canada

Exports of main commodities showing quantity, value and chief country to which exported

Commodity	Country of Destination	Unit	1957		1958	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Sugar	U.K.	ton	22,704	4,613,452	17,086	3,148,330
	Canada	ton	7,648	1,554,028	—	—
	Total	ton	30,352	6,167,480	17,086	3,148,330
Molasses	U.K.	gal.	320,480	32,048	—	—
	Trinidad	gal.	789,660	78,966	585,760	58,576
	Montserrat	gal.	3,460	350	9,765	1,551
	Tortola	gal.	528	48	—	—
	Total	gal.	1,114,128	111,412	595,525	60,127
Cotton (clean lint)	U.K.	lb.	476,529	568,812	1,230,773	1,467,036

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

THERE has been no recent estimate of land distribution in Antigua; the figures given below are taken from the 1946 census:

	<i>Acres</i>
Arable, cultivated	16,776
uncultivated	6,585
Pasture	10,867
Other land, forest, etc.	34,892
	<hr/> 69,120 <hr/>

Arable land in the clay soils of the central plain is used for sugar cane cultivation, the main form of cultivation. Lighter calcareous soils on the northern slopes are used for cotton cultivation and to a limited extent for market gardening. The southern volcanic hillsides are used for sugar cane as well as crops such as bananas, vegetables and ground provisions. There are pastures on level land which have not been found sufficiently profitable for cultivation. The tops of hillsides are nearly all natural grass lands.

The island of Barbuda has light shallow soils which are cultivated in patches, the greater portion of the land being under scrub with scattered natural pastures which are used for range grazing of live-stock. The total acreage of this island is 39,680 acres.

The Forestry Ordinance of 1941 reserves areas of forest land some of which are privately owned and within which clearing and felling of trees is prohibited except under permit. Areas forming catchments for reservoirs are under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

General improvement to water supply sources on land settlement areas, including the construction of mud dams and the cleaning out of farm ponds and streams, has been carried out during the period under review. Progress has been made in the island-wide distribution scheme which has alleviated the acute shortage of water which at times exists in the country districts.

The Peasant Development Services through their extension services advised on soil conservation measures and, by the operation of their agricultural machinery, have been able to demonstrate to good advantage the benefits to be derived from cultivation on the contour. Provision for the enforcement of soil and water conservation measures on land settlements exists under the Land Settlement and Development Ordinance, 1946.

There is no land register. Land is held either by freehold under the Title by Registration Act or by lease. Most estate lands are held under title by the Antigua Syndicate Estates Limited, this concern having been formed some years ago in order to operate the estates more efficiently and economically. Estate lands under individual private ownership are for the most part let to peasant farmers. Landlord-tenant relations are regulated by the Agricultural Small Holdings Act, 1938. Provision is made in the Act for termination of leases with compensation for unexhausted improvements and disturbance. Much of the land rented from private parties is under verbal agreement and the leases are usually of short duration. Owners of land belong to various races and, with the exception of certain share-holders in the Antigua Syndicate Estates Limited, are mostly resident in the colony. It is estimated that Government now holds about 21,000 acres of land in Antigua as well as all the land in Barbuda amounting to 39,680 acres.

Land Settlement

Formerly land was given to peasant farmers on freehold basis but, as this method was found to be unsatisfactory, within recent times land has been given out on leasehold on terms which assure the tenant security of tenure so long as he cultivates the land properly.

With few exceptions peasant cultivators do not live on their land but in neighbouring villages and a considerable number of them reside in the town. There is not enough full-time employment in Antigua, and employees in the sugar and cotton industries, waterfront

workers and persons in part-time employment usually take an acre or two of land and work on it when they are not receiving wages. Government peasant settlements are attracting persons who work the land as their principal means of livelihood. Settlements have increased considerably and at the end of 1958 these numbered 61 with 5,800 allottees operating 11,500 acres of developed arable land.

The laws covering settlements are the Land Settlement and Development Ordinance, 1946 and the Agricultural Small Holdings Act, 1938. The supervision of the settlements rests with the Peasant Development Officer who is in charge of extension services and the marketing of peasant crops.

AGRICULTURE

Sugar

The 1957 crop though affected by dry weather during the first half of the year produced a total of 31,985 tons of sugar—one of the best crops on record. The total acreage of cane planted was 14,739 acres, 9,100 acres by estates and 5,639 acres by peasants and smallholders. Owing mainly to labour and weather difficulties encountered during reaping, the total production of sugar for the 1958 season fell to 19,348 tons. The area planted by estates was 6,594 acres and by peasants and smallholders 5,764 acres, making a total of 12,358 acres. It was unfortunate that when the season ended in August some 23,000 tons of cane remained unreaped. Prospects are that a record crop should be reaped during the 1959 season, so much so that the start of the season was advanced to 1st December, 1958. The crop harvested in December has been incorporated in the 1958 production for quota and other purposes.

Production yields over the last four years were as follows:

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Tons of cane per acre .	16·19	20·94	18·09	17·13
Tons of sugar per acre .	1·69	2·24	2·17	1·78
Tons of cane per ton sugar	8·66	9·34	8·32	9·61

In 1957 sugar exported amounted to 30,352 tons of which 24,532 tons were sold to the Sugar Board at the negotiated price of £42 3s. 4d. per ton c.i.f. including a cess of £2 15s. 0d. per ton payable to the Government as Special Funds to be used for financing improvements in the industry. The balance of 5,820 tons was sold on a favourable free market. From the 1958 sugar crop, the amount of sugar exported was 17,086 tons at the negotiated price of £43 16s. 8d. per ton c.i.f. including the cess of £2 15s. 0d. per ton. By starting the 1959 crop at the beginning of December, 1958, the Antigua Sugar Factory Limited, which purchases and manufactures all the cane produced and is the sole exporter of sugar, was able to increase its exports for the calendar year 1958 within the total allowable quota thereby reducing the tonnage of sugar to be disposed of on the free market during 1959.

Cotton

During the crop year 1956-57 a total of 3,275 acres were planted in cotton. Production was 478,529 lb. of clean lint, the yield being 115 lb. per acre of cotton reaped. During the 1957-58 crop year the respective amounts were 5,110 acres, 1,230,773 lb. of clean lint, and 242 lb. per acre. Three varieties of West Indian Sea Island cotton were produced during the years under review—MSI (Montserrat Sea Island cotton) grown mainly by the peasants, VH 8 a long staple, fine cotton grown entirely by the estates, and VH 10 a new intermediate variety grown experimentally to provide material for spinning mill tests of its suitability as a replacement for MSI cotton in course of time.

The Government is the sole purchaser of cotton grown by peasants. The Peasant Development Officer purchases the seed cotton and arranges for it to be ginned. Peasant growers receive a first payment for the seed cotton at the time of purchase and a second "bonus" payment at the end of the year when grading results are received from the United Kingdom. All cotton, estate as well as peasant, is exported through the marketing section of the Peasant Development Services which act, insofar as estate cotton is concerned, as shipping agents for the owners who pay a 1 per cent inspection fee for this service.

Prices for cotton lint were good during 1957 and 1958, the following prices having been paid for Grade I lint with one cent differentials for half-grades:

	1957	1958
MSI	\$1.16	\$1.17
VH 8	\$1.28	\$1.29
VH 10		\$1.19

A sales agreement was reached in 1957 between the West India Sea Island Cotton Association and the fine spinners in the United Kingdom for the sale of the whole West Indian cotton crop for a period of two years with provision for an extension of the period. The price paid for the cotton in any year covered under the agreement was subject to negotiation but would not vary by more than 10 per cent. The agreement is still operative and has proved of much benefit to Antigua growers.

Other Crops

The erection of a cornmeal factory by the Industrial Development Board in 1958 has led to a development in maize production. The Peasant Development Officer purchased maize from growers at 4 cents per lb. on the cob and about 180,000 lb. were secured from the summer crop. A propaganda drive has resulted in the extension of cultivation of the crop and it is gratifying to note that the estates, notably the Antigua Syndicate Estates, have planted considerable

areas with corn. Some 100 acres of arrowroot have been put under cultivation in an attempt to resuscitate the arrowroot industry in the southern districts and it is hoped that the new arrowroot factory will begin to operate in 1959. Fair quantities of a wide range of vegetables, fruit and food crops for local consumption were produced. The Marketing Section of the Peasant Development Services purchased specified produce at guaranteed prices for resale and this arrangement proved to be of great help to growers.

Weather

The first seven months of 1957 were intensely dry. The closing five months of that year were, however, unusually wet so that the average rainfall of 43·27 inches for the year was about the norm. The first four months of 1958 were also very dry, less than five inches of rain falling at the Central Experiment Station during this period. The dry spell was followed by heavy rains in May and June, over 20 inches falling at the Central Experiment Station during these two months. The average annual rainfall figures for the past five years are as follows:

								<i>Inches</i>
1954	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38·93
1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43·15
1956	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46·27
1957	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43·27
1958	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49·26

Agricultural Administration

Departmental control of the agricultural services rests with the Director of Agriculture who for the past three or four years has been engaged on contract terms under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. Provision has now been made to carry the post on the local establishment as from January, 1959. The activities of the Department of Agriculture include the administration of protective legislation, field experimentation, animal disease control, and the Peasant Development Services.

The recurrent cost of running the Agricultural Department is met from the colony's budget. Development projects have been met from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

The functions of the staff cover administration, experiments, advisory work and extension work. Under a scheme financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant approved in October, 1956, preliminary basic training has been given annually to a number of agricultural apprentices who had completed their secondary education to test their suitability for an agricultural vocation and to provide suitable candidates for training at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute in Trinidad.

The staff of the Agricultural Department at the close of 1958 was as follows:

	Senior	Junior
Administration	1	4
Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	1	3
Research	2	3
Greencastle Nursery and Farm	1	1
Peasant Development Section	3	43
Fishery Section	1	5
Forestry	—	2
	9	61

Peasant Development

The Government continued with its policy of encouraging and assisting peasant farmers. The Peasant Development Services have continued to live up to the reputation which they have earned among independent experts from abroad who consider them some of the best agricultural extension services of their type in the Caribbean. Their operations have had considerable impact upon the peasants of the island. These activities include the provision of facilities for mechanical cultivation, loans to farmers, marketing of crops and the management and supervision of peasant land settlements. The use of fertilizers is increasing with consequent increase in yield of crops. The demand for mechanical cultivation has increased and the machinery available in the Mechanical Unit was often inadequate to meet demands. The loan position was on the whole satisfactory, very few persons failing to repay loans. Credit provided in 1957 was \$500,000 and in 1958 \$400,000. The annual exhibition of the produce of peasants on land settlement areas has stimulated good agricultural practices and peasant husbandry is being gradually raised to a desired level.

Government and Other Efforts to Improve Production

Work on the biological control of the small moth borer which attacks the sugar cane plant was maintained by the regular liberation of parasites bred at the Antigua Sugar Factory, the laboratory work being financed by the sugar industry. Agronomical research into the sugar cane continued to be conducted under the general control of the West Indian Sugar Cane Experimental Scheme supervised by a specialist, and financed by the industry.

During 1957 and 1958 the Central Cotton Station at Friars Hill, Antigua, continued to operate under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. The technical direction of the scheme remained with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation who has a Cotton Officer in charge of the activities of the station. Breeding work was continued on MSI, VH 8 and VH 10 strains of Sea Island cotton. VH 8 was multiplied routinely for commercial planting while VH 10 was grown to provide material for spinning mill tests of its suitability as a replacement for MSI cotton. Trials with fertilizers, spacings, seed rates, thinning times and supplying practices were conducted. Results

have confirmed that close spacings give higher yields. Rotation trials continued to show the value of a short leguminous green manure grown in the close season, as well as the benefits to be derived from rotating cotton and cane. Surveys were made of the status of insect pests on the cotton which indicated that pink bollworm and green bug caused considerable crop loss. Trials with insecticides confirmed that the green bug can be controlled by a number of insecticides. No control of the pink bollworm has yet been achieved in the field by the use of insecticides.

Agricultural machinery was put to full use by peasant farmers in the cultivation of their crops. The supply of planting material and seeds to peasant farmers by the Peasant Development Services increased considerably, and the use of insecticides and fertilizers by the peasants has been noticeable in the production of better crops.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock Development

Breeding work continued at the Central Experiment Station at Friars Hill in the further development of the Nelthropp for beef production, and favourable results were obtained in the selection of animals for early maturity. The pilot peasant grazing area at Green-castle has been an unqualified success. Here, on an area of 70 acres subdivided into small paddocks of 2 to 4 acres each, it has been possible to carry 80 cows and 80 followers. Application has been made for a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to finance a similar scheme on a portion of Belmont Estate. A programme for improving the grazing of village small stock is being actively pursued.

The eradication of bovine tuberculosis has progressed very satisfactorily and there has been a significant decrease in the incidence of the disease. Commercial dairy herds are tuberculosis free. The ectoparasitic control programme has been extended with the construction of four new dipping tanks in various parts of the island.

The introduction of arrangements for the loan of sires to peasant farmers by the Agricultural Department has continued to improve and upgrade the local beef cattle. Pasture improvement progressed favourably with the continued extension of Pangola (*Digitaria decumbens*) and Coastal Bermuda (*Cynodon sp.*) pastures and improved methods of pasture management.

Livestock Statistics

Estimates of livestock for the period under review were as follows:

	1957	1958
Horses	850	800
Mules	217	200
Asses	2,500	2,300
Cattle	6,450	6,400
Sheep	5,000	5,400
Goats	5,090	5,600
Pigs	2,800	2,700

Hides and skins produced during 1957 and 1958 were valued at \$1,331 and \$2,222 respectively.

The number of animals recorded as slaughtered were as follows:

	1957	1958
Cattle	1,394	1,167
Sheep	1,073	753
Goats	587	468
Pigs	705	828

Veterinary Division

The staff of the Veterinary Division of the Department of Agriculture comprises one veterinary officer and three pasture and livestock assistants, one of these being stationed in Barbuda.

FORESTRY

Antigua has no separate forestry department but protection of forest areas is supervised by subordinate staff of the Agricultural Department. The forestry policy aims at the preservation of existing forest areas, particularly on steep slopes. Forest areas are, however, limited and are mostly privately owned. While such valuable timbers as mahogany and white cedar are found, the main products of the forest are fuelwood and charcoal. The forest protection officers issue permits to clear land and for the burning of charcoal. The following table shows the number of permits issued and the number of prosecutions for breach of the forestry regulations:

	1957	1958
Permits issued	4	18
Prosecutions	5	19
Convictions	4	13

Because of the scarcity of timbers, there are considerable imports of lumber from British Honduras, Canada and other sources. Sleepers and shingles are imported from British Guiana.

FISHERIES

The aims of the Fisheries Division are to mechanise the fishing fleet; increase the number of boats in the fishing fleet; improve the standard and efficiency of fishing operations; and improve arrangements for the sale of fish to the public.

To this end, 41 engines were installed in existing boats, 8 new boats were built, 13 boats were purchased and 11 boats were repaired extensively. The amount of fishing equipment used showed a marked increase and the standard of maintenance improved. Marketing facilities, though still far from being adequate, have improved. The following figures of catches of fish landed at the seven main fish landings in the island illustrate the progress made in the fishing industry:

1954	535,729 lb.
1955	724,071 lb.
1956	904,995 lb.
1957	1,369,409 lb.
1958	1,746,008 lb.

Loans for fisheries improvement amounted to \$67,066 in 1957 and there was provision for an expenditure of \$75,000 in 1958.

Investigations continued on the capture of flying fish but without any great success. Experiments with tuna longline fishing in deep waters have been conducted and are continuing in order to ascertain the correct season for tuna, location of banks, depth of fishing, and types of baits appropriate for the catching of tuna. Valuable information was obtained from the use of the Bendix Depth Recorder. With regard to fresh water fishing, several places were re-stocked with tilapia and experiments were conducted at the Central Experiment Station to ensure that a marketable size fish is produced in the restricted fresh water areas in Antigua.

The Fisheries Division is administered by the Fishery Officer who is directly responsible to the Director of Agriculture. The Division comprised the Fishery Officer, two fishery assistants, one market clerk and one junior clerk.

MINING

Mineral rights are vested in the Crown by Ordinance No. 1 of 1949. There were no mining operations in the colony during the period under review.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The Antigua Sugar Factory Limited and the Antigua Distillery Limited are private companies concerned with the manufacture of sugar and rum respectively. The manufacture of sugar is the main industrial activity in the colony and the manufacture of rum from molasses, the by-product of sugar, is a growing business.

The Industrial Development Board functioned to good effect during the period under review. Its up-to-date cotton ginnery handled the greater proportion of the island's cotton crop. Of the edible oil factory's production of crude cotton seed oil in 1957, 11,924 gallons were exported to Trinidad; 4,459 gallons refined cotton seed oil were sold locally. In 1958, some 32,850 gallons of refined oil was produced and, except for a small shipment to the neighbouring colony of Montserrat, was sold on the local market. The production of cotton seed cake amounted to 350 tons in 1957 and 850 in 1958 and except for a limited local consumption most of it was exported to the United Kingdom.

The Board brought another of its projects into operation in 1958 when a cornmeal factory was completed in September. A good quality meal has been produced; indeed, the product which is now being sold on the local market compares very favourably with imported meal. Additional storage accommodation and equipment at the factory are required to enable it to operate fully and efficiently.

Under the direction of the Government Chemist, about half a ton of laundry soap was manufactured with "home-made" equipment. The soap which was manufactured from imported coconut, was

immediately in demand on the local market because of its excellent quality. Unfortunately, this experiment has had to be suspended pending the making of arrangements for a proper supply of raw materials and a soap-making plant. The Government Chemist, as part of his programme for the establishment of new secondary industries, conducted laboratory investigations into crude aloes, essential oil bearing grasses, fibre bearing plants and arrowroot rhizomes.

The pottery works continued to operate under private enterprise. The Antigua clays are dug and dried in bins then mixed with additional imported clays and chemicals to add strength and elasticity. They are then thoroughly mixed and ground in a ball mill and then sieved. The result is a liquid clay like heavy cream, which is moulded into vases, ash-trays and bowls or modelled into figurines. The raw ware is kept in a damp room to dry slowly before firing in the kiln to the bisque stage. The ware is then of a pale pinkish salmon colour and is ready for glazing and for designs to be applied. Besides the vases, ash-trays and bowls, the pottery has produced large table lamps whose bases are made of pottery, ceramic murals, limbo dancers and steel band figurines, the majority of which are sold in local shops or exported to the other West Indian islands, Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

TOURISM

The tourist industry is growing rapidly and hotel development gained considerable momentum in 1957 and 1958. There are now five resort hotels (the Beach Hotel, White Sands Hotel, Anchorage Hotel, Half Moon Bay Hotel and Trade Winds Hotel) with accommodation for 203 persons and having room for expansion. Further accommodation is available at the Mill Reef Club at Exchange Bay and at the Lord Nelson Club at Coolidge. Negotiations have been completed in some cases and in train in others for the construction of seven more hotels. Antigua is already very popular with the American tourist and now that Trans-Canada Airlines have started regular calls at Antigua, it is expected that Canadian tourists will come to the island in substantial numbers.

The following table sets out in detail tourist statistics for the years 1954 to 1958:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Business	1,190	1,643	1,599	1,219	1,202
Holiday for six months and over	66	143	305	342	441
Holiday for two weeks and under one month.	658	464	643	1,237	926
Holiday under two weeks	2,795	2,947	3,058	4,271	6,946
*Intransit passengers	1,354	1,351	2,013	1,814	2,354

* Passengers proceeding by ship or aircraft other than that on which they arrived.

The tourist potentialities of Barbuda have been recognised and during the last two years there have been many enquiries regarding hotel development there. A lease of several acres of land at Coco Point for the establishment of a small hotel and hunting lodge is all but completed and a start in construction is expected to be made during 1959.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

EDUCATION in Antigua is administered in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance, No. 11 of 1956, which brought up to date the legal provisions relating to education in the colony.

The Minister of Social Services is responsible for the education services. The general development and expansion of these services, including increasing integration of primary and secondary education and increasing financial support to secondary schools, necessitated the creation of the post of Education Officer in 1957, and the re-organisation of the Education Department.

The Education Officer as the chief executive officer of the Education Department was assisted by an Inspector of Schools, an Assistant Inspector of Schools appointed in 1957, a Supervisor of Home Economics, a Supervisor of Handcrafts, a Supervisor of Infant Teaching, and a School Attendance and School Meals Officer.

Primary education is provided in Government schools and in private or non-assisted schools. All such schools with the exception of two are co-educational. Education in Government schools is free and pupils are admitted between the ages of 5 and 16 without discrimination. The Government primary schools are organised on the basis of age and ability and are accordingly divided into three departments, namely:

- (i) Infant Department for pupils aged 5-7.
- (ii) Primary (Junior) Department for pupils aged 7 plus to 12.
- (iii) Post-Primary or Senior Department for pupils aged 12 plus to 16.

The age-groups of each department are sub-divided into "streams" designated A, B, and C to accommodate pupils varying in ability. At the age of 12, pupils from all three streams of the primary departments move on automatically to corresponding streams in post-primary departments or schools.

The secondary schools cater for pupils between the ages of 9 and 19 and two have a preparatory department for children of 5 to 9.

Children in Government and private primary schools qualify for entry to the secondary schools by passing the secondary schools' entrance examinations or by winning scholarships awarded annually by the Government on the results of a competitive examination conducted by the Education Department. At the end of 1958 Government scholarship holders in the secondary schools numbered 65.

Attendance of school children between the ages of 5 and 13 is enforced where accommodation is adequate. During the period under review there was only one district where accommodation was insufficient. Plans were formulated to provide, with the help of Colonial Development and Welfare grants, adequate school accommodation in all districts. It is therefore hoped that, despite the steady increase in the child population, compulsory education throughout the whole colony will, in the near future, be a practical possibility.

Below are listed some of the developments in education which took place during 1957-58.

Primary and Post-Primary Education. The accommodation was improved at the Barbuda school for post-primary or senior pupils, and a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £80,000 (\$384,000 B.W.I.) was obtained to build six new schools in Antigua to replace unsuitable buildings. Syllabuses of work in all subjects were revised and courses in art, music, drama and handcrafts were expanded. There was improvement in the general standards of work done in literary subjects, and successful efforts were made by teachers to undertake extra-curricula activities including Girls' Guides and Junior Red Cross links.

Secondary and Post-Secondary Education. Increased grants-in-aid were paid to the state-aided secondary schools to enable them to make necessary improvements in staff and equipment and there was an increase in the number of Government-employed graduate teachers on the staffs of these schools. The colony also obtained the services of a science teacher for the secondary schools and a teacher in arts and crafts for the Teachers' Training College under the U.S. Fulbright Scheme for a period of one year. Both the Government and the Mill Reef (American) Club awarded additional scholarships to Antiguan to enable them to pursue degree and diploma courses at the University College of the West Indies and at recognised institutions in Canada and the United States of America.

Technical Education. The apprenticeship system was strengthened by the introduction of supplementary theoretical courses at evening classes, and a number of Antiguan obtained scholarships for training at the Metropolitan Vocational School in Puerto Rico under the U.S. International Co-operation Administration programme.

Training of Teachers. Steps were taken to improve the recruitment, education, and certification of teachers. There was a substantial

increase in the number of teachers selected annually for college training, and in-service training of teachers in home economics, woodwork, handcraft and infant methods was intensified. A senior woodwork teacher went on a course at the University of Puerto Rico under the I.C.A. Point IV Programme, and a senior home economics teacher on a Government scholarship attended an advanced home economics course at the University College of the West Indies. The Spring Gardens Teachers' Training College (an Institution of the Moravian Church), which served the Leeward Islands for 118 years, was closed at the end of 1958 as it had been decided to establish a Government Teachers' Training College in new premises to serve all four colonies of the Leeward Islands.

Salaries of Teachers. The salaries of some categories of teachers were increased.

In 1957 and 1958 the following provisions for education were included in the colony's estimates of expenditure:

	1957	1958
	\$	\$
Education Department and primary schools	400,402*	414,581*
Secondary schools and scholarships to universities and training of teachers	99,436	102,906

* Includes teachers' salaries: \$351,086 in 1957 and \$345,716 in 1958.

The expenditure on secondary schools represents grants-in-aid, *ex gratia* awards to retired teachers of assisted schools and salaries of the Principals of the two main secondary schools and four graduate assistants.

The following table shows the numbers and types of schools with total enrolments and numbers of teachers employed:

<i>Number and types of schools</i>	<i>Number of children enrolled</i>	<i>Number of teachers employed</i>
(i) Thirty-two Government primary and post-primary schools	10,893	295
(ii) Ten non-assisted primary schools	1,520	41
(iii) Four grant-aided secondary schools	1,103	53
(iv) Three non-assisted secondary schools	814	26

Adult education was organised through the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies and the Education and Labour Departments with the help of the Industrial Training Committee. The courses for hotel employees and domestic workers were organised jointly by the Education and Labour Departments. Some of the academic classes conducted by the Extra-Mural Department were designed to assist students reading for the General Certificate of Education of the University of London.

There have been substantial increases in the book stock and membership of the Central Public Library. The addition of 843 books in 1957 and 1,238 in 1958, brought the book stock to 20,737. With 592 new members joining in 1957 and 427 in 1958 the membership increased to 7,174.

PUBLIC HEALTH

<i>Vital Statistics</i>	1957	1958
Mean population.	55,098	56,872
Live birth rate	32.0	32.0
Death rate	9.3	9.8
Infant death rate per 1,000 live births	66.4	82.0
Still birth rate per 1,000 births	27.0	21.0
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	16.4	27.5

The live birth rate is more than twice that of England and Wales, and the crude death rate is about 9 per cent lower. (All deaths in Antigua are registered.)

The infant death rate, which has been falling over a long period of years, appears to have reached a temporary minimum, and for the last three years has risen somewhat. The rise during the last two years is associated with the severe epidemic of whooping cough that ravaged the island during the autumn of 1957 and the spring and summer of 1958.

The still birth rate has fallen appreciably during recent years and is still falling fast, being now lower than the corresponding figure for England and Wales.

The neo-natal death rate, which had fallen to 16.4 in 1957, rose to 27.5 in 1958. It is difficult to account for this increase.

<i>Principal causes of death</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	
	1957	1958
Cardio-vascular lesions, including those of the central nervous system	135	140
Broncho-pneumonia	30	52
Gastro-enteritis	55	50
Ill-defined diseases peculiar to infancy and immaturity	39	47
Cancer, all forms	39	32
Senility	28	28
Whooping cough	5	25
Avitaminosis, and deficiency states	16	21
Accidents and violence	21	14
Chronic nephritis	11	8

The total deaths from all causes were 551 in 1958 and 512 in 1957.

Diseases

Whooping cough. There was a serious outbreak of whooping cough in 1957-58, much the most serious for several years; besides killing 25 children directly, and a much larger number indirectly, it left a considerable residue of ill-health behind.

Gastro-enteritis. This disease, as is usual in tropical countries, is associated with poor conditions of environmental hygiene. It was responsible for the deaths of a large number of infants under one year.

Malaria. There were two imported cases in 1958, one of which was fatal.

Influenza. A major epidemic of this disease in its Asian form occurred in 1957, and for two months was extensive enough to cause inconvenience to trade, schools and business.

Cancer. There has been a tendency for the mortality to rise over the last two generations. This may be due partly to an increasing number of people who live to the cancer age, perhaps also to greater accuracy in diagnosis, but an analysis of the death rates per 1,000 at the ages suggests that the rise is a real one in males above 55 years of age and in females above 65 years of age.

Medical Department

The service is based on part-time officers who are allowed private practice. In 1958 radiology was added to the specialist services in surgery, midwifery, ophthalmology and psychiatry; there is also a part-time dentist.

The Holberton Hospital has been enlarged by the addition of a two-storey block of medical and surgical beds. The official number of beds is now 180, but, owing to the severe pressure for admission, there are frequently many more patients in the wards than the bed strength would indicate.

In addition to the General Hospital there is the Fiennes Institute for the aged and destitute, of 150 beds, the Mental Hospital of 200 beds and the Leper Home with accommodation for 40. The last has not been full for many years.

There are 15 dispensaries in the island, visited periodically by the District Medical Officers.

Public Health and Sanitation

There are three health centres, one in the town and two in the country, concerned with maternal and child welfare, venereal diseases, dental work, inoculations and vaccinations. There are also three crèches where small children are cared for while their mothers are out at work.

Aedes eradication campaign. This campaign, which has been conducted in conjunction with the World Health Organisation since 1955 to eradicate the yellow fever mosquito from the island, was sustained energetically during the period under review with financial assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The aedes index (i.e. the percentage of all dwellings in which the mosquito was found) was over 30 per cent at the beginning of the campaign, but by the end of 1958 it was, for the first time, down to zero. It is expected that the campaign will end in 1959.

New Public Market. A new meat and fish market was opened in October, 1958. The old one had for years been much too small for the needs of the island. The new slaughter-house, next door to the market, is expected to be finished in 1959.

Legislation

A new Public Health Ordinance was enacted in December, 1956, and subsidiary legislation connected with it has been passed at intervals during the period under review.

A new Mental Treatment Ordinance, passed in January, 1957, has introduced the voluntary system of treatment with opportunities for suitable patients to be released on parole.

A new Midwifery Ordinance was promulgated in 1958.

Expenditure

Financial provision for the medical and public health services in 1957 and 1958 was as follows:

		1957 \$	1958 \$
Medical General . . .	Personal emoluments . . .	128,863	138,564
	Other charges . . .	66,145	60,069
Holberton Hospital . . .	Personal emoluments . . .	163,627	182,626
	Other charges . . .	154,148	171,710
Mental Hospital . . .	Personal emoluments . . .	53,113	57,754
	Other charges . . .	46,414	46,745
Leper Home . . .	Personal emoluments . . .	9,908	10,025
	Other charges . . .	25,833	26,250
Fiennes Institute . . .	Personal emoluments . . .	12,234	12,407
	Other charges . . .	33,537	35,660
Central Board of Health . . .	Personal emoluments . . .	65,469	72,591
	Other charges . . .	208,858	219,758
<i>Grants-in-aid</i>			
Blind Welfare		1,320	1,320
Day Nursery		960	960
Widows' Fund		250	250
TOTAL		970,679	1,036,689

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Self-Help Schemes

The pioneer aided self-help low-cost housing project providing for the construction of 15 houses in the village of All Saints and 11 at Five Islands was completed early in 1957; the position of the other projects under the aided and self-help schemes was as follows at the end of 1958:

	Houses Completed	Houses Uncompleted	Total
Freetown	12	—	12
Liberta	8	1	9
Newfield	11	1	12
Willikies	26	11	37
	57	13	70

Hurricane Rehousing Programme

During the period under review no constructional work under this programme was undertaken apart from the aided self-help houses listed above but building materials to the extent of \$400 were supplied to one person who qualified for assistance under the scheme to enable him to effect necessary repairs to his dwelling.

With an amount of \$2,177 from the Voluntary Hurricane Relief Fund the Authority constructed three timber houses measuring 10 ft. by 12 ft. each, two at Liberta and one at English Harbour for occupation by very needy persons.

Long-Term Housing Programme

Under this scheme houses for workers are sold on hire-purchase so that when the cost of the buildings is paid off by way of rent the occupiers become owners of the houses and freeholders of the land on which they are built.

Surveys were carried out in the Point area of St. John's, and in villages, viz., Old Road, English Harbour, Freetown and Liberta, preparatory to the construction of dwelling houses under this scheme. During July, 1957, five units were started in the Villa area and completed in approximately 14 months. At Old Road, five units were started in December, 1957, and completed in November, 1958, and four more units were started in June, 1958, and are nearing completion. Four units were also started at English Harbour in May, 1958.

Loans for repairs, enlargements or completion of houses for peasants were made by the Central Housing Authority to 58 persons in 1957 totalling \$9,904 and to 53 persons in 1958 totalling \$9,748.

The Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee continued its building programme for workers engaged in the sugar industry.

The following units of concrete block houses were completed in the villages listed during the period under review:

	1957	1958
Willikies	3	8
Seatons	4	—
Buckleys	3	—
Falmouth	10	—
Barnes Hill	5	—
John Hughes	6	—
Glanvilles	6	12
Cedar Grove	—	3
Parham	—	6
Jennings	—	8
Liberta	—	10
Pigotts	—	10
Table Hill Gordon	—	6
Newfield	—	2
St. Philip	—	6
	37	71



Construction work on Extension of St. John's Wharf



Sunset on Morris Bay — Site for two new hotels



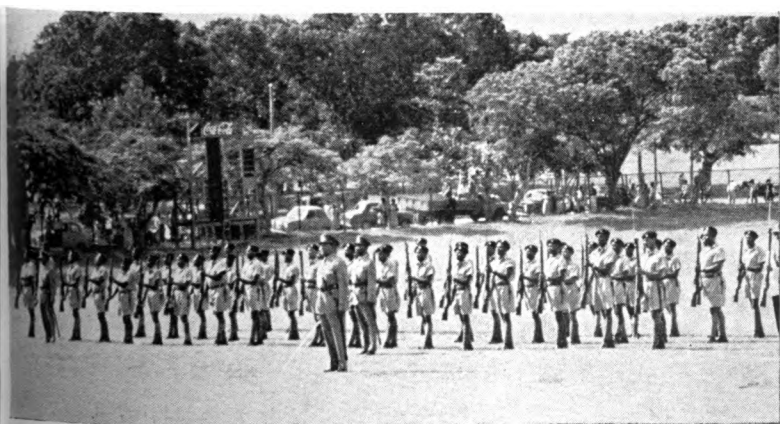
Livestock Development — Central Agricultural Station



Fishery Development — Corner of freezing chamber, St. John's



Picking sea island cotton at Crossby's Estate



Antigua Defence Force — Queen's Birthday Parade



Arrowroot Factory, Tremontania — One day's produce ready for bagging

The occupier repays the building cost by paying a monthly rental of \$5.00 for a period of 15 years at the end of which the house and land on which it is built become the property of the occupier. If payment is made within this period a rebate of 20 per cent is allowed.

Loans made to sugar workers for repairing, renovating or enlarging their houses are detailed below, together with the total repayments made during the years 1957-58:

	1957	1958
Number of persons to whom loans made	62	87
Total loans made	\$47,127	\$50,437
Repayments collected	\$19,600	\$22,186

Housing Survey

A detailed housing survey of the entire island of Antigua which started in December, 1956, was completed in mid-1957. The following statistics were compiled:

Houses per Parish: Saint John, 7,997; Saint George, 1,074; Saint Paul, 1,591; Saint Mary, 1,734; Saint Philip, 1,141; Saint Peter, 719.

Structural Condition	Sound	Repairable	Unfit	Total
Masonry	761	325	86	1,172
Masonry and timber	243	326	53	622
Stone and timber	4,467	—	—	4,467
Timber	—	5,788	1,813	7,601
Wattle and daub	—	—	—	394
	5,471	6,439	1,952	14,256

Rooms per Dwelling

1 room	4,080
2 rooms	5,431
3 rooms	1,812
4 rooms	1,745
5 rooms	542
6 rooms and over	646
Total dwellings	14,256

Size of Houses

	Under 80 sq. ft.	80-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	301-400	Over 400
St. John	370	215	552	324	544	325	1,007
Remainder of Island	1,391	516	3,177	1,586	1,485	733	1,021

Total houses in St. John's City, 3,337.
Remainder of island, 10,919.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The question of local authorities for the villages of Antigua was reviewed in 1957 as a result of which a scheme was adopted for the establishment of non-statutory Community Councils with membership partly elected and partly appointed by the Administrator on the recommendation of the Minister of Social Services. The Community Councils operate under the Ministry of Social Services. They are expected to take an active part in the promotion of social activities in the villages and to assist in any public work designed to improve the sanitation and health of the villages. Councils have been set up in 28 villages. They served as local committees for the 1958 Homes, Families and Gardens Festival.

Funds provided for the relief of destitution during the period under review were as follows:

	1957	1958
	\$	\$
Outdoor pauper relief	45,000	46,000
Assistance to discharged lepers	4,700	5,000
Loans to discharged lepers	2,500	4,500
Assistance to discharged lunatics	600	700
Funeral expenses (paupers)	1,260	1,260

The average number of persons on the relief register during the two years was 1,450 (740 adults and 710 children). With the decrease in numbers compared with the period 1955-56 and the increased provision of funds, the Board of Guardians were able to increase the rate of relief to \$2.00 per fortnight.

The Antigua Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Blind Welfare Association continued their welfare activities, the latter with a Government grant-in-aid of \$1,320 per annum. The Industrial School for the Blind which is run by the Association held a very successful exhibition and sale of work in December, 1958. Six children from the colony were maintained at the Government's expense at the Trinidad school for blind children.

At the Fiennes Institution for the care of the aged, an average of 129 inmates (59 males and 70 females) was maintained during the period under review.

In 1957 and 1958 the Juvenile Courts dealt with 87 and 130 cases respectively. The increase in 1958 was due to a more extensive use of the Juvenile Courts rather than to an increase in juvenile delinquency. Over half the cases were either reprimanded or withdrawn or dismissed; 33 were put on probation and 8 were sent to the Training School for boys. To strengthen the Probation Service the officer-in-charge of the Training School was assigned to assist the Probation Officer in carrying out pre-trial investigations and generally assist in the supervision of juvenile probationers. The Training School had a daily average roll of 28 in 1957 and 1958. The boys attended the nearby Government Elementary School and out of school hours were engaged in gardening, scouting activities, handcrafts and games.

Chapter 8: Legislation

THIRTY-SEVEN Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of Antigua during 1957 and 1958. Of these, the most important were:

An Ordinance to provide for the custody and treatment of persons of unsound mind.

An Ordinance to make provision for the welfare and the safety of the community in cases of hurricanes, earthquakes, fires or floods.

An Ordinance to control the removal of any sand, stone, shingle or gravel from any beach or seashore in the colony.

An Ordinance to authorise a further increase of pensions payable in respect of public service.

An Ordinance to provide for the regulation of the conditions of employment in factories and other places as regards the health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein, for the safety and inspection of certain plant and machinery.

An Ordinance to impose a tax upon incomes and to regulate the collection thereof.

An Ordinance to amend further the Criminal Procedure Act, Cap. 31.

An Ordinance to amend the common law in certain respects and to enact certain provisions affecting civil remedies.

An Ordinance to amend further the Licensing Act, 1879.

An Ordinance relating to the floor of the sea and to the foreshore and beaches of the colony, and making provisions for the purpose of controlling the use of the floor of the sea and of the foreshore and beaches of the colony in the interest of the public.

An Ordinance to provide for the formation and to regulate the operations of co-operative societies.

An Ordinance to confer powers, and impose duties and restrictions, in relation to gold, currency, payments, securities, debts, and the import, export, transfer and settlement of property.

An Ordinance to amend further the Customs Duties Ordinance, 1927. This Ordinance seeks to increase the revenue of the colony by making provision for calculating customs duties on the c.i.f. value of goods instead of the f.o.b. value.

An Ordinance to authorise the acquisition of land for public purposes.

An Ordinance to make provision for the regulation of external trade.

An Ordinance to regulate the distribution and price of goods.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands came into existence on 1st January, 1940, by virtue of an Order in Council dated 20th December, 1939, and entitled the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands (Courts) Order in Council 1939. This Court has jurisdiction throughout the colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. It is presided over by a Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge and there are three Puisne Judges to serve the various circuits throughout the jurisdiction.

Circuit Courts with a jury of nine for the trial of criminal cases are held in Antigua in the months of January, May and October. The Legal Assistant acting on behalf of the Attorney-General exercises the functions of the Grand Jury.

The Court of Summary Jurisdiction sits without a jury in the colony for the trial of civil cases where a sum of not more than £50 is involved, and in certain cases by consent when the amount in dispute does not exceed £100. The sittings of the court are fixed for the first day of each month in which the circuit court sessions are held. Cases of every type can be tried by the Supreme Court but, apart from the Magistrates' Court, the Summary Jurisdiction Court is the forum most resorted to. On the criminal side of the Supreme Court offences under the Larceny Act which include burglary, house-breaking and all the more serious thefts, preponderate. Actions for trespass are the most numerous in the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

Appeals from both the Supreme Court and the Court of Summary Jurisdiction lie to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands (which was created by the Order in Council of 1939) against convictions on indictment and in certain civil matters, and to the West Indian Federal Supreme Court from a final judgment in civil proceedings of the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of First Instance and from any interlocutory order made in the course of any proceedings.

Summary criminal offences and civil claims up to a limit of £20 in contract and £10 in tort are dealt with by the District Magistrates, whose jurisdiction is prescribed by the Magistrates' Code of Procedure Act (Cap. 61). Appeals from a Magistrate's decision go to the Judge of the Supreme Court, and a further appeal against the decision of a Judge may be made to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands.

Summary of Cases Heard in the Supreme Court during the Years 1957 and 1958

	1957					1958				
	No. Charged		Acquitted	Charge withdrawn	Convicted	No. Charged		Acquitted	Charge withdrawn	Convicted
	Male	Female				Male	Female			
Murder of wife or concubine	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other murders	3	—	1	—	2*	2	—	—	—	2
Attempted murder	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	2	—	2	—	—	6	—	3	—	3
Unnatural crimes	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	17	2	2	1	16	13	1	7	1	6
Other offences against property	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other crimes	30	7	19	2	16	23	4	10	3	14
TOTAL	56	10	25	4	37	45	5	20	4	26

* One of the accused convicted of manslaughter.

Table of Punishment

No. of convictions	Bound over	Fines	Compensation	Imprisonment with hard labour	Executed
1957 37	6*	3	—	1 for 8 years 1 for 5 years 2 for 4 years 6 for 3 years 6 for 2 years 1 for 18 months 1 for 14 months 7 for 12 months 4 for 9 months 1 for 6 months	1
1958 26	6†	—	4	4 for 5 years 6 for 3 years 3 for 18 months 2 for 12 months 1 for 8 months 1 for 6 months 2 for life imprisonment‡ 1 pending appeal§	

* 3 of these also fined.

† 4 of these also ordered to pay compensation.

‡ Convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. Sentence since commuted.

§ Convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. Awaiting result of appeal.

Crime or Offence	Total	Male	Female	Charge with- drawn	Found not guilty	Com- mitted for trial in Supreme Court	Convicted Summarily				Bound over or otherwise disposed of
							Total	Imprison- ment	Whipping	Fine	
1. Homicide	5	5	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	1,216	746	470	225	106	36	849	22	—	643	184
3. Praedial larceny	84	63	21	4	6	3	71	39	—	26	6
4. Malicious injuries to pro- perty. Malicious offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries to pro- perty)	832	586	246	34	21	4	773	34	—	542	197
5. Other crimes	1,064	640	424	168	132	—	764	26	—	580	158
Offences against revenue laws, municipal, road and other laws relating to the social economy of the colony	1,218	882	336	152	212	—	854	—	—	731	123
Miscellaneous minor offences	1,465	1,439	26	184	234	—	1,047	—	—	28	1,019
TOTAL	5,884	4,361	1,523	768	711	47	4,358	121	—	2,550	1,687

Persons dealt with in Magistrates' Courts, 1958

Crime or Offence	Total	Male	Female	Charge with-drawn	Found not guilty	Com-mitted for trial in Supreme Court	Convicted Summarily				
							Total	Imprison-ment	Whipping	Fine	Bound over or otherwise disposed of
1. Homicide	4	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	
2. Other offences against the person	810	582	228	198	123	30	459	30	—	263	166
3. Praedial larceny	72	58	14	—	6	3	63	34	—	14	15
4. Malicious injuries to property. Malicious offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries)	782	436	346	26	18	—	738	28	—	467	243
5. Other crimes Offences against revenue acts laws, municipal, road and other laws relating to the social economy of the colony	1,004	624	380	116	100	—	788	32	—	543	213
	1,278	837	441	137	178	—	963	9	—	814	140
6. Miscellaneous minor offences	1,896	1,743	153	21	159	—	1,716	22	—	18	1,676
TOTAL	5,846	4,284	1,562	499	584	36	4,727	155	—	2,119	2,453

POLICE

Establishment, Strength and Organisation

The Divisional Headquarters is at St. John's. The colony is divided into four police sub-divisions: St. John's, Parham, Bolans, All Saints. There are 10 out-stations in Antigua and one in Barbuda.

The establishment and strength of the Division, excluding the Fire Brigade, were as follows:

	31st December, 1957		31st December, 1958	
	Establishment	Strength	Establishment	Strength
Officers	3	3	3	2
Inspectors	3	2	4	4
Subordinate Police Officers .	38	39	40	40
Constables	87	85	87	77
TOTAL	131	129	134	123

The establishment and strength of the Fire Brigade were as follows:

	31st December, 1957		31st December, 1958	
	Establishment	Strength	Establishment	Strength
Inspectors	1	1	1	1
Subordinate Police Officers .	6	5	6	5
Constables	15	17	19	20
TOTAL	22	23	26	26

The police are organised into Administration, Criminal Investigation Branch, Uniform Branch, Immigration Branch, Traffic Branch, and Fire Brigade.

Eighteen recruits were trained at the Regional Police Training Centre, Barbados, in 1957, and 35 (including three female constables) in 1958.

During each year two subordinate police officers attended a six-week refresher course at the Centre.

One subordinate police officer was sent each year to take a six-month course for non-gazetted police officers at the Metropolitan Police College, Hendon, and a three-month course in criminal investigation at Wakefield, England.

As a result of increased air traffic, the establishment of the Fire Brigade at Coolidge Field was increased by four constables during July, 1958. These were trained locally.

In 1958 two Fire Brigade subordinate police officers were trained in firemanship in Trinidad. One took a three-month course and the other a six-week course.

Local Constables

The strength of the Local Constables is 60. Thirty are being paid a retainer's fee of \$10 monthly. They are required to perform police

duties and to attend lectures weekly in the district where they reside. Most of the "paid" Local Constables discharge their duty with zeal, common sense and efficiency.

Action is being taken to uniform Local Constables during 1959.

Crime

During the period under review there was a slight increase in murder, serious woundings and assaults, rape and indecent assaults, breakings, larcenies and animal thefts.

Most of these offences, except animal theft, were committed in St. John's and its outskirts. The thickly populated area of the suburbs of Kentish-Grays Farm-Green Bay was particularly affected. In an effort to curb the incidence of crimes in this area, a police post, manned by one corporal, was set up in Grays Farm in 1957.

There has been a decrease in the number of reports of arson and forgery.

The following table shows the state of crime in the colony in 1957-58:

	<i>True cases</i>	<i>Cases convicted</i>	<i>Cases acquitted, withdrawn, etc.</i>	<i>Cases undetected</i>	<i>Cases pending</i>
Offences against lawful authority . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against public morality . . .	23	7	8	—	8
Offences against the person . . .	624	373	129	10	112
Offences against property . . .	1,525	275	179	818	253
Other offences against the Penal Code .	17	2	6	7	2

Offences against lawful authority include offences against public order, perjury, escaping from custody and rescuing.

Offences against public morality include rape and offences against the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Approximately 38 per cent of the victims concerned were under 16 years.

Offences against the person include felonies, homicides, woundings and serious assaults. In 1957-58, seven murders were recorded compared with six in 1955-56. Most of these murders were committed during altercations. Excessive drinking of alcoholic beverages appears to have aggravated the incidence of woundings and assaults.

Offences against property include breakings, larcenies, frauds and arson. In 1958, there were 104 true reports of breakings compared with 113 in 1957, and 99 in 1956. About 85 per cent of all breakings

involved dwelling houses and in most cases money and other unidentifiable property were stolen. Gambling groups in the Grays Farm-Green Bay-Kentish Village area were believed to be responsible for committing most of these crimes, and frequent "raids" on them by the Police had a salutary effect on the incidence of breakings in that area during 1958.

Eighteen cases of arson were reported in 1957-58, compared with 20 in 1955-56. The decrease in this class of crime was probably due to the activities of the Fire Prevention Committee which was set up in 1957 to wage a campaign against the unlawful setting of cane fires.

Other offences against the Penal Code include forgeries and coinage offences. No incident in connection with the Coinage Offence Laws was reported during 1957-58. Detailed statistics of crimes for 1957-58 are given at pp. 45-48.

Juvenile Delinquency

During the period 1957-58, the number of juveniles convicted of crimes and offences, excluding traffic offences, was 115 compared with 111 in 1955-56. Twelve-and-a-half per cent of all persons convicted of crime in 1957-58 were juveniles.

Most of the juvenile offences were committed in St. John's, Grays Farm, Green Bay and Kentish Village.

The following table shows the number of juveniles convicted in 1957-58:

Year	Crime		Minor Offences		Traffic Offences		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1957	32	5	13	2	3	—	48	7
1958	42	8	13	—	7	—	62	8

Scientific Aid in Crime Detection

There were 3,520 sets of fingerprints on file at the end of 1958. During the period under review, 87 personal identifications were made by means of fingerprints on file.

The photographic work of the Division was performed by trained C.I.D. photographers.

Crimes

Crimes	Total cases reported to the Police	Cases not accepted		Total true reports	Disposition of true reports								Persons brought before Courts			Persons convicted				Persons awaiting trial					
		Complaint due to mis-take of law or fact	Frivolous, vexatious or false complaint		Accused dead or insane	Acquitted or discharged	Nolle Prosequi or withdrawn before prosecution started	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed undetected	Pending trial	Pending investigation	Total arrested or summoned to Courts	Acquitted or discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Total		Adults		Juveniles		Total			
																M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Against public order . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Escape and rescue . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Against Public Morality	38	10	9	19	—	6	1	5	—	—	3	4	20	7	2	6	—	1	—	4	—	—	—		
Rape and indecent assaults . . .	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Unnatural offences . . .	4	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Against the Person	10	—	—	10	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Murder and manslaughter . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
Grievous harm, wounding and serious assaults . . .	937	13	351	573	—	82	36	339	—	—	9	34	73	492	83	34	216	94	24	7	23	10	1		

	6	—	1	5	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder and attempted suicide	49	1	12	36	—	4	1	28	—	—	3	39	4	1	20	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other																									
<i>Against Property</i>																									
Thefts and other stealing	1,078	7	356	715	1	43	22	114	1	438	15	81	200	47	21	73	18	26	3	12	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery and extortion	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, house- and store-breaking	276	—	22	254	—	9	4	25	—	171	6	39	45	9	4	14	4	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	72	—	15	57	—	20	13	6	1	11	2	4	29	19	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	15	1	1	13	1	3	3	4	—	—	—	2	9	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	29	—	15	14	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praedial larceny	94	1	18	75	1	7	1	37	—	20	3	6	79	13	6	36	10	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other	600	4	202	394	1	22	24	84	—	176	8	79	142	27	29	65	11	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Offences against the Penal Code</i>																									
Forgery and coinage	29	—	12	17	—	3	3	2	—	7	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3,242	37	1,016	2,189	6	201	115	654	3	835	79	296	1,080	215	109	448	149	74	13	61	10	—	—	—	1

Table II—Cases of Minor Offences Reported to the Police, 1957–58
Number of Cases Reported and Persons brought before Courts

Offences	Total cases known or re-ported to the Police	Cases not accepted		Total true cases	Disposal of accepted cases					Pending investigation or trial		Persons convicted			
		Com-plaint due to mistake of law or fact	Frivo-lous, vexa-tious or false com-plaint		Accused dead or insane	Acqui-tted or dis-charged	With-drawn before prose-cution started	Con-victed	Case proved and order made without convic-tion	Closed unde-TECTED	Pending trial	Pending investi-gation	Total convicted		Juveniles
													Adults		
													M.	F.	
Against Township Ordinances .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Liquor Ordinances .	22	—	2	20	—	2	—	18	—	—	—	—	19	1	—
Gambling	36	—	7	29	—	1	3	23	—	2	—	—	71	—	2
Other offences against local statute	309	7	42	260	—	16	19	207	—	4	6	8	180	130	3
Other offences	8,030	13	6,522	1,495	—	152	124	1,112	—	4	44	59	851	851	21 2
TOTAL	8,397	20	6,573	1,804	—	171	146	1,360	—	10	50	67	1,121	982	26 2

PRISONS

There is accommodation at the Antigua Central Prison for 120 males and 26 females with additional accommodation for six young offenders at the prison farm on the outskirts of St. John's.

The staff consisted, as before, of the Superintendent, chaplain, chief officer, principal officer, four Grade I officers, two Grade II officers, 15 Grade III officers, a matron, and two female officers.

Prison Statistics

	<i>No. of prisoners</i>	<i>Daily average</i>	<i>Prisoners received</i>	<i>No. convicted</i>	<i>No. remanded</i>
January 1957 . December 1957	61 72	{ 67·55 (65·03 men 2·52 women)	{ 239 (211 men 28 women)	188	51
January 1958 . December 1958	74 52	{ 63·03 (58·93 men 4·10 women)	{ 200 (182 men 18 women)	152	48

The general health of prisoners was maintained at a high standard during 1957-58. A further improvement in the diet introduced in 1957 has contributed to their physical fitness.

The following table shows the number of cases of breaches of discipline by prisoners during the two-year period and the manner in which they were dealt with:

	1957	1958
Loss of marks, diet and cells	49	34
Diet and confinement to cells	43	20
Loss of marks	28	21
Suspended sentence	5	9
Reprimanded	27	17
Payment for wilful damage to Prison property	2	—
	<u>154</u>	<u>101</u>

The following trades are taught in the prison: carpentry, cabinet making, shoe-mending, tin-smithing, tailoring, and the making and baking of bread. At the prison farm, agriculture is practised, and most of the provisions and vegetables used for prisoners' food are grown there. The prisoners burn charcoal and rear pigs.

Prisoners are employed in a limited capacity in the upkeep of recreation grounds, churchyards, Government yards and public cemeteries.

All prisoners sentenced to six months and over earn one shilling per week, this amount being paid to them on their discharge.

Prisoners who serve short sentences are given small allowances by the After-Care Officer to help them to return to their homes, and to provide food for themselves during the first few days while seeking employment. The Salvation Army Officer acts as After-Care Officer.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

THE existing generating plant at Coolidge Field comprises two interconnected stations, each containing 3×150 kW diesel-alternator sets generating at 2,300 volts 3-phase 60 cycles. Consumers in the Base and Hodges Bay areas of Antigua receive their supply from a 3-wire single phase supply, 220/100 volts. All other consumers receive their supply at 400/230 volts from a 3-phase 4-wire system. It is proposed in the near future to use the latter system throughout the island. Transmission is at 6,600 volts, with one line operating at 11,000 volts. It is intended that eventually the whole system should operate at 11,000 volts.

The total number of consumers at 31st December, 1958, was 3,196 with approximately 750 pending applications for connection to the system which could not be considered because the existing plant operates at its peak load.

During the period under review a new overhead line (operating at 11,000 volts) to feed the new arrowroot factory in the Old Road area was completed.

Three new sub-stations were built in the St. John's area to improve the voltage, which previously, during peak-load period, dropped very considerably.

In January, 1958, work was begun on a new power station at Cassada Garden which will have an initial installed capacity of $2 \times 1,000$ kW diesel-alternator sets generating at 6,600 volts, 3-phase, 60 cycles. When this is installed the power generated will meet all known and proposed requirements. Provision has been made for the installation of a third 1,000 kW set. The site permits of future extensions.

Units generated in 1957 were 3,804,769 and in 1958 4,545,100.

The Electricity Department also operates a cold storage and ice-making plant and provides facilities for battery charging.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The colony's public telephone system is owned by the Government and operated by the Telephone Department.

During 1958 the system in St. John's was changed from magneto single wire earth return working to 24-volt central battery system. There are four public telephone exchanges in service, the details of which are as follows:

<i>Exchange</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Subs. lines</i>	<i>Capacity operators positions</i>	<i>Number of telephone stations in service</i>
St. John's . . .	24-volt C.B.	600	4	559
Parham . . .	Magneto	50	1	27
All Saints . . .	Magneto	50	1	44
Coolidge . . .	24-volt C.B.	200	2	79
TOTAL . . .		900	8	709

In the St. John's and Coolidge exchange areas the monthly tariff is as follows:

	<i>Direct Exchange Lines</i>	<i>Party Lines</i>	<i>Extensions</i>
Business Lines . . .	\$8.50	\$6.50	\$2.00
Residential Lines . . .	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$2.00

In addition there is a monthly mileage charge of 75 cents per half mile. In St. John's the first mile is free while at Coolidge the first half mile is free.

In the All Saints and Parham Exchange areas the monthly tariff is as follows:

	<i>Direct Exchange or Party Lines</i>	<i>Extensions</i>
Business Lines . . .	\$3.60	\$1.68
Residential Lines . . .	\$2.40	\$1.68

The tariffs include the rental and unlimited number of calls.

Plans are now being made for the reconstruction of the plant in the Parham and All Saints areas. When this is done all subscribers' lines will be converted from single wire earth return to metallic working. It is proposed also that these two exchanges should be converted from magneto working to 24-volt central battery.

The reconstruction of the telephone system is being paid for by a loan. Approximately \$300,000 (£62,500) was obtained for the renovation of the exchange building and the modernisation of the system in the St. John's exchange area, and the provision of junction lines to the three smaller exchanges.

During 1958 operating expenditure amounted to \$42,000 (£8,750) and the revenue to \$26,500 (£5,521). The tariffs have been upgraded with a view to making the system financially self-supporting.

POST OFFICE

The Postal Department of Antigua consists of the General Post Office at St. John's, 11 sub-post offices in the country districts and 1 branch post office in Barbuda.

The General Post Office maintains 156 private call boxes which are rented at \$10 (large boxes) and \$5 (small boxes) annually. Mails for the general public are distributed in St. John's by four postmen who make a house-to-house delivery twice daily and eight postmen in the eleven country districts. In the majority of country districts letters are delivered house-to-house daily, but some areas are served on alternate days.

The following figures show the volume of transactions for the years 1957 and 1958:

	1957	1958
Surface mail received (bags) . . .	6,453	7,836
Surface mail despatched (bags) . . .	1,658	2,206
Air mail received (bags or packets) . . .	6,225	7,994
Air mail despatched (bags or packets) . . .	6,297	7,070
Parcels received (number) . . .	20,865	20,369
Parcels despatched (number) . . .	3,077	3,136

WATER SUPPLY

Drilling

The drilling programme in 1957-58 advanced according to schedule.

Bolans Supply. A new well was drilled at Blubber Valley, fitted with a diesel engine pumping jack.

Blubber Valley. Four test holes have been drilled and show good results. New wells will be drilled for supply to St. John's in the near future.

Willikies-Long Bay Supply. Five test holes were sunk at Comfort Hall and three wells have been drilled. Two windmills have been installed. A diesel-driven pumping jack was erected on the third well. A new 3-inch main has been laid to Willikies and plans made for the erection of a 20,000 gallon steel tank, from which supplies to the Long Bay Hotel project will be available.

Vernons. Two electric pumps have been installed and when power is available will be ready for use.

Sugar Factory Supply. One test hole at Donovans was sunk, and a well drilled for domestic supplies to the factory. Both quality and yield have been satisfactory. Electric power lines and pipes, etc., are in course of construction and it is expected that this supply will shortly be in operation.

Salt Water Wells at Army Base. Two salt water wells were sunk to 100 feet for sewage purposes. Further deepening may be necessary when the pumps are installed.

Crosbies Well. Deepening of Westcott's well which was originally hand dug to 68 feet, was deepened by drilling to 88 feet. This doubled the supply and a small irrigation project is under consideration.

Long Lane. One test hole was sunk 2,000 feet west of an existing well. Results of this test were good both for quantity and quality. A well on this location will be sunk later to provide additional supplies to this area.

Langfords. One well sunk to 90 feet produces 8,000 gallons per day.

Cades Bay. One well was drilled at Cades Bay to 100 feet and tested at 72,000 gallons per day. This replaced the original well which failed after one month's pumping. This well is serviced by a diesel-driven pump, the pipe lines connect to a 24,000 gallon steel tank erected on the hill at an elevation of 125 feet. The 3-inch supply mains have been laid through Urlings to Johnson's Point and continues in 2-inch mains to supply Crabb Hill village.

One well was drilled at Bendals near Bendals pool to 100 feet. Test production, 72,000 gallons per day. Power lines were connected and an electric pump has been installed.

IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW WORKS

The following improvements and new works were completed:

Mains: New mains were laid as follows:

- Freetown to Half-moon Bay (3-inch)
- Cobbs Cross to English Harbour (3-inch)
- Cades Bay to Crabb Hill (3-inch and 2-inch)
- New Field to Christian Hill (3-inch and 2-inch)
- Well #3 Follies to Well #1 (3-inch)
- Vernons Wells to Reservoir Site (3-inch)
- Grays Hill to Golden Grove (3-inch with fire hydrants)
- Grays Hill to Lower Ottos (6-inch with fire hydrants)
- Blubber Valley to Bolans (4-inch and 2-inch)
- Old Road Wells to Grace Bay (3-inch)
- Blubber Valley to Jennings (3-inch)
- Blubber Valley Well #1 to Well #2 (6-inch)
- Bendals Valley Well #8 to Well #3 (6-inch)
- Glanvilles to Seatons (2-inch)
- Wells near Willikies to Willikies (3-inch)
- English Harbour to Dockyard (3-inch with fire hydrants)
- Matthews to All Saints junction—Village Extension All Saints (6-inch and 3-inch)
- Lower Ottos to Scotts Hill (6-inch)
- Base Gate to No. 2 Power Station (4-inch and 3-inch)
- Vernons to Parham 8,000 feet done—2,500 feet to be done (4-inch with hydrants)
- Tyrells to Liberta (4-inch).

Zonal Reservoirs. St. Phillips Reservoir was increased from 15,000 to 60,000 gallons. Pressed steel tanks were erected at Bolans (20,000 gallons), Cades Bay (20,000 gallons), Vernons (10,000 gallons) and Follies (10,000 gallons).

Pumps. New pumps were installed at Follies Wells #3 and 1; an electric generator to supply current for well pumps was installed and overhead wires were installed from the station to well #3.

New submersible pumps were installed at Langfords wells #1, 4 and 7.

Electrical centrifugal pumps were installed at the Base runway and near Power Station No. 2 to act as booster for Barnes Hill supply.

Dams. Barrages were built at Fig Tree dam to check inflow of silt, and at Follies Station to serve as cut-offs to assist headers of well #2. Work on the construction of Dam #1 and 2 (total capacity 20,000,000 gallons) at Diamond Hole was started.

During 1957-58 the island was fortunate in having no periods of restricted supplies; this was due to the various improvements which have been carried out.

The average daily consumption during the period was as follows:

(i) City	400,000 gallons	} From central sources.
(ii) Country	200,000 gallons	
(iii) Country	100,000 gallons	} From isolated sources.
(iv) Base Area	105,000 gallons	

The quality of the supply to the City and Base was very satisfactory. The country supply occasionally fell off on this score owing to the lack of proper sterilisation plant. Provision has been made in the 1959 estimates to supply this deficiency.

There is also need for a new purification plant at Breaknocks and extension to existing plant at Base and Grays Hill. Applications have been made for funds to complete these vital works, so that the island can be assured of a supply, not only adequate in quantity, but of high quality both chemically and bacteriologically.

BUILDINGS

In 1957-58 several new buildings were constructed. Those completed from local funds were as follows:

	Cost \$
Quarters for District Nurses—Old Road	6,200
Quarters for District Nurses—Sea View Farm	5,800
Dispensary—John Hughes	5,500
Dispensary—Bethesda	5,130
Conversion of House at Grays Hill for Boys' Reformatory	11,293
Store room, P.W.D.	4,000
Extension to existing laundry, Holberton Hospital	7,830
Conversion of house at Holberton Hospital for student nurses	1,624
Conversion of the building at Golden Grove to house Fulbright Teachers	12,962
Conversion of Golden Grove for Teachers' Training College	1,850
Extensive repairs to H.M. Prison	10,500
Renovation, Leper Home	4,100

Those completed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds were as follows:

	Cost \$
Conversion of Globe Cinema into a customs warehouse .	10,000
Completion of New Market	187,421
Completion of Blackburne Ward, Hospital	13,700

The following buildings were started:

	Cost \$
<i>From local funds:</i>	
New Administrative Building	137,926
New Fire Station	28,423
New Post Office	59,803
New Power Station	60,000
<i>From Colonial Development and Welfare funds:</i>	
New School, Liberta	16,399
New Air Terminal Building	128,519

Harbour

A new sea wall 300 feet in length was built below the site of the New Market and the Queen's Warehouse wharf was extended to double its length.

Airfields

The main runway of Coolidge Field was extended in concrete to give an effective extension of 1,000 feet.

An airstrip of 1,000 feet was built in Barbuda and is now known as Codrington Airfield. This is being used by planes of Leeward Islands Air Transport Ltd.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

COMMUNICATIONS between Antigua and the United Kingdom were maintained by vessels of the Harrison Line and the Royal Netherlands Line with a monthly cargo service.

The Italian lines, Fratelli, Grimaldi, Sicular, Oceanica, Sitmar and Relaccion de Llegada, made 14 calls at Antigua during 1957 and 13 in 1958, taking first-class and tourist passengers to Europe, with occasional calls to United Kingdom ports.

Cargo vessels of the Canadian National Steamships Company and the Alcoa Steamship Company which had been operating a one-way southbound service from Canada ceased their operations in 1957.

The Three Bay Lines Company, which operated three two-way fortnightly cargo services between the islands with the motor vessels *Cotton Bay*, *Maracas Bay* and *Arvida*, transferred their operations to the Caribbean-Hamburg Lines and two of the ships were withdrawn from service. The *Arvida*, however, continued its monthly two-way cargo service as from April, 1958.

The s.s. *West Indian* which operated a regular inter-island cargo and passenger service through the British West Indies was withdrawn from the service from January, 1958. The service was continued with the charter of two ships, the *Oluf Sven* of 840 tons (a ship of Danish registry) and the *Hermann Langreder* (a 939-ton German motor vessel), which maintained a regular inter-island cargo and passenger service.

The motor vessel *Caribbee* owned by Mr. J. C. L. Wall of Montserrat which maintained its schedule of calls between the Leeward Islands, Dominica and Montserrat was totally wrecked in the harbour of Roseau, Dominica, in September, 1958, and the service rendered by this vessel in the huckster's trade between the islands was sorely missed during the remaining months of 1958.

The following table shows the number of vessels which called and departed from St. John's during 1957-58:

Ships	1957				1958			
	Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Gross tonnage	No.	Gross tonnage	No.	Gross tonnage	No.	Gross tonnage
Sailing .	183	4,917	186	4,952	220	4,885	216	4,843
Motor .	303	851,366	303	851,366	304	748,499	304	748,499
	486	856,283	489	856,318	524	753,384	520	753,342

CIVIL AVIATION

Coolidge Airport, Antigua, is situated approximately six miles north-east of the city of St. John's. This airfield which was built by the United States Government during the second World War is operated by the Government of Antigua. Two concrete runways are provided, one of which is 5,000 feet long; the other is 5,800 feet long and it is hoped to extend this runway to 6,500 feet. Electric runway lighting is provided for one runway and similar lighting facilities are proposed for the other in 1959. The airport is normally open during the hours 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. but as from 1st January, 1959, it will operate on a 24-hour basis.

Five airlines now operate regularly through Coolidge Airport. These are Pan American World Airways, British West Indian Airways, Air France, Trans-Canada Air Lines and Leeward Islands Air Transport. Pan American World Airways continue to connect Antigua with North and South America, Trinidad, Barbados, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. British West Indian Airways serve most of the British islands of the Caribbean and also call at Martinique, St. Thomas, Jamaica and Bermuda. Air France connects the island with Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Martin. Trans-Canada Air Lines commenced operations through Coolidge on 15th December, 1958, with services along the route Montreal or Toronto, Bermuda, Antigua, Barbados and Trinidad. Leeward Air Transport which is based in Antigua, serves the islands of Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Barbuda, Anguilla, St. Eustatius, St. Martin and Puerto Rico.

In 1957, work began on a new airport terminal which, it is expected, will be completed in 1959. The provision of an Air Traffic Control Service was approved for 1957 and this service became fully operative in January, 1958.

Refuelling operations continue to be carried out by Messrs. Shell & Regent Petroleum Distributors Ltd. In 1958 the company began building a new aviation fuel supply depot near the new terminal. Aviation gasoline and turbo fuel will be supplied to each aircraft refuelling position. An average of 42,500 gallons of aviation fuel per month was delivered in 1957. In 1958, this average increased to 76,700 gallons per month.

Aeronautical telecommunications are maintained by International Aeradio (Caribbean) Ltd. who operate according to published schedules but are available for the late arrival and/or departure of aircraft on request. Telephone communication links the airport with Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. and with other parts of the island.

The following table gives statistics of operation of the airport during the period under review:

	1957		1958	
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>
Aircraft movements	2,168	2,164	3,350	3,342
Passengers	11,844	11,724	13,886	13,584

ROADS

During the period under review, roads were improved in many places by constructing concrete slab and bitumen carriageways, laying down concrete drains and opening new roads in certain villages.

At Clare Hall, St. Johnston's Village, Gray's Farm, The Villa, Ottos' Area, Factory Road, Willikies, Liberta, English Harbour, Bolans and in the City of St. John's concrete drains were laid down and the carriageways widened.

At Green Bay, Bethesda, Fig Tree Hill, Bendals, Newfield, Morris Looby, Neighbour Alley, Hamlet Road, Buckley's, Body Ponds and other areas concrete slab carriageways were constructed.

The Willikies Main Road, between Pares Village and Willikies, was considerably improved by the construction of a bitumen carriageway.

Two bridges were built on the Willikies Main Road and the causeway on the Bendals Road was improved. Sections of the sea wall at Rat Island Causeway were reconstructed and new bridges begun at North Sound and Bendals.

At Liberta the first section of a retaining wall to protect the roadway was completed and several small retaining walls and culverts in other parts of the island were constructed.

Particulars of vehicles and traffic accidents in 1957-58 were as follows:

Mechanically propelled vehicles registered	1,957
Drivers' licences issued	3,082
Learners' licences issued	1,092
Drivers' tests taken	641
Traffic accidents	491
Accidents involving mechanically propelled vehicles	468
Accidents involving other vehicles	23
Fatal accidents recorded	8
Persons killed in traffic accidents	9
Accidents involving injury	166
Non-injury accidents	324
Traffic cases reported	1,793
Traffic cases prosecuted and convicted	882

The road system is composed of 151 miles classified as follows:

Main roads	66
First class byways	21
Second class byways	46
Third class byways	18

The following vehicles were registered in Antigua in 1958:

Motor cars	1,006
Vans	26
Jeeps	16
Hearses	2
Pickups	108
Station wagons	85
Ambulances	4
Cranes	2
Omnibuses	24
Trucks	132
Motor cycles	384
Fire trucks	3
Tractors	164
Transporters	1
TOTAL	1,957
Bicycles	4,700
Animal drawn vehicles	131

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited maintains overseas wireless telegraphy and radio services. The company has a reception office in St. John's and a radio station at Clare Hall, about two miles from St. John's. The radio station and office are connected by means of cable circuits.

Formerly it was necessary for members of the public to go to the company's office in St. John's to make overseas radio telephone calls, but the telephone system is now connected by cable to the Cable and Wireless radio station, so that telephone subscribers are able to make such calls from their own telephones.

The Company accepts messages for Barbuda which are then sent over a radio telephone circuit, the Barbuda terminal being maintained and operated by the Government.

International Aeradio (Caribbean) Limited continued to operate all aeronautical services in the area, save for a point-to-point circuit operated by Leeward Islands Air Transport Ltd.

Licences were granted to five new radio amateurs during the period 1957-58.

Applications were received during 1958 for the establishment of two inter-island radio telephone circuits.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

THERE are three newspapers published in English in the colony, two dailies—*The Antigua Star* (six pages) and *The Workers' Voice* (four pages)—and *The Anvil* (four pages) which is published three times per week.

BROADCASTING

The Antigua Broadcasting Station, which has an output power of 40 watts on a frequency of 3,255 megacycles, increased its broadcasts of regular scheduled programmes from 1 to 4½ hours a week. The programmes consist of news reports, religious services, talks, music and topical items. Use is made of the B.B.C.'s Transcription Service. The station puts on additional programmes during hurricane warnings and for the broadcast of cricket matches, etc.

Early in 1957 reports indicated that there was poor reception in the villages and a grant was obtained from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to improve the station. A 500 watt medium-wave transmitter has been purchased but not yet installed. This will provide

coverage for Antigua and possibly its dependency, Barbuda, with a spasmodic signal in the other islands of the Leewards group. It is proposed to move the station to a more satisfactory site as the annex to the Princess Elizabeth Hall in which it is housed at present is proving inconvenient.

Attention has also been given to the training of staff. The Programme Organiser and the Executive Officer/Operator were sent to Grenada for an attachment of one month to the Windward Islands Broadcasting Station.

FILMS

There is one commercial cinema (35 mm.) in the city of St. John's and one at Parham. The Government 16 mm. mobile cinema service continued to provide shows in the villages and in St. John's on occasions. In 1957, 57 shows were given throughout the island but in 1958 only 17 shows could be given owing to a breakdown of the equipment. Much assistance was again received from the Central Office of Information, London, the Caribbean Commission, the British Council and the Canadian Trade Commissioner for the West Indies in connection with the supply of films. Two other mobile 16 mm. units were in operation by private individuals during the period under review.

INFORMATION SERVICES

There is no Public Relations Department. Information material, which consists largely of prepared articles, film strips, films, periodicals, ebonoids and posters sent out by the Central Office of Information, continued to be distributed by the Administrator's Office to Government Departments, clubs, the press, etc.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

SINCE the re-establishment of the Antigua Defence Force in 1956, the Force has taken the leading role in ceremonial parades including Guards of Honour for high ranking officials visiting Antigua.

The strength of the Force is four officers and 47 other ranks. It is a purely voluntary body and no member receives any pay or allowances. There is, however, provision for pay and allowances on special occasions.

Lessons in the use and care of weapons, range practice, field craft and foot and arms drill are undertaken at regular intervals. A library was added to the amenities provided at Force Headquarters.

The first annual camp was held in August, 1957, and the second in August, 1958. Both were at Crabbe Peninsular, the former United States Naval Base. On the recommendation of the Commander, Caribbean Area, the latter should have been a joint camp for contingents from the Colonies of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat, and Antigua but this arrangement was cancelled at the last moment because of a hurricane scare. Nevertheless, the training team from the Caribbean Area Headquarters, allotted under the original arrangement, arrived in Antigua and assisted in organising and guiding training at camp. The camp was visited by the Governor, the Acting Administrator, and other distinguished visitors.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE colony of Antigua comprises the islands of Antigua with its dependencies of Barbuda and Redonda, the last named of which is a rocky islet about half a square mile in extent. The area of Antigua is 108 square miles, and Barbuda 62 square miles. They lie between the 61st and 62nd degrees of west longitude and between 17th and 18th degrees of north latitude.

Antigua has deeply indented shores which are lined by reefs and shoals, but there are many natural harbours. The island is, in the main, low-lying. The highest ground is in the south-west, which is of volcanic origin and whence Boggy Peak rises to 1,330 feet; in the north and east it is undulating and flat, and is composed of calcareous marls and coarse sandstone, while the central portion is of clay formation.

The absence of high hills and forest growth distinguishes Antigua from the rest of the Leeward group. There are no rivers and few springs in the island, so that it is frequently subject to severe droughts, but the mean annual rainfall is between 43 and 45 inches. The climate of Antigua is drier than that of most of the other West Indian islands and is delightful from the end of November to the beginning of May, when the north-east trade winds begin to fail. The hot season then sets in, during which the weather is generally rainy. The shade temperature seldom exceeds 90° F.

Barbuda lying 25 miles due north of Antigua is a flat coral island, 143 feet at its highest point, with a very large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of land.

Chapter 2: History

ANTIGUA was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1493 on his second voyage to the West Indies. He named it after a church, Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Seville. The Spaniards attempted to settle in the island in 1520 but they found it too dry. The French under d'Esnambuc made an abortive attempt at settlement in 1629, but abandoned it in favour of the richer soil of St. Kitts. Antigua was eventually colonised in the year 1632 by Sir Thomas Warner. In early years, the settlers suffered much from raids by the Caribs.

At that time the chief crop was tobacco but in the second half of the 17th century it was found that sugar was more profitable. This required heavy labour. At first, the defeated armies in the English Civil Wars were sent as slaves or indentured workers to the plantations in the West Indies, but when these were found to give indifferent results in the tropical climate, the trade in slaves from Africa began and it was at its height throughout the 18th century. The operation of sugar estates became extremely profitable and the wars between the English and French were much concerned with the possession of the sugar islands. Antigua was the only British island to possess a good harbour and English Harbour was the dockyard for the British West Indies throughout the period. Though on one occasion the French made a successful landing on Antigua the island never passed out of British hands and shows no trace of French influence.

Antigua emancipated its slaves in 1834, four years before the general emancipation in the British Empire. This led at first to some difficulty in obtaining labour for the sugar estates. A disastrous fire in 1841, an earthquake which destroyed the Cathedral in 1843, and a hurricane which did £100,000 damage in 1847 were serious economic blows. There have since been several periods of relative prosperity and depression according to the price of sugar.

The Naval Dockyard was closed in 1854. In 1943 an air base was leased to the United States Government and an airfield was rapidly constructed and was occupied by the U.S. Air Force until 1949. It is now used for civil aviation and is the best airport between Trinidad and Jamaica.

The following are some important events in the colony's history between 1600 and 1958.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1625	. Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis and Barbuda taken under Royal protection by patent under the Great Seal of England, 13th September.
1632	. Antigua and Montserrat colonised from St. Christopher by Sir T. Warner and his son.
1640-47	. Sugar industry introduced into the Leeward Islands.
1661	. Barbuda colonised from Antigua.
1666	. Antigua invaded and plundered by the French.
1667	. By the Treaty of Breda (21st July), Antigua together with Montserrat and the English part of St. Christopher declared English.
1671	. Leeward Islands separated from Barbados. Commission to Sir Charles Wheeler as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands with headquarters at Nevis (25th January).
1681	. Antigua devastated by a hurricane.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1689	. Fortification of Monk's Hill started.
1690	. Earthquake destroyed much of St. John's.
1696	. Antigua selected as the seat of Government of the Leeward Islands.
1710	. Governor Parke killed in St. John's.
1725	. Naval Dockyard started at English Harbour.
1769	. Disastrous fire in St. John's, Antigua.
1786	. Visit to Antigua of Prince William Henry in the frigate Pegasus with Captain Nelson of H.M.S. Boreas in attendance.
1805	. Villeneuve's fleet anchored off St. John's for five days before Trafalgar engagement.
1816	. Antigua, Barbuda and Montserrat constituted a separate Government, while St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands were made a separate colony.
1834	. Slavery abolished.
1842	. Diocese of Antigua formed.
1871	. Federation of the Leeward Islands. Hurricane in Antigua.
1873	. Church of England disestablished.
1920	. Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in H.M.S. Renown.
1937	. Presidential Legislative Council reconstituted.
1950	. Two severe hurricanes struck Antigua and Barbuda in the space of 12 days, causing great damage.
1955	. Visit of H.R.H. Princess Margaret.
1956	. De-federation of the Leeward Islands. Ministerial system introduced.
1958	. Inauguration of West Indies Federation. Visit to Antigua of first Governor-General.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Leeward Islands Federation came to an end on 30th June, 1956, by Act of the United Kingdom Parliament and Antigua along with the other units of the Leeward Islands became separate colonies under the same Governor. The Antigua Legislative Council is composed of the Administrator (President), two official members, eight elected members and three nominated members.

The Executive Council, the principal instrument of policy, consists of three *ex officio* members, four elected members elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and one nominated member appointed by the Governor from amongst the nominated members of the Legislative Council.

In January, 1956, three ministries were established: Trade and Production, Social Services, and Public Works and Communications. The three ministers are appointed by the Governor from among the four elected members on the Executive Council. The executive functions of the Government are carried out through the usual Government departments under their respective heads. The ministers and the official members of the Executive Council are responsible for the departments and subjects falling within their portfolios, but as the colony is in receipt of a grant-in-aid of administration, financial control remains with the United Kingdom Treasury.

(NOTE.—The above describes the situation as it was in 1957 and 1958. There were important constitutional changes on 1st January, 1960, including the abolition of the post of Governor of the Leeward Islands, the appointment of a Chief Minister, an increase in the total number of ministers from three to four, and some alterations in the composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Since the beginning of 1959 the administration of the colony's grant-in-aid has rested with the Federal Government of The West Indies.)

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

STANDARD imperial weights and measures are used in the colony. Periodical examination of weights and measures by Government inspectors is provided by law.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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- The Sugar Cane Soils of Antigua*, by Hardy, J. A. McDonald and G. Rodrigues. Trinidad Government Printing Office, 1933.
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APPENDIX

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes Initiated or in Progress during 1957 and 1958

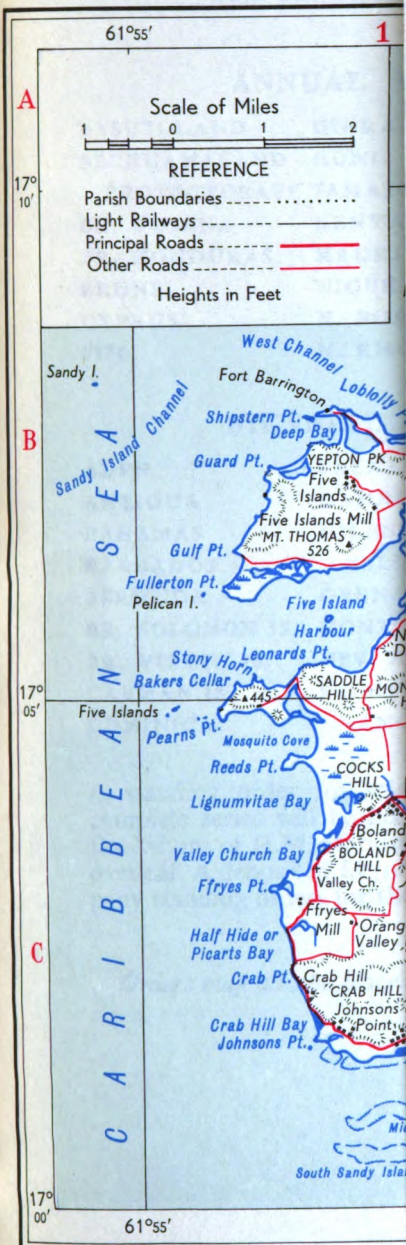
	<i>Description of Scheme</i>	<i>Total Grant Approved</i>			<i>Expenditure to 31.12.58</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D13E (c)	Additional Seating Accommodation P.E. Hall	200	0	0	200	0	0
D13E (d)	Cameron Soak Irrigation Equipment	100	0	0	65	1	7½
D201 (c)	Visit of Lecturer from U.C.W.I.	67	0	0	67	0	0
D201C (9)	Visit of Operator from St. Vincent Ginnery	256	0	0	256	0	0
D201C (m)	Visit of Conservator of Forest	36	0	0	12	2	4
D388	Central Experiment Station	47,119	0	0	47,923	11	5½
R852 (6)	Medical Research	150	0	0	89	4	11½
D1108 (178)	Training Officer in Homecraft	200	0	0	200	0	0
D1108 (222)	Training in Radiography	366	0	0	365	15	2½
D1108 (181)	Training in Public Health	440	0	0	435	12	6
D1108 (236)	Training Supervisor Boys' Training School	250	0	0	243	13	3½
D1108 (273)	Refresher Course in Laboratory Work	56	0	0	49	11	1
D1108 (283)	Training in Agriculture at Eastern Farm Institute	567	0	0	564	6	8
D1108 (294)	Training in Statistical Work	154	0	0	136	5	0
D1108 (295)	Training in Public Health	257	0	0	254	9	9
D1108 (323)	Training in Public Health	257	0	0	253	9	1
D1108 (347)	Training in Meat and Food Inspection	211	0	0	197	5	10
D1108 (348)	Training in Radiography	670	0	0	670	12	7
D1108 (363)	Training in Agriculture	280	0	0	232	13	10½
D1108 (364)	Training in Fire Fighting	87	0	0	82	19	11½
D1108 (376)	Training in Agriculture	204	0	0	166	16	4½
D1108 (382)	Training in Public Health	470	0	0	388	9	1½
D1108 (414)	Training Nurse in Mental Hospital	133	0	0	113	17	5
D1108 (420)	Home Economics Training Course	293	0	0	68	18	4
D1108 (434)	Training Corporal Galloway	85	0	0	79	14	8½
D1184C	Electricity, Coolidge Field.	3,500	0	0	6,847	12	7½
D1304 and A	Surplus Equipment for Mona Reservoir	13,618	0	0	15,784	12	10½
D1603 and A	Geological Survey	10,091	0	0	8,660	17	4½
D1603B	Geological Survey	4,930	0	0	3,556	14	2½
D1521	Economic and Financial Adviser	5,980	0	0	5,903	2	9½
D1624 and A	Holberton Hospital	64,930	0	0	79,521	9	11½
D1701	Land Utilisation Survey	4,535	0	0	214	13	7½
D1708	Construction Engineers Staff	13,123	0	0	9,024	19	8½
D1729 and A and B	Training of Teachers	5,001	0	0	4,302	7	8½

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.58		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D1734A, B, and C	Central Experimental Station .	22,000	0	0	20,338	16	2½
D1770A, B, and C	Water Supply	50,000	0	0	52,381	13	7
D1795	Secondary Industries	4,556	0	0	3,353	8	11½
D1862 and A	Slum Clearance	49,614	0	0	46,608	5	7½
D1889	Fisheries Officer	1,500	0	0	1,312	10	0
D1893 and A	Hurricane Rehousing	40,567	0	0	40,906	8	11
D1898	Broadcasting Service	3,630	0	0	3,692	2	5
D1932A, B, and C	Assistant Colonial Secretary (Establishment)	8,444	0	0	8,341	2	2½
D2005	Acquisition Syndicate Estates Tenantry Areas	15,000	0	0	45,456	16	6
D2075	Loss on Rehabilitation Green-castle Station	1,100	0	0	759	16	0½
D2081A, B, C, and D	Fisheries Development	8,400	0	0	8,767	1	6
D2095	Construction of Mixed School St. John's	20,600	0	0	20,627	10	0
D2103A and B	Public Works Additional Staff	17,760	0	0	16,016	7	8
D2106 and A	Reclamation of Swamp Area, Grays Farm	17,620	0	0	14,971	10	9½
D2107 and A	Director Agriculture	5,639	0	0	6,589	0	4
D2122	Livestock Development Barbuda	7,600	0	0	6,706	19	0
D2171 and A	Extension of Barbuda School	4,200	0	0	3,906	7	7
D2211	Construction Health Centre, St. John's	21,875	0	0	21,875	0	0
D2223	Antigua Livestock Development	17,500	0	0	18,007	12	1
D2227 and A	P.W.D. Mechanical Workshop	11,700	0	0	11,700	0	0
D2237	Acquisition of Land at Five Island	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
D2314	Purchase Claremont Estate	9,800	0	0	9,799	14	0½
D2381	Construction of Sea Wall	10,000	0	0	9,353	13	4
D2420A and B	Appointment, Economic and Financial Adviser	4,650	0	0	4,323	16	6½
D2434A and B	Equipment for Public Works Department	20,250	0	0	14,215	2	5
D2471	Eradication of <i>Aedes Aegypti</i>	1,935	0	0	2,354	19	10
D2471A, B, and C	<i>Aedes Aegypti</i> Eradication Campaign	5,956	0	0	9,191	10	0½
D2472 and A	Appointment of Chemist	7,300	0	0	5,571	7	5½
D2484	Public Health Training Centre—Fees of Student	1,025	0	0	889	0	0
D2498	Technical Training of Apprentices	830	0	0	263	0	1
D2551 and A	Extension of Airport Runway at Coolidge Field	13,500	0	0	12,996	11	7
D2596 and A	Cold Storage	10,300	0	0	9,990	3	4
D2601	Green-castle Nursery	3,000	0	0	2,996	5	5½
D2628	Water Supplies	16,000	0	0	7,980	5	9
D2650 and A	Improvement of Streets and Drains, St. John's	4,055	0	0	3,862	11	10½
D2651 (3)	Antigua Grammar School Enquiry	180	0	0	168	15	3½
D2651 (5)	Visit of Mair to Barbados	29	0	0	28	2	1

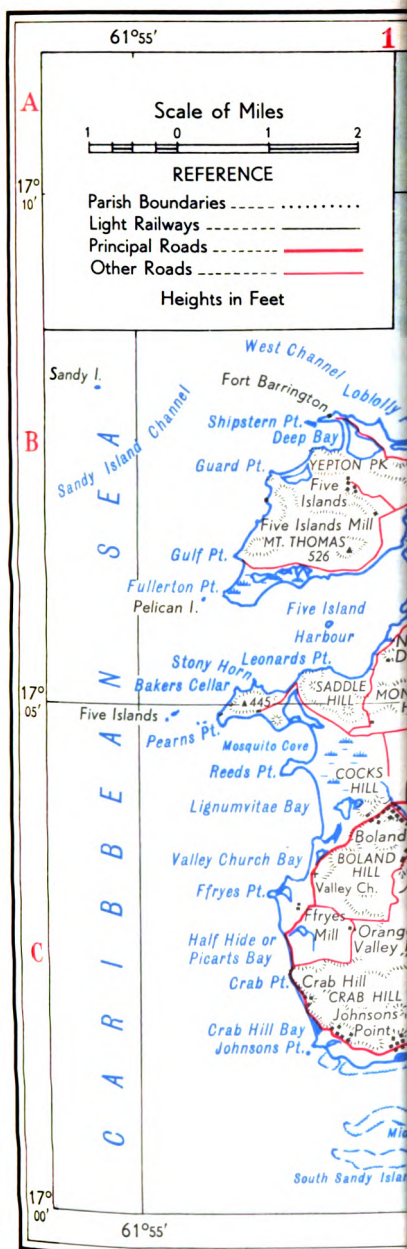
	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.58		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D2658 (1)	Training in Telephony and Telecommunications	480	0	0	61	10	0
D2658 (6)	Training, Agricultural Assistant	265	0	0	254	2	4
D2658 (9)	Training, Meat and Food Inspector	211	0	0	210	0	0
D2658 (10)	Training in Laboratory Work	323	0	0	280	3	2
D2658 (34)	Training in Public Administration	160	0	0	134	19	2
D2658 (87)	Course in Statistics	40	0	0	76	11	3
D2658 (59)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	304	0	0	192	17	1
D2658 (69)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	437	0	0	315	16	7
D2658 (85)	Course in Statistics	34	0	0	32	1	3
D2658 (86)	Course in Statistics	30	0	0	32	1	3
D2658 (124)	Training in Pasture Management	125	0	0	102	2	10
D2658 (127)	Training in Fire Fighting	79	0	0	74	12	7
D2658 (150)	Training in Public Administration	213	0	0	158	13	4
D2658 (151)	Training in Public Administration	213	0	0	162	0	1
D2658 (152)	Training in Public Administration	213	0	0	144	3	4
D2658 (164)	Training Sanitary Inspector	288	0	0	278	1	8
D2658 (165)	Training in Customs and Excise	155	0	0	91	11	8
D2658 (185)	Training in Agriculture	305	0	0	343	19	2
D2658 (186)	Training in Agriculture	305	0	0	344	19	5
D2659 (5)	Training in Engineering	1,400	0	0	131	0	0
D2659 (6)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	1,005	0	0	379	13	4
D2659 (24)	Training in Engineering	1,390	0	0	527	1	1
D2689	Training Agricultural Cadets	3,920	0	0	2,686	7	8
D2717 (7)	Minor Amenities	100	0	0	66	9	2
D2717 (35)	Coffee Experiment	261	0	0	89	0	9
D2724	Purchasing Belmont Estate	17,000	0	0	16,666	13	4
D2725	Purchase of Dunnings and Gilead	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
D2748 and A	Construction of Road, Barbuda	2,540	0	0	2,499	5	9
D2749 and A	Bendals Road	5,063	0	0	4,807	18	5
D2758	Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	4,125	0	0	5,457	0	0
D2771	St. Luke's Ward, Holberton Hospital	31,392	0	0	29,546	8	9½
D2772A and B	Matron's House—Hospital	3,410	0	0	3,204	1	3
D2773 and A	Holberton Hospital Sewerage	2,225	0	0	2,190	5	1
D2786A	Village Water Supplies	19,150	0	0	18,968	11	1
D2793	Training Police Recruits	3,750	0	0	2,377	6	11
D2799 and A	Development Board Staff	3,527	0	0	3,607	12	0½
D2853	Public Works Department, Additional Staff	15,070	0	0	8,655	12	3
D2854	Water Supplies	64,695	0	0	44,324	10	4½
D2867 and A	Public Market, St. John's	41,050	0	0	41,181	12	11½
D2869 and A	Central Cotton Station	43,970	0	0	20,960	0	0
D2890 (1)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	66	17	6	66	15	4½
D2890 (2)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	23	18	1½	23	18	1½
D2951	Livestock Development	12,680	0	0	9,911	2	8½
D2955	Land Settlement—Antigua	16,500	0	0	16,393	5	9½
D2967	John Hughes Road	3,017	0	0	2,647	16	7½

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.58		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D2968	Roads for New Development Areas	5,000	0	0	4,727	2	8
D2977	Housing Survey	1,000	0	0	946	13	11
D2995	Purchase of Stone Crusher	4,000	0	0	2,697	11	0
D3009	Completion of Roads in Housing Areas	10,000	0	0	10,019	7	10½
D3010	Willikies Road	8,390	0	0	8,367	7	4½
D3024	Additional Warehouse Space	7,000	0	0	7,761	10	11
D3060	Developing Broadcasting Service	6,700	0	0	2,691	6	10½
D3076	Temporary Staff for Building Programme	15,200	0	0	3,312	10	0
D3157	Additional Airport Facilities	80,012	0	0	28,080	11	8½
D3169	Barbuda Airport	3,240	0	0	3,182	12	8
D3216	Purchase School Site	2,900	0	0	2,388	2	2
D3233	Appointment, Economic and Financial Adviser	8,355	0	0	4,991	18	5
D3324	Central Experimental Station, Antigua	5,542	0	0	3,841	9	2
D3327 (3)	Liberta School	22,745	0	0	3,416	10	10½
D3355	Seismographic Research	730	0	0	730	0	0
D3385	Employment of Architectural Staff in Leeward Islands	12,808	0	0	394	12	3
D3445 (5)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	478	0	0	161	13	4
D3445 (6)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	893	0	0	145	0	0
D3446 (1)	West Indies Training Scheme	223	0	0	145	5	0
D3446 (2)	West Indies Training Scheme	211	0	0	50	12	1
D3446 (3)	West Indies Training Scheme	103	0	0	50	1	8
D3446 (4)	West Indies Training Scheme	103	0	0	94	6	8
D3446 (5)	West Indies Training Scheme	139	0	0	94	10	5
D3446 (8)	West Indies Training Scheme	87	0	0	69	5	5
D3446 (7)	West Indies Training Scheme	164	0	0	75	12	6
D3446 (49)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	328	10	0	95	10	0
D3420	Civil Aviation Courses	184	0	0	184	0	0
D3447 (3)	Visit of Maize Expert	821	0	0	821	0	0
D3510	Improvement of Water Supply	8,325	0	0	4,501	2	9
D3533	Teachers' Training College	20,000	0	0	541	2	9

ANTIGUA



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Report for the years
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1963

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Colony Biennial Report

1959—1960

PART I

General Review of 1959 and 1960

The period under review saw further progress in the constitutional advancement of both the Federation of the West Indies and of Antigua. The post of Governor of the Leeward Islands was abolished and the Administrator, His Honour Mr. I. G. Turbott, became the Queen's Representative in Antigua. Under the provisions of the Antigua Letters Patent 1959, Antigua's first Chief Minister (Hon V. C. Bird) was appointed, and the number of Ministers increased from three to four.

In October, 1960, the Federal Government was granted cabinet status by Order in Council.

On 4th September, 1960, hurricane 'Donna' struck both Antigua and Barbuda. Damage to Antigua was not extensive but two people lost their lives. The damage to Barbuda was, however, great and an extensive programme of reconstruction had to be undertaken. This hurricane was said to be one of the worst in living memory.

Antigua was favoured during 1960 with visits from several distinguished persons among whom were Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal; Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret and Mr. Antony Armstrong Jones—the Royal couple spending nine days in Antigua during their honeymoon tour of the West Indies; Sir Winston and Lady Churchill, during their West Indies cruise in the yacht *Christina*; Sir Anthony Eden, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and Lady Eden. Lord Beaverbrook also visited Antigua as did His Excellency John Hay Whitney, United States Ambassador in the United Kingdom. His Excellency The Governor-General of the West Indies, Lord Hailes visited Antigua twice during 1960.

Economic and Social Affairs.

The economic and financial outlook in Antigua continues to improve. Local revenue in 1960 was estimated at \$7,426,515. Re-organisation of the Customs and Income Tax Departments has resulted in increased yields from these sources.

Government is continuing its efforts to develop and expand tourism and secondary industries. Hotel development continues to progress rapidly. Several new hotels were completed and about three are under construction. Large American, Canadian and West Indian companies concerned with hotel construction have shown considerable interest in Antigua's future as a hotel resort and have sent representatives to look over available sites. The Issa Group from Jamaica, assisted by Colonial Development Corporation capital, plans to build a 75-bedroom hotel in the Jolly Hill Beach area. All new hotels and

extensions to existing hotels are granted concessions under the Hotel Aid Ordinance in respect of Income Tax and Customs Duties. The increase in the number of hotels and the general improvement in communications and other facilities have resulted in a marked increase in the number of tourists visiting the island and indications are that in the not too distant future, tourism will be a major industry in Antigua.

The main industry, sugar production, had a setback during 1960 due to a prolonged drought in 1959. Only 20,000 tons were produced. The outlook for 1961, it is hoped, will be brighter.

Export of cotton has dropped considerably due to the difficulties experienced in markets for this product and competition from suppliers of the synthetic variety. Negotiations are continuing for the setting up by the Federal Government of a statutory marketing organisation for cotton.

Recurrent expenditure on social services during 1960 was in the order of \$1.9 million, of which the Medical and Health Services accounted for approximately \$1 million; Education, including Public Library and Broadcasting, some \$630,000; Housing \$50,000; and the Prison and Training School and Probation Services \$92,000. Grants-in-aid amounting to \$3,350 were made from public funds to voluntary charitable organisations in the Colony.

Public Utilities.

The erection of a new power station at Cassada Gardens was completed in 1960. There are two generator units each of 1080 KW capacity. A third is planned, and at the time of printing this report, has been installed.

Improvement and expansion of the Colony's airport, water supply and road system continued during the period. A new semi-automatic telephone system was installed in 1960 and is now in operation.

As a result of the U. S. Bases Talks held during 1960, the U. S. Government has agreed to assist the Colony with the expansion of these services.

Colonial Development and Welfare Assistance.

C.D. & W. assistance from the United Kingdom continues and a detailed list of grants for the period under review may be seen at the Appendix. These grants, together with loan funds, raised largely on the London Market, were used to finance many of the development projects mentioned in this report.

English Harbour.

The Friends of English Harbour continued their excellent work on the restoration of the Dockyard at English Harbour. Most of the work is now completed and a formal 're-opening' ceremony will be held on 14th November, 1961, when it is hoped that subscribers to the Restoration Fund, distinguished visitors and representatives of the World Press will be present. The ceremony will be performed by His Excellency, The Right Honourable The Lord Hailes, P. C.,

G. B. E., Governor-General of the West Indies. Units of the Royal Navy, Royal Canadian Navy and United States Navy will be present. Two special Commemorative Stamps will also be on sale for this occasion.

U. S. Bases Talks.

An event which had far reaching significance was the second stage of the U. S. Bases Talks held in Antigua from 11th to 13th December, 1960. Delegates attended from the U. S. (led by His Excellency John Hay Whitney, U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James) the U. K. (led by Hon. Hugh Fraser, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office) the Federation of The West Indies (led by Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of the West Indies) and Antigua (led by the Hon. V. C. Bird, Chief Minister of Antigua). As a result of these talks the U. S. agreed to hand back to Antigua a large portion of the areas leased to the U. S. Government under the U. S. Leased Bases Agreement of 1941. The U. S. Government also agreed to the grant of U. S. \$350,000 in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1961. to assist in the economic development of the territory.

PART II

Chapter: 1 Population

The actual population of the Colony in 1960 when the last census was taken was 54,354.

Vital statistics are given in Chapter 7, page.....

Chapter: 2 Occupation, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Of an estimated total of 12,000 wage employed persons in the island, the sugar industry provided employment for approximately 4,084 persons per week. The number employed during the harvesting season was approximately 4,000 as compared with 3,000 during the out of crop season.

The proportion of male to female labour stood at approximately 7 to 4 during the harvesting. About one quarter of the total number employed in the industry were factory workers (practically all males) and about three quarters field workers being much the same as the previous period 1957—1958.

From the returns submitted to the Labour Department the average number of wage earners employed during 1959 and 1960 in other industries were as follows:—

	1959			1960		
	<i>Mal.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>T ot.</i>	<i>Mal.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Building (Private small contractors included)	401	21	422	416	20	436
Waterfront	278		278	350		350
Public Works Utilities and Municipal	759	186	945	580	182	762
Distributive Trades Hotels and Minor Industries	575	480	1055	642	450	1092
	2013	687	2700	1988	652	2640

No up-to-date figures on unemployment are available, but indications were that conditions approaching full employment prevailed during the harvesting season of the sugar cane and cotton crops. The reaping of 1960 Sugar Crop started in April as a result of the protracted negotiations and despite the unusual late start in harvesting came to a successful end at the usual time.

In February of 1960 the Government appointed a commission headed by Professor Simon Rottenburg to inquire into the Sugar Industry.

There has been an increase in the number employed in the building trade due to the expansion of the Tourist Industry.

No employment exchanges—whether public or private—have been established in Antigua.

Agricultural workers continued to occupy themselves gainfully on their own plots whenever they were not engaged in work on estates. This will be understood more clearly when it is realised that over 50% (approximately) of the sugar cane reaped in Antigua is grown by the peasants themselves.

The Antigua Syndicates Estates Ltd. once again engaged workers from St. Lucia to assist in harvesting the Sugar Crop expeditiously.

139 of these workers were engaged by this organisation to assist in the reaping of the 1959 crop, and early in 1960 a number of 129 workers were engaged for the 1960 sugar crop.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Rates of wages paid in various industries in 1960 and average earnings in the Sugar Industry in 1959 are set out below:

Wage Rate 1960

<i>Sugar Industry</i>				<i>Rate per day</i>
<i>Field</i>				\$ c.
Time-workers-Male (agricultural)				2.06
Male (general labouring work)				2.22
Females				1.03
<i>Factory</i>				
Mechanics	....	....	....	3.40—5.08
Fitters	....	....	....	2.93—5.08
Blacksmiths	....	....	....	3.14—5.08
Carpenters	....	....	....	3.29—4.24
Painters	....	....	....	3.14—3.40
Welders	....	....	....	3.72—4.40
Motor Mechanics	....	....	....	3.40—3.95
Masons	....	....	....	3.78—4.06
Turbine Attendants	....	....	....	3.83
Foremen	....	....	....	3.14—3.72
Unskilled Males	....	....	....	2.73—2.81
Females & Boys	....	....	....	1.58—2.59

Government! (non-established workers)

				<i>Hourly Rate</i>
<i>Unskilled Labour</i>				<i>cents</i>
Females & Boys Grade B				22.
" A				25.3
Males " B				33.23
" A				38.64
<i>Semi-Skilled Labour</i>				
Grade B				40.0
" A				47.4
<i>Skilled Labour</i>				
" B				56.9
" A				65.6
Operators of self } propelled vehicles }				48.2
<i>Apprentices</i>				\$1.42—\$3.14 per day
<i>Scavengers</i>				
Males Grade B				\$14.62 per week
Females " "				\$17.00 per week
Females " A				\$ 9.68 per week

Wage Rates, 1960—cont'd.

<i>Night Soil Workers</i>				<i>cents per hour</i>
Washers	....	....	....	49.7
Lifters	....	....	....	53.3
Pit Diggers	....	....	....	37.7
<i>Substandard Workers</i>				
Females	....	....	....	18.
Males	....	....	....	24.
<i>Motor Transport (Passengers)</i>				<i>rate as indicated per week</i>
Drivers	....	....	....	\$20.00—\$23.00
Conductors	....	....	....	\$ 8.00—\$15.00
<i>Distilling</i>				
Mechanics	....	....	....	\$34.67
Truck Drivers	....	....	....	\$20.67
Firemen	....	....	....	\$21.48
Unskilled Labour	....	....	....	\$16.78
<i>Cotton</i>				<i>Rate as indicated</i>
Picking	....	....	....	.04c. per lb
Cleaning	....	....	....	.02c. per lb
<i>Water Front</i>				
	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>General Cargo</i>	<i>Coals</i>	
	<i>\$ c.</i>	<i>\$ c.</i>	<i>\$ c.</i>	
Stevedores (Labourers)	.56	.90	.84	
Winchmen and Gangway-				
men	.65	1.06	.98	
Talley Clerks	.90	1.09	1.00	
Loaders	.84	1.38	1.26	

Average Earnings 1959

<i>Sugar Industry</i>		<i>In crop</i>	<i>Out of crop</i>
<i>Males</i>		<i>\$ c.</i>	<i>\$ c.</i>
Cane Cutters		4.50	—
Tractor Drivers		6.10	4.30
Cane Loaders		3.86	—
Piece Workers		3.00	3.45
Time Workers		2.06	2.00
<i>Females</i>			
Piece Workers		1.60	1.60
Time Workers		1.10	1.30
Young Persons		1.70	1.35

The following increases in wage rates were given during 1959—1960

	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>
Sugar Industry	3%	3% + 10 cts. per line to cutters

		1959—1960
Public Works Department (all categories)	Nil	8—13%
Antigua Distillery Ltd.	Nil	10—25%
Porters employed by certain Firms of merchants	Nil	Nil
Employees at Yeptons Estate (Livestock)	Nil	Nil
Males	"	"
Females	"	"
Antigua Ice and Cold Storage	"	8—13%
Waterfront (when handling sugar)	"	Nil

Output Bonus on weekly earnings during the crop was on the following basis:

<i>Weekly output of bagged sugar in tons</i>		<i>Weekly bonus rates</i>
1100—1150	....	11%
1151—1200	....	13%
1201—1250	.....	15%
1251—1300	.....	17%
1301—1350	.....	21%
1351—1400	.....	23%
1401—1450	.....	25%
1451—1500	.....	27%
1501—1550	.....	29%
1551—1600 and over	.....	31%

The normal hours of work for the majority of daily-paid workers in the principal industries and services are eight per day and 44 per week, except in the sugar industry where the factory workers do a 48 hour week. Field workers are mainly on task rates.

Government non-established employees are given public holidays with pay, provided they would have worked for forty-four hours during the week but for the holiday. They are also granted vacation on the following basis:

- 12 days after 240 working days per annum.
- 6 days after 120 working days per annum.

weekly paid workers in the sugar industry continued to receive six days holiday with pay, provided that they worked throughout the reaping of the crop. This holiday is granted at the termination of the crop. In the event of the factory making 25,000 tons of sugar or more an additional day's holiday with pay is given and a further day's holiday with pay is added for every 2,500 tons produced in excess of 25,000 tons. Additional payment for any part of 2,500 tons remaining is calculated and paid to the nearest quarter day's pay. Field workers, other than those paid on a weekly basis, engaged in

reaping the sugar crop and who had been employed for a minimum of 20 weeks throughout the crop also continued to receive one week's holiday with pay. Other field workers on an estate payroll, except farmers, who completed 36 weeks' work in any year starting from 1st January were given a week's holiday with pay calculated on the average weekly basic earning over 36 weeks.

Apart from the holidays set out above all workers in the sugar industry are given additional holidays by agreement between the Trade Union and the Employers' Federation on the following basis:

Workers who have completed:

5 years' service but less than 10 years	....	2 days
10 years' service but less than 15 years	....	4 days
15 years' service or over	....	6 days

By agreement between the Antigua Trades & Labour Union and Government, non-established employees of Government who are unable to complete 240 working days in any 365 consecutive days from the commencement of their employment through no fault of their own, but are laid off before completing 240 days are given six working days' leave on full pay, provided they work 120 days or more. In the past these workers only qualified for leave on full pay provided they completed 240 working days in every 365 consecutive days from the commencement of employment.

There are some increases in the number of establishments granting holidays with pay to their employees.

With the exception of essential services such as street cleaning and electricity supply, night work is still wholly confined to sugar factories where only male adult labour is affected. A very small number of workers continue to be employed in the bakeries.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

The following figures indicate the movements in the cost of living index (Base-August 1939=100).

	<i>March</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>December</i>
1959	318.4	312.6	313.8	322.3
1960	323.5	316.6	330.6	333.1

Changes in prices of the Principal articles of food stuffs during 1959 and 1960 are indicated by the following:

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price in cents</i>			
		<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>		
		<i>June</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Rice	lb	17	17	17	17
Meal	lb	14	14	14	14
Flour	lb	12	12	12	12
Fresh Fish	lb	25	25	25	25

	Unit	Price in cents			
		1859		1960	
		June	Dec.	June	Dec.
Onions	lb	24	24	25	25
Ground provisions	lb	16	17	20	25
Grey Sugar	lb	09	13 (due	10	10
			to scarcity of		
			commodity)		
Butter substitute	lb	60	60	62	62
Salted fish	lb	40	40	40	40
Cooking Oil	lb	72	72	68	68

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Labour Department is situated in the city of St. John's. The staff consists of a Labour Commissioner, who is assisted by three senior clerks. There is one Inspector who is mainly concerned with the implementation of the provisions of the Factories Ordinance.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Antigua Employers' Federation and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union continued to negotiate with each other on matters affecting their members. The Antigua Trades and Labour Union also negotiated with a number of employers who were not members of the federation.

Consequent on these negotiations, a number of agreements affecting wages, hours of work and conditions of service were concluded.

There were four stoppages of work, all of short duration, during the period; details are given below:

Details of Principal Stoppages of Work during 1959 and 1960

Parties to dispute and nature of employment	Duration of Stoppage	Number of workers involved	Cause	Method of settling
Burkes Estate and Antigua Trades and Labour Union-Sugar Cane Production	3 (working days)	120	dissatisfaction over wages for cutting canes	satisfactory wages paid
Public Works Department and Antigua Trades and Labour Union - Government Department	3 (working days)	160	continued employment of a non-Trade Unionist	worker who was above retiring age, voluntarily retired
Electricity, Ice & Cold Storage Department	3 hours	40	non-payment of dues to the Union by certain employers	payment of dues
Antigua Sugar Factory and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union	2 hours	140	alleged illtreatment of worker	working conditions reviewed with satisfactory results

Despite the disputes and short stoppages of work, relations between employers and employees continued to be sound. There was evident throughout the year a recognition of the interdependence of both sides if the optimum benefits from industry were to be obtained. In all stoppages there was a willingness on the two sides concerned to try to understand the problems of each other and to resolve them by joint action and agreement.

Work committees set up in various undertakings continued to function satisfactorily.

The Antigua United Port Seamen and General Workers Union no longer commands a following. It is still a registered Union but it is barely active.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

In 1959, no fatal accidents which resulted in loss of time were reported. Returns submitted to the Labour Department showed that compensation paid by employers during 1959 was as follows:

<i>Employers</i>	<i>No of Claims</i>	<i>Amt. of Compensation</i>
Antigua Sugar Factory	34	2,017.30
Antigua Syndicate Estates Ltd.	97	5,260.23
Antigua Distillery Ltd	9	355.65
Dew's Engineering Workshop	1	15.90
General Merchants & Shipping	95	3,735.64
Government Departments	115	3,676.01
TOTAL	315	14,050.73

The Antigua Sugar Factory reported that the number of cases requiring medical aid during 1959 was 382 which is more than in 1958 when the number was 361. The clinic at this Factory is staffed by a full-time qualified dispenser and is visited regularly by a medical practitioner.

Recreational facilities for the staff of the Antigua Sugar Factory continued to be organised by the Factory's Sport Club which was established by the employees themselves. The recreational grounds are provided by management. A canteen at which hot meals may be served to employees at reasonable costs continued to be maintained by the Factory.

The Antigua Sugar Factory maintained its membership to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, and the Factory's Safety Committee continued to meet regularly during the period under review to initiate schemes for the reduction of accidents and dangerous occurrences. More safety devices were introduced and the effective display of safety posters is note-worthy.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

No new Labour Legislation was enacted, nor was there any prosecution under the Labour Laws during this period.

LABOUR MIGRATION

The Government continued to participate in the recruitment of workers for employment in agriculture in the U.S.A. and in St. Croix U.S.V.I.

At the end of 1959 the number of workers in the U. S. A. was 147 and at the end of 1960 the number was 131, 297 and 311 workers were employed by V. I. Corporation in St. Croix, U. S. V. I. in 1959 and 1960 respectively.

Arrangements were again made for 15% of the gross earnings of the workers in the U.S.A. and 20% of the gross earnings of the workers in St. Croix to be deducted and remitted to Antigua.

Allotments are paid to Dependants of their workers from the remittances, and the balances standing to the credit of each worker on the date of his repatriation is paid to him.

The total remittances during 1959 and 1960 from the U. S. A. amounted to \$59,407.57 B. W. I. and \$76,810.01 B.W.I. respectively, and the total remittances from St. Croix during the same period amounted to \$33,008.37 B.W.I. and \$31,353.94 B. W. I. respectively.

Under the Canadian household Scheme, eight (8) domestics left Antigua in 1959, and 9 in the year 1960, to take up employment in Canada. These domestics all attended training classes in domestic science which are sponsored by government.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Industrial Training Committee continued to meet regularly. The Committee arranged for periodic tests to be given to applicants for apprenticeship in order to determine those suitable for training.

The Industrial Training Committee continued to hold classes of two hours' duration twice weekly during working hours at which indentured apprentices would be given theoretical training. Employers have co-operated by granting time off to apprentices to attend the classes.

The training officer appointed by the Committee to conduct these classes continued to act as liaison between the Committee, the apprentices and the employers.

In 1959 classes commenced in February and concluded in May with an average attendance of 70 boys per class. In 1960 classes began and terminated about the same time as in 1959 with an average attendance of 100 boys per class. All apprentices are properly indentured and the classes are usually successful.

In addition, two classes per week in domestic science were started in November 1959. These classes were still being held at the end of the year. The subjects offered are cooking, laundry, nutrition, house-keeping and home management. A total of 20 girls received this training. The response has been quite enthusiastic and its hoped that by this means a small reserve of trained persons will be available to meet demands for employees from the hotels now being built. Although trainees are chosen from persons either working or intending to

work as maids, several persons in the middle income bracket have applied. In view of the rapid expansion of the hotel industry, plans are also being made to offer short courses of training in waiting, bar tending, etc.

The Government Training Classes for foremen and Supervisors commenced on the 24th October. The services of an Industrial Relations Specialist, Mr. C. E. Yount were engaged by the Antigua Government through the I. C. A. Attending these classes, were representatives of six Government Departments. At the end of the year the classes were still being carried on. These classes were extended in 1960 to private enterprises such as the Sugar Industry, Airlines, Merchants etc. and continued during the year. Seminars on "Human Relations" were also conducted.

Chapter 3 Public Finance and Taxation

	(Actual) 1959	(Estimated) 1960
Revenue	\$	\$
Customs	1,990,219	2,144,429
Port and Harbour	46,404	42,576
Internal Revenue	1,140,504	1,319,578
Fees	381,621	359,505
Post Office, etc.	656,201	721,321
Rents Government Property	13,211	10,913
Interest	83,646	29,624
Miscellaneous	138,209	84,782
Housing & Land Settlement	49,888	571
TOTAL RECURRENT REVENUE	4,499,903	4,713,299
Land Sales & Leases	10,191	17,728
Self Balancing	1,828,886	1,527,906
General Revenue	1,136,013	1,536,000
Deferred Maintenance	35,910	—
TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE	7,510,903	7,794,933
Development and Welfare Schemes	986,728	984,622
TOTAL REVENUE	8,497,631	8,779,555

	(Actual) 1959	(Estimated) 1960
<i>Expenditure</i>	\$	\$
Administration	187,888	4,651,898
Public Debt	180,342	539,130
Pensions	258,733	293,626
Governor	71,633	—
Audit	32,742	27,434
Barbuda	58,382	53,905
Customs, Excise, Port & Supply	134,012	118,983
Agriculture	296,637	313,626
Judicial	11,092	7,148
Registrar & Provost Marshal	20,036	20,700
Legal	18,097	18,663
Magistrates	25,412	26,259
Police & Fire Brigade	338,662	320,120
Prison & Training School	78,326	87,921
Medical & Central Board of Health	470,609	496,342
Hospital & Charitable Institutions	563,137	578,512
Education	564,526	591,367
Government Undertakings	374,519	424,237
Treasury & Income Tax	77,360	86,042
Labour	24,055	27,834
Public Library	11,755	10,464
Military	7,255	7,731
Printing	44,826	47,489
Miscellaneous	387,051	479,540
Coolidge Air Base	95,361	47,997
Post Office	125,923	129,542
Telecommunication	56,577	61,685
Public Works Department	137,716	144,655
Public Works Recurrent	714,149	773,803
TOTAL RECURRENT	5,366,813	10,386,653
Public Works Extraordinary	463,076	709,689
Self Balancing	1,997,608	1,868,290
Deferred Maintenance	35,435	—
Total Expenditure from Local Funds	7,862,932	12,964,632
Development and Welfare Schemes	1,041,862	1,100,902
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	8,904,794	14,065,534

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

By proclamation issued on the 17th June, 1955, the provisions relating to coin in the Currency Act, 1950, were for the first time brought into force in the Colony and the definition of "currency note" in the Act was extended by an amending Act, No. 20 of 1955, to include notes issued by the Government of Jamaica under that Colony's Currency Notes Law.

With these changes currency which is legal tender in this Colony is now defined as follows:

Bronze coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of one shilling;

Silver coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of 40 shillings;

Coins of the British Caribbean Currency Board issued on the 1st November, 1955 in the following denominations: 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents.

Currency notes issued by the British Caribbean Currency Board and by the Government of Jamaica. In the case of Jamaica notes the value is to be calculated at the rate of \$4.80 (B.W.I.) to the pound sterling.

The following table shows currency in circulation.

Currency in Circulation

	1959	1960
British Caribbean Currency Notes	3,030,550	3,369,711
British Caribbean Currency Coins	126,267	260,589
	<hr/> 3,156,817	<hr/> 3,630,300

United Kingdom coin and also Trinidad and Tobago Government notes and Local Bank notes have been gradually disappearing from circulation and are not reissued by the local banks.

The latest statutory maximum commission rates for issue and redemption of notes to banks and the public is 3 per cent. The commission rates at present being charged by the currency authorities are as follows:

Issue $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent, Redemption $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent

Government Savings Bank

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Depositors</i>	<i>Deposits</i>
1958 (estimated)	7,186	856,382.00
1959	7,203	843,741.00
1960	7,213	779,434.00

The commercial banks Telegraphic Transfer rates for buying and selling as at 31st December, 1959 and 31st December, 1960 were as follows:

1959

Buying

(a) Sterling	\$477.30 per £100
(b) U. S. A.	70.6 premium
(c) Canada	79.3 premium

Selling

\$482.70 per £100
72.6 premium
81.4 premium

1960

Buying

(a) Sterling	\$477.30 per £100
(b) U. S. A.	70.3 premium
(c) Canada	71.0 premium

Selling

\$482.70 per £100
72.3 premium
73.1 premium

The banks operating in the colony are:

Barclays Bank (D.C.O.)

The Royal Bank of Canada

The St. John's Government Savings Bank

The Antigua Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Chapter 5: Commerce.

The total value of imports domestic exports and re-exports for a portion of the period under review was as follows:

	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Domestic Exports</i>	<i>Re-exports</i>
	\$	\$	\$
1958	13,436,961	5,415,773	285,240
1959	14,936,961*	5,197,239*	300,000*

(* Estimated)

Imports of main commodities showing quantity, value and chief country of origin

1958

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i> \$	<i>Chief Country of Origin</i>
Apparel	doz.	32,684	340,818	Hong Kong
Butter and butter substitutes	lb.	318,998	194,838	Australia
Boots and shoes	doz pr.	12,032	297,962	U. K.
Cotton piece-goods	sq. yd.	815,759	406,605	U. S. A.
Fish—all kinds	lb.	987,279	255,697	Canada
Grain—all kinds	lb.	10,749,968	1,000,135	Canada
Meat—all kinds	lb.	965,459	457,318	U. S. A.
Oils—non edible	gal.	2,875,864	834,821	Trinidad
Wood and timber	ft.	1,721,720	507,603	Canada

1959
(Provisional figures)

Articles	Unit	Quantity	Value \$	Chief Country of Origin
Apparel	—	—	400,000	Hong Kong
Butter and butter substitutes	lb.	300,000	200,838	Australia
Boots and shoes	doz. pr.	15,173	308,437	U. K.
Cotton piece-goods	sq. yd.	529,271	256,470	U. S. A.
Fish—all kinds	lb.	1,115,792	324,771	Canada
Grain—all kinds	lb.	1,179,566	1,047,000	Canada
Meat—all kinds	lb.	768,960	557,318	U. S. A.
Oils—non-edible	gal.	3,561,815	977,972	Trinidad
Wood and timber	ft.	1,830,466	607,608	Canada

Antigua: 1958 and 1959

Exports of main commodities showing quantity, value and chief country to which exported

Commodity	Country of Destination	Unit	1953		1959	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Sugar ...	U. K.	ton	17,086	3,650,770	29,319	4,126,549
	Total	ton	17,086	3,650,770	29,319	4,126,549
Molasses	Trinidad	gal	585,760	58,576	1,249,760	121,976
	Montserrat	gal	9,765	1,551	104,465	10,606
	U. S. A.	gal			59,190	4,765
	U.S. Virgin Is.	gal			104,480	10,448
	Total	gal	595,525	60,127	1,517,895	150,795
Cotton (clean lint)	U. K.	lb.	1,230,801	1,467,036	352,192	369,709

Chapter 6: Production

The following figures represent the levels of production in the island's main agricultural crops:

	1959	1960
1. Sugar		
Acreage—Estates		
Peasants on Government Settlements	11,970	11,145
Other suppliers		
Production (Total) tons	31,789	20,154
Yield of sugar, Tons cane per ac.	22.60	15.42
„ sugar „ „	2.64	1.70
2 Cotton		
Total acreage	2,530	2,149
Production (lb) M. S. I.	268,044	212,737
„ V. H. 8	84,148	53,959
„ V. H. 10	nil	nil
Total clean lint (lb)	352,192	266,696
„ stained „ „	33,285	27,298
Yield of cotton, lb clean lint per ac.	139.20	124.1
„ „ „ „ stained „ „ „	13.1	12.7
3. Marketing etc		

Sugar. The generally wet year of 1958 favoured the growth of sugar cane. An early start was made in December 1958, with the harvesting in order to reap the stand-over canes before the beginning of the normal reaping season. Reaping started in January 1959 and the entire crop was harvested smoothly, finishing in record time.

The entire crop, except that retained for local consumption was sold to the Ministry of Food. The quota price was £45. 2s. 0d. per ton in 1959, f.o.b. Contracting suppliers were paid \$13.52 and non-contracting suppliers \$12.87 per ton. The total production of cane in 1959 was 272,501 tons and 8.56 tons of cane were required to produce one ton of sugar. Moth borer infestation was 5.41%.

After a long period of drought good rains came in December and the early part of 1960, and it was decided to delay the start of the crop until March, but a start was not actually made until 8th of April 1960, and by that time a severe drought reduced both yield and quality of the cane. The crop, amounting to a little over 20,000 tons might have been somewhat greater if it had started earlier.

In an effort to speed up cane deliveries, loading in the field is now being mechanised.

Export sugar amounted to 18,376 tons, which was less than that provided in the negotiated price quota. There was therefore no free sugar to dispose of on the open market. The negotiated price was £44. 8. 10d c.i.f. A total of 182,631 tons of canes were delivered to the Factory.

Cotton

There is only one cotton ginnery in the island. Government continued during 1959 and 1960 to be the sole purchaser of peasants cotton. The M. S. I. (Montserrat Sea Island) is grown by peasants and the V.H.8 a long staple, is grown by estates.

The 1959 season was a poor one. During the "close season" there were heavy rains in May, June and July. Shortly after the opening of the planting season dry weather was experienced and only growers whose crops were established early obtained good yields. The 1959/60 crop began on August 16th 1959 and light showers in the early stages enabled fairly large areas to be established. Not long afterwards, however, the rains ceased and many fields had to be re-planted.

4. *Credit Facilities.* The amount of credit provided:

	1959	1960
Peasant Settlements	400,000	400,000
Fisheries	100,000	75,000

5. *Estimates of Livestock*

	1959 (estimated)	1960 (estimated)
Horses	720	700
Mules	170	170
Asses	2,300	2,300
Cattle	5,700	5,760
Sheep	5,000	5,100
Goats	5,500	5,500
Pigs	2,200	2,350

6. *Value of Hides and Skins*

	1959	1960
	\$2,014	864

7. *Animals Slaughtered*

	1959	1960
Cattle	1,324	1,541
Sheep	875	974
Goats	487	416
Pigs	1,173	1,309
Turtles	74	51

8. *Policy and Methods of Forestry Management*

To preserve existing forest areas particularly steep slopes. Forest areas are very limited; the south-west mountain area contain almost all the effective forest in the island. Two Agricultural Assistants and seven forest rangers are employed to supervise forest areas in addition to their other duties.

The two Agricultural Assistants issue permits to clear land, felling of trees and burning charcoal.

All these officers can take action against any person who commits a breach of the forestry regulations.

	1959	1960
Permits Issued	21	10
Prosecutions	18	18
Convictions	21	15

Demarkation of boundaries on steep slopes to restrict indiscriminate clearing and felling of trees, was carried out during the period under review.

9. Fisheries

The principal fishing areas lie between Antigua and Barbuda. Deep sea fishing areas are West and South of Antigua. The principal fishing methods used are traps, seines and gill nets.

There are approximately 1000 fishermen in the island. The catches are chiefly for local consumption, but lobsters are exported to neighbouring islands particularly Puerto Rico. These are purchased from fishermen at 25c.—30c. per lb and subsequently sold at 40c.—60c. per lb to the consumer.

Reasonable success has been achieved with long line method of fishing (Japanese).

Funds are provided by Government to assist *bona fide* registered fishermen and a total of \$327,135 was issued to fishermen as loans between 1955 and 1959. In 1959 alone the figure was \$92,240.

Fish landed in 1959 totalled 1,536,614 lb and the value of lobsters exported for the same period was \$51,115.

	1955—1959
Boats built	23
„ purchased	29
„ repaired	29
Engines installed	64

Loans for fisheries improvement in 1959 was 92,240 and \$75,000 was provided in 1960. At the end of 1959 only eight boats remained without engines; the difficulty facing these owners being that they are unable to provide adequate collateral security.

Investigations continued during the period with Tuna Long Line fishing. These experiments have been aimed at determining the correct seasons, suitable depths, bait preferences etc. Results have been disappointing so far, but the experiments will continue for some time yet.

A new fishing vessel (research) has been put into operation; and it has since been possible to fish in more distant waters and much additional information with respect to the distribution of fish and seasonal movement have been collected.

Veterinary Division

During the period under review, Greencastle Livestock Grazing area carried three animals to two acres and the scheme functioned smoothly.

Pasture establishment continued on an island wide basis using Pangola grass (*Digitaria decumbens*) and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*.)

The Central Experimental Station Friars Hill was re-organized reducing the herd size to eighty animals, offering for sale thirty during 1959/1960. The acreage under Bermuda and Pangola grasses was increased to sixty acres. The policy of breeding Nelthropp for beef continued with favourable results. Belmont livestock development commenced clearing the area, fencing and grass establishment. This

area will be opened during 1961 and will provide grazing for one hundred peasant cattle in a similar manner to Greencastle. No outbreaks of communicable diseases were reported and normal preventative measures continued. No new legislation was enacted.

Mr. R. S. Marshall adviser to the Secretary of State on Animal Health visited the island during the period under review.

Minor Industries

The Industrial Development Board's Ginnery and Edible Oil Factory were adversely affected by the small cotton crops in 1959 and 1960. Output in these years was—

	1959	1960
Oil	12,470 gallons	13,050 gallons
Cottonseed cake	225 tons	375 tons

In 1960 200 tons of cottonseed were imported from the Grenadines for manufacture in the Antigua factory. As in previous years most of the cottonseed cake was exported to the United Kingdom. Oil has been marketed locally with the exception of about 2,000 gallons annually exported to Montserrat.

In 1959 the arrowroot starch factory came into operation for the first time. It soon became apparent that the plant had been badly designed and could never function to agree with the machinery suppliers' specifications. Complaint was made to the suppliers and agreement has been reached that they will remodel and adjust all machines so that efficient operation will result. Direction has been given by a competent arrowroot starch manufacturer from St. Vincent and work of alteration has been in progress through 1960. It is now expected that the factory will be ready for the 1961 crop which should start coming in towards the end of February. Although the factory has failed to function during the past two years, nevertheless all rhizomes harvested have been used for extending the acreage under arrowroot. This was very necessary to assure that eventually sufficient raw material will be delivered for economic operation of the factory.

In 1959 the Board became a shareholder in a mechanical Laundry and Dry Cleaning works. This venture is progressing favourably and is of great assistance to Antigua's rapidly increasing tourist industry.

The Board's cornmeal factory has been in non-stop operation through 1959 and 1960. Unfortunately it has not yet been possible to secure the required ancillary buildings and machinery to enable this industry to function with the hope for efficiency. About 90% of the meal produced is milled from imported maize. This does not fulfill the original expectations for the factory, but without proper storage and drying facilities to handle grain from the fields, it is inadvisable to encourage extensive growing of maize on the island. Meal manufactured entirely from locally grown maize has been examined by the Tropical Products Institute and been reported as excellent and far more nutritious than other meals examined of the same extraction rate. Besides the fact that the Board does purchase all maize offered to it, an additional advantage to the island results from having the bran by-product available for local stock owners at a reasonable price.

Production

	1959	1960
Meal	1,184,209 lbs	1,375,038
Bran	225,781 lbs	228,158

As the result of arrangements recently negotiated, it is now expected that the capital required for the full equipment of this industry will be secured. Local growing of maize will be encouraged and it is anticipated that export trade to other West Indian territories can be developed for Antigua's meal.

The Pottery Works, originally started by the Industrial Development Board has been under private operation since 1955. The ever increasing tourist trade greatly assists this industry. The factory is linked with four shops on the island and Antigua ware can be purchased in most West Indian islands and in New York.

The Coca Workshop specialises in the manufacture of tropical clothing from sea-island cotton. Locally produced lint after being woven into cloth in the United Kingdom is printed with the Coco Workshop's own designs and brought back to Antigua for manufacture into garments.

*Chapter 7: Social Services***EDUCATION**

Education in the Colony is administered in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance No. 11 of 1956

The Education Department comes under the Ministry of Social Services. The Education Officer who is the Minister's professional adviser in the field of Education administers the Department in accordance with approved policies. The Education Officer is assisted by an Inspector of Schools, an Assistant Inspector of Schools, a Supervisor of Home Economics, two Supervisors of Handicrafts, a Supervisor of Infant Teaching, and a School Attendance and School Meals Officer.

The organisation and structure of the Education system remained unchanged.

During the period under review there were the following developments in the Colony's educational programme:

Primary and Post-Primary Education

Work proceeded on the erection of five new Primary Schools. Besides replacing unsuitable buildings the new schools are designed to provide 1,400 additional places. Three of the schools in the villages of Liberta, Buckleys and Freemansville, were opened in 1960 and the remaining two were nearing completion towards the end of the year.

Primary and Post-Primary Schools worked on remodelled curricula introduced in 1958. Social Studies were added and Elementary Science and English Language syllabuses were widened and modernised. More activity methods were introduced in the Primary Schools and more use made of the schools' environments and locally made illustrative

charts. Courses in Home Economics were given to increased numbers of senior (i.e. post-primary) girls and to domestic servants.

A large number of school children benefited from a Nutrition Programme under which they were served daily with Skim Milk and Yeast Biscuits. This programme is carried out with the assistance of UNICEF.

A two-year Cambridge Senior School Certificate Course was introduced at the Princess Margaret Post-Primary (Secondary Modern) School for pupils selected on a scholarship basis from that school and from post-primary departments of other Government all-age Elementary Schools. The course aims at (a) providing free academic secondary education for bright pupils who develop late and/or who were unable to pay school fees at secondary schools, (b) reducing in due course the numbers of student-teachers who have to prepare for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate while teaching, (c) increasing the numbers of Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders for recruitment to Teaching, Nursing, Civil Service posts etc. With the introduction of this course the maximum use is made of the educational facilities provided at the Princess Margaret Post-Primary School. The first batch of 28 pupils to be awarded scholarships under this scheme completed their two-year courses and sat the Cambridge local joint Senior School Certificate and General Certificate of Education Examinations towards the end of 1960.

Secondary and Post Secondary Education

Substantial improvement was effected in the accommodation provided at the Antigua Girls' High School—one of the two principal grant-aided secondary schools—by the reconstruction of the school buildings with funds raised locally.

The Government grant to this school was increased to enable it to pay its graduate teachers salaries equivalent to those received by graduate teachers employed by the Government.

There was a further strengthening of the staff of the grant-aided secondary schools by the employment by Government of two additional graduates of the University College of the West Indies.

Reference libraries and the facilities for teaching Home Economics in grant-aided secondary schools were improved with funds made available by the Government and by the Mill Reef Fund (a local Trust financed by United States Citizens who have homes in the Mill Reef Club in Antigua).

Plans were approved for the expansion of the Government Princess Margaret Post-Primary School into a comprehensive Secondary School designed to cater to pupils of different abilities and aptitudes and to meet the growing educational needs of the developing territory.

Assistance was obtained under the U. S. Fulbright Scheme for the attachment of an Art teacher.

During the period under review 16 scholarships were awarded by the Government of Antigua, the Mill Reef Fund, the Federal Government and the University College of the West Indies to Antiguan students to enable them to pursue degree and diploma courses at the University

College of the West Indies and at universities in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America.

Technical Education

Some progress was made in the field of Technical Education. With the assistance of funds provided by the International Corporation Administration of the United States of America, through the Federal Government of the West Indies, work began on the establishment of a Technical Centre comprising a general metal shop and a wood shop at the Princess Margaret Post Primary School. In connection with this project the I C A authorities arranged for the Education Officer of Antigua among others to make an observation and study tour of technical education facilities in the United States of America, Toronto, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Teachers to work in the Centre were afforded training courses in Puerto Rico by I. C. A., and in Canada under the Canadian Programme of Aid to the West Indies Federation.

A Training Officer was appointed under the Scheme to conduct the supplementary theoretical courses for apprentices who receive training on the job.

A further number of Antiguanas obtained scholarships under the I. C. A. programme for training in Puerto Rico in the Mechanical Engineering and Building trades.

Training of Teachers

The Leeward Islands Teachers' Training College was established in February 1959 at Golden Grove as a Government Institution to take the place of the Spring Gardens Teachers' Training College which was closed at the end of 1958. With funds provided from the C. D. W. Allocations of the Governments concerned there have been erected a new administration block and a new dormitory block. There were 39 student-teachers (19 males and 20 females) in residence by the end of 1960. The Education Officers of the four territories of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands constitute the Governing Body of the College which is staffed by a Principal, a Vice Principal (who is men's warden) and a female tutor. These are assisted by a panel of part-time lecturers.

In-service training was arranged for needlework and native hand craft teachers of Post Primary Schools and Department and of teachers of Commercial Subjects—Typing and Shorthand.

The Supervisor of Home Economics successfully completed a diploma course in Home Economics in Canada on a Scholarship awarded by the Mill Reef Fund (a local American charitable trust).

Awards were obtained under the Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary Scheme to enable two senior teachers, the Supervisors of Infant Teaching, and a tutor of the Teachers' Training College, to pursue courses in Art, Audio Visual Aids, Teaching of Young Children and Physical Education at Institutions in England.

Further training of the Supervisor of Pre-vocational Wood and Metal work was provided in Canada under the Canadian Programme of Aid to the Indies Federation.

Education Regulations

New Education Rules made under the Education Ordinance No. 11 of 1956 became effective as from 1st September, 1960.

Finance

During the years under review provisions for Education were included in the Colony's Estimates of Expenditure as follows:

	1959 \$	1960 \$
(i) Administration, Primary and Post-Primary Schools	442619	461270
(ii) Secondary Schools and Scholarships to Universities and Training of Teachers	97747	109000

Included in the figures shown under Administration, Primary and Post-Primary Schools for the years 1959 and 1960 were \$359,954 and \$380,709 respectively representing salaries of teachers.

The expenditure on Secondary Schools represents grants in-aid, scholarships, *ex gratia* awards, and salaries of the Principals of the two principal Secondary schools and graduate assistants.

Enrolments and Teachers Employed

The following table shows the numbers and types of government and private schools with total enrolments and numbers of teachers employed in 1959 and 1960:

Numbers and Types of Schools	Number of Children enrolled	Number of teachers employed
(i) 34 Government Primary and Post-Primary Schools	11215	307
(ii) 11 Non-Assisted Primary Schools	1388	43
(iii) 4 Grant-aided Secondary Schools	1095	56
(iv) 3 Non-assisted Secondary Schools	833	31

There have been substantial increases in the book stock and membership of the Central Public Library. The addition of 1671 books in 1959, and 1800 in 1960 brought the book stock to 27,645. Membership increased in 1959 by 1123 and 1960 by 734.

Two members of the Library staff received a year's training at the Eastern School of Librarianship at the Central Library in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and were successful in passing the London Library Association First Professional Examination.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Vital Statistics

	1959	1960
Mean population	58,304	62,878

Live birth rate	31.4	29.9
Death rate	8.9	85.6
Infant death rate	66.6	68.7
Stillbirth rate	24.0	18
Neonatal death rate	24.0	14.4
Maternal mortality	4.3	5.3

The infant death rate, which has fallen steadily over many years appears to have reached a fairly steady minimum. During the latter half of the nineteenth century it averaged 250 deaths per 1,000 live births; it is now below 70.

The still birth rate, which was causing one death out of every eight births a century ago, has been falling fast during the last fifty years, and still continues to do so. It is now 18 per 1,000 live births.

Principal causes of death

	Death rate per 100,000	
	1959	1960
1. Cardiovascular lesions including those of the central nervous system	197	198
2. Gastro-enteritis	116	125
3. Cancer, all forms	98	78
4. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to infancy and prematurity	74	55
5. Bronchopneumonia	48	68
6. Senility	45	58
7. Accidents and violence	36	25
8. Avitaminosis and deficiency states	22	55
9. Syphilis	10	27
10. Chronic nephritis	19	20

Deaths from all causes were 517 in 1959 and 538 in 1960. The high birth rate, with an associated low death rate, has led to a high density of 540 persons to the square mile and is increasing annually at about 12 per square mile.

The two years under review have been healthy ones for the population of Antigua, there have been no serious epidemic of disease, except for influenza, which had a negligible mortality.

There has been a steady decline in the tuberculosis mortality. In 1959 there were 9 deaths, in 1960 there were three. There is at present no waiting list for the tuberculosis wards of the hospital.

Medical Department

The Medical service is based on part-time Government Officers with the privilege of private practice. Specialist services are available in surgery, ophthalmology, psychiatry and radiology. A part-time dentist is also available.

The following institutions cater for the sick and aged of the Colony:

The Holberton Hospital, a general hospital of 180 beds.

The Fiennes Institute, a home for the aged and infirm, with 150 beds.

The Mental Hospital, with 200 beds. This hospital admits cases from the neighbouring Leeward Islands.

The Pearns Leper Home, with accommodation for 40 patients.

The Pearns Leper Home, had on an average only 19 patients throughout the two years.

There are 16 dispensaries in the island where outpatients average about 50,000 a year.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The Central Board of Health, a Board appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of the Senior Medical Officer, is responsible for the hygiene and sanitation of Antigua. There are three health centres. These are concerned with maternal and child health, venereal diseases, dental work, inoculations and vaccinations. There are also three creches.

The Aedes Eradication Campaign, assisted by the World Health Organisation was completed in 1959. The World Health Organisation sanitarian was withdrawn in the autumn and the work is now carried on a care and maintenance basis.

Legislation

A considerable amount of subsidiary legislation relating to public health was enacted more especially in 1959, in which year also the Mental Hospital Regulations and the Nurses Registration Rules were passed.

Expenditure

Financial provision for the medical and public health services in 1959 and 1960 was as follows:

		1959	1960
		\$	\$
Medical General	Personal Emoluments	140,286	132,764
	Other Charges	63,596	60,194
Central Board of Health	Personal Emoluments	78,760	79,510
	Other Charges	233,033	234,600
Holberton Hospital	Personal Emoluments	192,000	203,074
	Other Charges	188,989	192,874
Fiennes Institute	Personal Emoluments	13,569	13,895
	Other Charges	39,923	39,803
Mental Hospital	Personal Emoluments	58,307	58,214
	Other Charges	51,300	59,052
Leper Home	Personal Emoluments	9,865	9,950
	Other Charges	27,213	27,213
Grants-in-aid		2,750	3,350
		1,099,591	1,114,495

Housing Developments

NEW HOUSING

From the sum of \$48,000 which represents part of a loan raised through the Crown Agents on the London Market, under Advances—New Housing for the construction of 55 Aided Self-Help houses, three

Aided Self-help projects, one at the Villa Area Development consisting of 5 units another at Old Road Village — 6 units, and the other at Liberta—4 units have been completed during the period under review.

Two other projects were started in 1960, one at Glanvilles Extension consisting of 6 units, and the other at Villa Area Development—6 units, and should be completed early next year. These houses, size 11'x19'6", are constructed with concrete hollow blocks (made by the group members under the Supervision of a Building Foreman) concrete floors and Arcon Steel roofs.

In the latter part of 1960, Aided Self-help Surveys were carried out at Cedar Grove village, John Hughes and Willikies, with a view to start new groups to provide houses under this scheme.

Housing Improvement Loans

\$10,000.00 was provided annually under the Local Estimates for repairs, alterations, or assistance to complete new houses. 59 persons received loans up to a maximum of \$200.00 per person in 1959 and in 1960, 53 persons benefited therefrom.

Repairs to Concrete Houses

From an amount of \$2433.80 minor repairs to 24 concrete houses at the Ottos New Extension were carried out. Minor repairs to an Aided Self-help house at Five Islands were effected from funds provided under another source.

Voluntary Hurricane Relief Fund

One timber house size 10'by12' was constructed at the cost of \$1050.00 and rented to a needy person at Liberta Village.

Completion of Hurricane re-Housing Programme.

From the unexpended balance of \$820.00, in 1959 3 persons received loans and materials were issued to Aided Self-Help group members to enable them to complete their houses.

Maintenance of Central Housing and Planning Authority Houses.

From the amount of \$500.00 provided under the local Estimates, several outhouses were constructed at the Ottos New Extension and at All Saints. Repairs were also carried out to two Aided Self-Help houses on All Saints Village Extension.

Land Development and Improvement.

From the unexpended balance from funds provided under Advances — Development of Housing Sites, and from the amount \$11544.00 provided under Scheme D 2994 work was carried out under the following Extensions.

Name of Extension

Amalgamation of Osborne and Pigotts Villages

Nature of Work

2.56 Acres construction of one road, digging earth trenches, demarcation of plots and planting boundary marks.

Garlings, Pares Village Extension,
Villa Area Development, and
Willikies Extension.

Replacing of boundary marks.

Belvidere Extension	Constructing two culverts, and digging earth trenches.
Creekside Extension	5.06 Acres, completion of two roads, constructing two culverts, with wing walls, digging earth trenches, demarcation of plots and planting boundary marks.
Crabb Hill Extension	1.5 Acres, a ribbon development, clearing site, demarcation of plots, and planting boundary marks.
Cedar Grove New Extension	12.366 Acres, clearing sites, construction of one road, digging earth trenches, and constructing two culverts.
Residential Area	Demarcation of plots and planting boundary marks.
Coolidge Army base	
<i>Housing and Town Planning</i>	

SOCIAL WELFARE

During the period under review Community Councils were encouraged to play their part in promoting village improvement. These Councils serve as local organizing Committees for the annual island-wide Homes, Families and Gardens Festival the aim of which is to raise the standard of village life. Efforts of these Councils have included the establishment of beauty spots in the villages, organisation of a "peace unit" designed to help villagers settle their petty differences, laying down of herbaceous borders along village roads, promotion of social activities in village halls, sponsorship of adult educational activities.

Funds provided for the relief of destitution during the period under review were as follows:

	1959	1960
	\$	\$
Outdoor pauper relief	46,000	46,000
Assistance to discharged lepers	5,000	5,000
Loans to discharged lepers	4,500	4,500
Assistance to discharged lunatics	750	750
Funeral expenses (paupers)	1,260	1,500

The average number of persons on the relief register during the two years was 1484 (827 adults and 657 children).

At the Fiennes Institution for the care of the aged, an average of 145 inmates (68 males and 77 females) was maintained during the period under review.

The Antigua Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Blind Welfare Association continued their welfare activities, the latter with a Government grant-in-aid of \$1,320 per annum. The Industrial School for the Blind which is run by the Association continued to operate successfully.

Seven children from the Colony were maintained at the Government's expense at the Trinidad school for blind children.

In 1959 and 1960 the Juvenile Courts dealt with 87 and 79 cases respectively. Over half the cases were either reprimanded or withdrawn, or dismissed; 24 were put on probation and 5 were sent to the Training School for boys. The Training School had a daily average roll of 22 in 1959 and 1960. The boys attended the nearby Government Elementary School and out of school hours were engaged in gardening, scouting activities, handicrafts and games.

Chapter 8 Legislation.

FORTY-THREE Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of Antigua during 1959 and 1960. Of these, the most important were:

An Ordinance to amend further the Jury Act.

An Ordinance to amend further the Immigration and Passport Act, 1945.

An Ordinance to provide for the preparation and publication of a Revised Edition of the Laws of the Colony.

An Ordinance to revise the law relating to Currency and implement an Agreement to provide for a uniform currency in the Eastern Group of the British Caribbean Territories.

An Ordinance to confer power upon Her Majesty to establish by Order in Council a Police Service Commission for the Colony.

An Ordinance to regulate the Salary and duty allowance attached to the office of Administrator.

An Ordinance to amend further the Antigua Constitution and Elections Ordinance, 1951.

An Ordinance to amend further the Police Act, 1951, to provide for the Antigua, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands Police Force.

An Ordinance to provide for the adaptation of the laws of the Colony to bring them into conformity with the provisions of the Antigua Letters Patent, 1959.

An Ordinance relating to the Public Service Commission.

An Ordinance relating to Public Finance, the audit of public accounts and the Senior Audit Officer.

An Ordinance relating to the appointment and dismissal of and the exercise of disciplinary control over certain legal officers.

An Ordinance to amend further the Interpretation and General Clauses Act, 1955.

An Ordinance relating to the Powers of the Senior Law Officer of the Colony with respect to prosecutions.

An Ordinance relating to Pensions, Gratuities or other like allowances.

An Ordinance relating to the relief of poor and destitute persons.

Chapter 9 Justice, Police and Prison

JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands is constituted by the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands (Courts) Order in Council 1959. This Court has jurisdiction throughout the colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. It is presided over by a Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge and there are five Puisne Judges to serve the various circuits throughout the jurisdiction.

Circuit Courts with a jury of nine for the trial of criminal cases are held in Antigua in the months of January, May and October. The Legal Assistant acting on behalf of the Attorney-General exercises the functions of the Grand Jury.

The Court of Summary Jurisdiction sits without a jury in the colony for the trial of civil cases where a sum of not more than £50 is involved, and in certain cases by consent when the amount in dispute does not exceed £100. The sittings of the court are fixed for the first day of each month in which the circuit court sessions are held. Cases of every type can be tried by the Supreme Court but, apart from the Magistrates' Court, the Summary Jurisdiction Court is the forum most resorted to. On the criminal side of the Supreme Court offences under the Larceny Act which include burglary, house-breaking and all the more serious thefts, preponderate. Actions for trespass are the most numerous in the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

Appeals from judgments in Chambers and Interlocutory Judgments of Judges of the Supreme Court, whether at first instance or on appeal and of Commissioners of the Supreme Court, as well as from judgments of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, lie to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands which is constituted by the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands (Courts) Order in Council 1959. In criminal matters an appeal lies to the Federal Supreme Court of the West Indies against convictions on indictment.

Summary criminal offences and civil claims up to a limit of £20 in contract and £10 in tort are dealt with by the District Magistrates, whose jurisdiction is prescribed by the Magistrates' Code of Procedure Act (Cap. 61). Appeals from a Magistrate's decision go to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands.

Summary of Criminal Cases heard in the Supreme Court
during the years 1959 and 1960.

	1959					1960				
	No. Charged		Acquitted	Charge with-drawn	Convicted	No. Charged		Acquitted	Charge with-drawn	Convicted
	Male	Female				Male	Female			
Murder of wife or concubine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other murders	3	1	1	—	3*	2	—	2	—	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	4	—	3	—	1	4	—	3	—	1
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Crimes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	15	1	3	—	13	5	1	3	1	2
Other offences against property	23	1	4	1	19	19	—	—	1	18
Other crimes	9	—	3	—	6	6	—	2	2	2
Total	64	3	14	1	42	36	1	10	4	23

*One of the accused convicted of manslaughter.
One conviction quashed on appeal.

Table of Punishment

No. of Convictions	Bound Over	Fines	Compensation	Imprisonment with hard labour	Executed
1959					
42	9	1	—	1 for 10 years 1 for 8 years 1 for 7 years 2 for 5 years 2 for 4 years 5 for 3 years 5 for 2 years 1 for 18 months 1 for 12 months 3 for 9 months 4 for 8 months 2 for 6 months 2 for 2 months	1
1960					
23	5	—	—	1 for 7 years 2 for 5 years 2 for 4 years 1 for 3 years 5 for 18 months 4 for 12 months 2 for 9 months 1 sent Training School	

POLICE.*Establishment, Strength and Organisation.*

The Divisional Headquarters is at St. John's. The Colony is divided into five police sub-divisions:

St. John's	Parham
Bolans	All Saints
Barbuda	

There are 10 Out-Stations in Antigua and one in Barbuda.

2. The Establishment and Strength of the Division, excluding the Fire Brigade, were as follows:—

	<i>31st December, 1959</i>		<i>31st December, 1960</i>	
	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Officers	3	3	3	3
Inspectors	3	3	4	4
S.P.O's.	40	39	41	41
Constables (M)	90	79	90	62
Constables (F)	3	6	3	5
Total	139	130	141	115

3. The Establishment and Strength of the Fire Brigade were as follows;—

	<i>31st December, 1959</i>		<i>31st December, 1960</i>	
	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Inspectors	1	1	1	1
S.P.O's.	6	6	7	7
Constables	20	20	22	15
Total	27	27	30	23

4. The Police were organised into:—

- (i) Administration
- (ii) Criminal Investigation Department
- (iii) Uniform Branch
- (iv) Immigration Branch
- (v) Traffic Branch
- (vi) Fire Brigade:

5. Twenty nine recruits were trained at the Regional Police Training Centre, Barbados, 1959 and Thirty one in 1960.

Owing to the severe under strength of the Division caused by the number of men who retired as a result of the dissolution of the Leeward Islands Police Force, there were no refresher courses at the R.P.T.C., Barbados,

During 1959 one S.P.O. completed a six months course for Non-Gazetted Police officers at the Metropolitan Police College, Hendon, and a three months course in Band Mastership with the Royal Artillery Band, Woolwich.

In 1960 one S.P.O. attended a 3 months course in Criminal Investigation and Detection for Senior Detectives at the Metropolitan Police College, Hendon, and a further 3 months course in Fingerprint and Photography at Scotland Yard.

In 1959 two Fire Brigade S.P.Os. were trained in Firemanship in Trinidad for a period of six weeks.

6. The Establishment of the Fire Brigade was increased by one Constable in 1959, one S.P.O. and two Constables in 1960. This became necessary following the steady increase in Air Traffic and the addition of an Air crash tender which needed at least four men to man same.

Local Constables.

7. The strength of the Local Constables remained at 60. During 1960 they were called for duty more frequently than in previous years, in order to augment the depleted strength of the regular Force, caused by some sixty members who opted to retire or to serve in the St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla Police Force, as a result of the dissolution of the Leeward Islands Police Force on 31st December, 1959.

Crime.

8. During the period under review there was a slight decrease in all crime.

Most of the offences were committed in the City of St. John's and the densely populated areas of Grays Farm, Greenbay, Kentish Village and Ottos.

The Police Out Post at Grays Farm which was manned during the period by one S.P.O. and one Constable, has been in some respect responsible for the decrease of crimes in that area.

The following table shows the state of crimes in the Colony from 1959—1960.

	True Cases	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted withdrawn etc	Cases undetected	Cases Pending
Offences against Lawful authority	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against public morality	20	4	12	1	3
Offences against the person	65	391	167	9	48
Offences against property	1483	293	133	882	175
Other offences against the Penal Code.	6	1	—	5	—

Although there has been a rise in population during the period, yet there has been a decrease of 37.56% in thefts of property over the previous period. This decrease can be attributed to more available employment in the hotels, tourist industry, sugar cane industry, emigration of farm workers to the United States of America and of natives to the United Kingdom.

Juvenile Delinquency.

9. During the period 1959—1960 the number of Juveniles convicted were 123 as compared with 115 for 1957—1958. 80 of the Juveniles convicted during the period were in relation to crimes and 43 for minor offences. Most of the juveniles convicted were from the City of St. John's and Suburbs.

The following table shows the number of Juveniles convicted 1959—1960.

Year	Crimes		Minor Offences		Traffic Offences		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1959	26	8	14	7	—	—	40	15
1960	43	3	18	2	2	—	63	5

Attached are two tables showing the crimes and offences reported during the period under review.

Scientific Aid in Crime Detection.

10. At the end of 1960 there were 3646 sets of fingerprints on file. During the period under review 21 personal identifications were made by means of fingerprints on file.

The photographic work of the Division was performed by trained C.I.D. photographers.

Table I—Cases of Crimes Reported to the Police, 1959—60
Number of Cases Reported and Persons brought before Courts

ANTIGUA/MONTserrat/VIRGIN ISLANDS/POLICE FORCE

Crimes.	Total cases reported to the Police.	Cases not accepted		Disposal of true report											Persons brought before Courts			Persons convicted			Persons awaiting trial				
				Total true reports																					
				Complaint due to mis- take of law or fact	Frivolous, vexatious or false complaint	Accused dead or insane.	Acquitted or dis- charged.	Nolle Prosequi or withdrawn before conviction	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed undetected	Pending trial	Pending investiga- tion	Total arrested or summoned to Courts										Acquitted or discharged.	Nolle Prosequi
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Against Lawful Authority																									
Against public order																									
Perjury																									
Escape and rescue	1																								
Other																									
Against Public Morality																									
Rape and indecent assaults	37		17	20		4	8	4		1		3	19	4	8		5								
Unnatural offences																									
Other																									
Against the Person																									
Murder and manslaughter	8			8		5	1	2					13	11			2								
Grievous harm, wound- ing and serious assaults	919		312	607		619	92	389		9	16	32	573	70	90	241	106	32	7	24	3				

[illegible]

Table II—Cases of Minor Offences Reported to the Police, 1959—60
 Number of Cases Reported and Persons brought before Courts—
 Antigua, Montserrat, Virgin Islands Police Force.

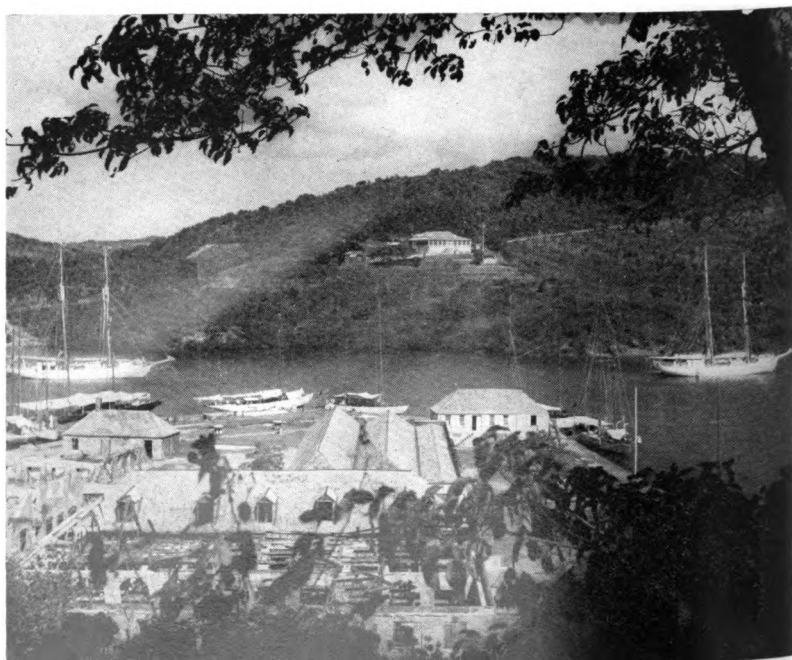
Offences	Total cases known or reported to the Police	Cases not accepted		Disposal of accepted cases						Pending investigation or trial		Persons convicted			
		Complaint due to mistake of law or fact	Privious, vexatious or false complaints	Total true cases	Accused dead or insane	Acquitted or discharged	Withdrawn before prosecution started	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed under-ordered	Pending trial	Pending investi- gation	Total convicted		
													Adults	Juveniles	
Against Traffic Ordinances	1029	73	280	676	—	85	58	509	—	—	15	9	503	4	2
Against Township Ordinances	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Against Liquor Ordinances	29	—	2	27	—	2	1	24	—	—	—	—	15	5	—
Gambling	40	1	3	36	—	1	—	35	—	—	—	—	36	—	3
Other offences against local statute	322	2	96	224	3	14	17	180	—	—	9	1	152	62	1
Other offences	8343	133	6598	1612	1	215	111	1202	2	10	24	47	942	362	28 9
TOTAL	9764	209	6979	2556	4	317	187	1950	2	10	49	57	1648	137	34 9



*H.R.H. The Princess Margaret and Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones
leaving the Cathedral, St. John's*



Dickenson's Bay Hotel Development



The Restored Nelson's Dockyard, English Harbour



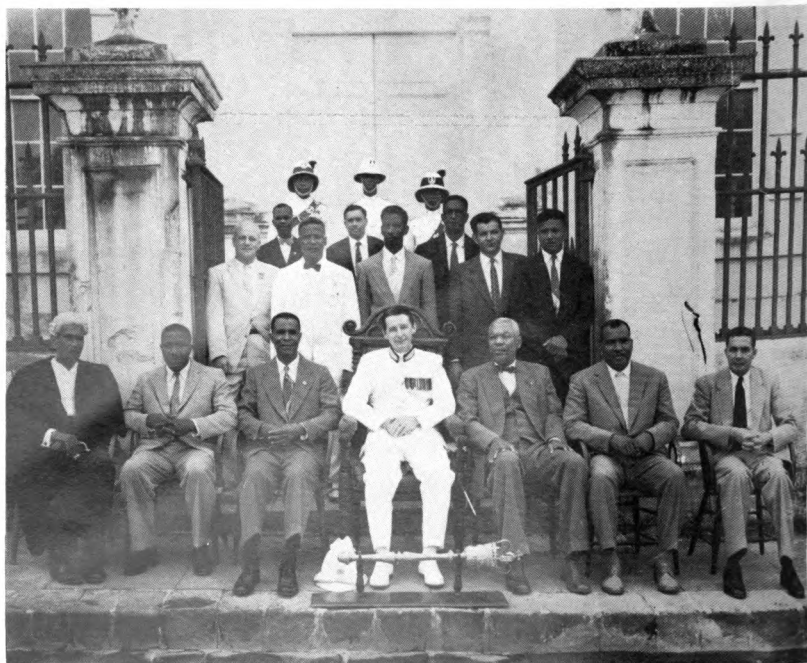
Sea Island Cotton Central Experimental Station



Nelthropp Cattle on Pangola Grass



Peasant Cane Cultivation in Bendals Valley



*The opening of the First Session of the New Legislative Council
held on 3rd December, 1960*

There is accommodation at the Antigua Central Prison for 120 males and 26 females with additional accommodation for six young offenders at the prison farm on the outskirts of St. John's.

During the period under review the staff consisted, as before, of the Superintendent, chaplain, chief officer, principal officer, four Grade I officers, two Grade II officers, 15 Grade III officers, two temporary officers, a matron and four female officers.

Prison Statistics

	No of Pris- oners	Daily average	Prisoners received	No. con- victed	No. re- manded
January 1959	52	{ 53.60	187	128	37
December 1959	49	{ (50.24 men 3.36 women)	(165 men 22 women)		
January 1960	49	{ 54.28	167	133	34
December 1960	48	{ 52.64 men 1.64 women)	(154 men 13 women)		

The general health of prisoners was maintained at a high standard during 1959—60.

The following table shows the number of cases of breaches of discipline by prisoners during the two-year period and the manner in which they were dealt with:

	1959	1960
Loss of remission days, diet and cells	14	12
Diet and confinement to cells	16	17
Loss of remission days	26	15
Reprimanded	9	21
Admonished	1	—
Punishment suspended	2	9
Payment for wilful damage to Prison property	—	5
	68	79

The following trades are taught in the prison: carpentry, cabinet making, shoe-mending, tin-smithing, tailoring, and the making and baking of bread. At the prison farm, agriculture is practised, and most of the provisions and vegetables used for prisoners' food are grown there. The prisoners burn charcoal and rear pigs.

Prisoners are employed in a limited capacity in the upkeep of recreation grounds, churchyards, Government yards and public cemeteries.

All prisoners sentenced to six months and over earn one shilling per week, this amount being paid to them on their discharge.

Prisoners who serve short sentences are given small allowances by the After-Care Officer to help them to return to their homes, and to provide food for themselves during the first few days while seeking employment. The Salvation Army Officer acts as After-Care Officer.

Chapter 10 Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY.

For the first half of the period under review the generating plant consisted of two inter-connected Power Stations each containing 3x150 KW Diesel Alternator sets, generating at 2300 Volts 3 phase 60 cycles. In December 1959 a new station containing 2x1080 KW Diesel Alternator sets was commissioned and placed on commercial load.

These two sets generate at 6600 volts, a third set which is being installed will generate at 11,000 volts 60 cycles, 3 phase and will be directly converted to a 11,000/6600 generator transformer. The station is planned to operate eventually at 11,000 volts.

Transmission is at 6600 volts 2300 volts and 11,000 volts. It is planned, however, to operate the whole system at not less than 11,000 volts.

The standard supply to consumers is at 400 volts, 230 volts on a 3-phase 4 wire system. Two small areas are supplied at 220/110 volts single phase, 3 wire, but work is in hand to convert these areas to the standard supply.

The total number of consumers as at December 1959 was 3248, and at December 1960, 4236

Units generated 1959—5203940 KWH's—

Peak load 1070 KW's.

Units generated 1960—5859,580 KWH's—

Peak load 1215 KW's.

WATER SUPPLY.

Drilling.

Test holes were put down, wells drilled and pumping equipment installed and connected to mains in the following locations during the period 1959—1960.

- (1) Bendals Valley—2 wells with Electric submersible pumps.
- (2) Blubber Valley—2 wells with diesel engine drawn pumps.
- (3) Follys—1 well with electric submersible pump.

- (4) Body Pond—1 well with electric submersible pump drawn by diesel generator.
- (5) Swetes—1 well with electric submersible pump connected to Follys pumping station by a 3" main.
- (6) Cedar Grove—1 well with electric submersible pump.
- (7) Royals—1 well with electric submersible pump.
- (8) Fiennes Wells—an electric submersible pump was installed in one of the deepened wells. The original surface diesel engine driven surface pump has been removed and installed at Follys Pumping Station as a booster pump to Buckley's Reservoir.

Reservoirs.

- (1) A 120,000 gallon pressed steel tank was erected at Scotts Hill Elevation 275 ft. to serve the Hospital area and adjoining villages of St. Johnstons, Clare Hall and Potters.
- (2) A 200,000 gallon concrete reservoir. constructed by the U.S. Army on the Base area for salt water fire service during the war, was connected to the fresh water system for additional storage for Base and Hodges Bay areas and also serves the villages of Cedar Grove, Barnes Hill and New Winthropes.
- (3) Two 20,000 steel tanks were added to Buckleys reservoir, increasing its capacity from 40,000 gallons to 80,000 gallons.
- (4) A steel tank of 20,000 gallons capacity was erected at Willikies.

Extension of Mains.

St. John's and Suburbs:

- (1) An 8" main was laid along the Fort Road to Mckinnons' corner continuing with a 6" main to the Villa Area and a 4" extension along the Fort Road to Dry Hill.
- (2) Lower Ottos Housing Development—two 4" laterals.
- (3) Martin's Village—3" lateral extension through a portion of the village.
- (4) A 3" lateral from Grays Hill to Greys Farm at Gren Gren.
- (5) A 6" main from the New Reservoir at Scotts Hill along the Hospital Road to Hailes Promenade.

Extension of Mains.

Blubber Valley—an 8" main from the new wells located in Blubber Valley was laid along the main road to King's Village where it connects to the pumping main from Body Ponds to Grays Hill Reservoir.

Supply Mains to New Hotel Projects:—

- (1) A 3" main from Willikies to Long Bay and Horizon Hotels
- (2) A 4" main through Mc Kinnons to Caribbean Beach Club.
- (3) A 4" + 3" main through Crosbies Housing Development to 2 Hotel Sites at Soldiers Ghaut.
- (4) A 2" main from English Harbour to a Hotel Site near Clarence House.
- (5) Increase in size of main from 2" to 3" from Yeptons to Five Islands village and extending to Hawkes Bill Bay Hotel Project.

BUILDINGS.

During the period under review the following buildings were completed

*(a) From Local Funds.**Cost*

(1) Construction of New Post Office Building	\$279,679.52
(2) Accommodation for Police Women	5,161.54
(3) Extraordinary repairs to Mental Hospital	4,994.69
(4) Construction of staff Lavatories, Fiennes Institute	2,503.42
(5) Construction of two (2) Gov't Officers' Quarters	46,574.52
(6) New Administration Building	212,975.23
(7) New Fire Station—St John's	28,000.00
(8) New Power Station	74,728.28
(9) Completion of Fire Station—St. John's 1960	9,831.49
(10) Alteration to Laundry Holberton Hospital	7,820.71
(11) New Power Station Office and Workshop	8,985.60
(12) New Power Station Cooler Foundation	3,000.00
(13) Construction of Fisheries Building	13,000.00
(14) Sub-Station Coolidge Airport	4,737.12

Under C.D. & W. Schemes.

(1) Studio Control Antigua Broadcasting Service	9,000.00
(2) Warehouse Extension	80,000.00
(3) Golden Grove College Dormitory Block	65,332.29
" " Administration Block	27,479.89
(4) Construction Kitchen and Lavatory Holberton Hospital	9,906.57

Work was commenced on the following:—

Local Funds.

(1) New Fire Station Coolidge	30,482.56
(2) Customs and Harbour Master's building	119,108.89
(3) Abattoir Building	22,953.51
(4) Government Officers' Quarters	24,657.84

C.D. & W. Scheme.

(1) Principal's House Teachers Training College	25,875.46
(2) Nurses Hostel	107,325.12

Other work commenced.

Industrial Arts Education Shop Building	17,921.88
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Harbour works completed.

(1) Reclaiming approximately 6,000 sq. ft. of land site for Customs & Harbour Master's Office Bldg.	3,500.00
(2) Construction 56 ft. reinforced concrete wall at Sea Wall—Fibrey	2,000.00
(3) Construction 81 ft. reinforced concrete wall Davis property Market Street	2,500.00

In addition to the foregoing works completed by direct labour the following schools were built under contract.

SCHOOL	COST	NO. OF PLACES
Buckleys	\$39800	200
Freemans Village	39300	200
Bethesda	85054	400
Liberta	94185	500

*Chapter: 11 Communications**Roads.*

The period 1959—60 was one during which a great deal of road maintenance was carried out; several new roads were completed from local and C. D. & W. funds, and many of the old unsurfaced roads in the country districts given a new finish. The construction of several hotel projects in areas hitherto accessible by foot only required that new roads be cut, and the progress of the island in general resulted in the development of the airport where the main runway was lengthened, an aircraft ramp constructed, a new car-park and a dual-carriageway and access road provided.

Following are the details of the work carried out on the roads

(1) Access roads were constructed to hotels at:—

Dickenson Bay, Long Bay, Trade Winds, Soldier Ghaut.

(2) *Roads were surfaced in concrete at:—*

Seatons, Freetown, Bethesda, Green Bay, Bendals, Cedar Grove, Pigotts, Willikies, Sea View Farm, Buckleys, Marks Hill, Hospital By-pass, Part of Factory Road, McKinnons Road.

(3) *Roads were surfaced in Bituminous Macadam:—*

at New Town, Freemans Village, English Harbour, the access road to the New Terminal and the Car Park, Long Bay Road.

(4) *The Road Section of the Public Works Department also carried out the following works:—*

(a) Extension of runway /07 at Coolidge by 360 ft. in reinforced concrete.

(b) Construction of Parking Apron and taxiway and casting of 108 concrete blocks for runway and apron lighting, and footings and erection of frame for approach lighting bar. Other minor works to terminal area.

(c) Construction of reinforced concrete bridge in St. Johnson's Village.

(d) Construction of reinforced concrete bridge on All Saints road.

(e) Major repairs to Rat Island Causeway.

(f) Reconstruction of Five Islands Road

(g) Completion of North Sound Bridge.

Concrete drains were laid in many areas and several culverts constructed. Macadam roads were also put down in three cemeteries at Liberta, New Winthorpes and Bolans, and the road into the new Power Station was Surfaced. Work was also done on the cleaning of streams, cleaning of historic sites, protection of beaches, including sand removal, in addition to the normal road maintenance programme, including patching of roads, cantoneering and the cleaning of drains.

CIVIL AVIATION

Coolidge Airport, Antigua, is situated approximately 6 miles north-east of the city of St. John. This airfield, which was built by the U.S. Government during World War II, is operated by the Government of Antigua. Two runways are provided, one of which is 5,000 feet long; the other has been extended to a length of 6,300 feet. It is hoped to extend this runway still further in the near future. Electric runway lighting has now been provided for both runways and taxiway and approach lighting associated with the longer runway (07/25), has been installed. The new Air Terminal Building was formally opened on 25th November, 1960. This building, together with its associated aircraft parking apron, refuelling facilities and car part, is situated on the north side of runway 07/25.

Five airlines operated scheduled services through Antigua during the first part of the period under review. These were—Pan American World Airways, British West Indian Airways, Air France, Trans Canada Airlines and Leeward Islands Air Transport. In May, 1959, however, Air France suspended their flights through Antigua. Pan American World Airways continued to connect Antigua with North and South America, Trinidad, Barbados, Puerto Rico, The Virgin Islands, and the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. The Company operated DC 6B type aircraft on these routes and also provided a freight service utilizing DC 4 type aircraft. British West Indian Airways operated seven Viscount services per week in each direction—southbound to Barbados and Trinidad; and northbound to Puerto Rico, Jamaica and Miami or Bermuda and New York. Connection between Antigua, and the Windward Islands were provided by BWIA Dakota aircraft, and Heron aircraft on charter from Leeward Islands Air Transport provided additional services to the Windward Islands and also served the islands of St. Kitts, St. Thomas and Puerto Rico. In December, 1960, BWIA introduced a Britannia service which replaced the Viscount aircraft on the route Trinidad, Barbados, Antigua, Bermuda, New York. Trans Canada Airlines operated North Star services between Canada and Antigua. The route also, called for landings at Bermuda, Barbados and Trinidad. In December, 1960, the North Star was replaced by Super Constellation aircraft on one service per week. Leeward Islands Air Transport served the Windward and Leeward Islands with Heron and Twin Bonanza aircraft. The Company is based in Antigua and operated both scheduled and non-scheduled services. The islands served by this airline include Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Barbuda, Anguilla, St. Eustatius, St. Martin and Puerto Rico.

Refuelling operations were carried out by Shell Antilles and Guianas Ltd. The Company's newly constructed aviation fuel supply depot is situated in the vicinity of the new Air Terminal and supplies two aircraft refuelling positions with three types of aviation fuel viz. 100/130, 115/145, and JP 1 (ATF 650). Future plans call for the provision of a third and fourth refuelling position and the addition of JP 4 aviation fuel. In 1960 a monthly average of 152,685 gallons of aviation fuel was delivered.

Aeronautical Telecommunications were maintained by International Aeradio (Caribbean) Ltd., who operate according to a published schedule but are available on request for the arrival and/or departure of aircraft outside these hours. In 1960, the Company formally opened a VHF telephone and teleprinter link through the Eastern Caribbean and also installed a localizer beacon at Coolidge Airport as a landing aid for aircraft using runway 07/25. Telephone communication links the airport with Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., and with other parts of the island.

The following schedule shows statistics of the operation of Coolidge Airport during the period under review:—

	1959		1960	
	IN	OUT	IN	OUT
Aircraft Movements	4,005	4,002	5,648	5,635
Passengers	18,494	19,055	25,648	19,629

POST OFFICE

The Postal Department of Antigua consists of:

- General Post office, St. Johns
- 11 Sub Post Offices in the Country Districts
- 1 Branch Post Office — Barbuda

STAFF

- 1 Colonial Postmaster
- 1 Assistant Postmaster
- 4 Senior Clerks
- 12 Junior Clerks
- 11 Sub Postmasters
- 22 Postmen

The Warden of Barbuda is Branch Postmaster of that Dependency.

AIR LINES

The following air lines operate in this Postal Administration.

1. British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.)
2. Pan American World Airways (P.A.W.A.)
3. Leeward Islands Air Transport (L.I.A.T.)
4. Air France
5. Trans Canada Airways (T.C.A.)

STEAMSHIPS

The Steamships, "Kirkstar", "Kirkdale", "Mexico", and "Herman Langreder" operated by the Federal Government served this Administration as fortnightly Surface carriers. A monthly service from and to the United Kingdom is provided by steamships of the Harrison Line. Alcoa Steamships and the Saguenay Lines bring mail from New York, Puerto Rico and St. Kitts.

The Post Office maintains 2 motor vans for delivering and collecting mails from the air port (day and night service) and for delivering mails to the Sub Post Offices for daily house to house deliveries by Postmen.

The General Post Office which moved into new and commodious premises towards the end of the period under review now provides 360 private letter call boxes which are rented at \$20.00 (large box

and \$10.00 (small box) annually. Mails for the General Public are distributed thus:—

St. John's	by 5 Postmen
Suburbs	by 3 „
Country Districts	by 8 „

At the end of 1960 a daily service in all the country districts was introduced.

The following figures show the volume of business transacted during the period 1959/60:

		1959	1960
Surface mail received	(bags)	2,634	8,070
Surface mail despatched	„	2,166	1,903
Air mail received	„	8,913	14,187
Air mail despatched	„	8,595	7,988
Parcels received (sea and air number)		20,843	20,041
Parcels despatched (sea and air number)		2,795	2,371

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The Colony's public telephone system is owned by the Government and operated by the Telephone Department.

During 1958 the system in the St. John's area was changed from magneto single wire earth return to 24-volt central battery system. There are four public telephone exchanges in service, the details of which are as follows:—

Exchange	System	Capacity		Number of telephone stations in service
		Subs. Lines	Operators Positions	
St. John's	24 volt C.B.	700	4	639
Parham	Magneto	50	1	28
All Saints	Magneto	50	1	46
Coolidge	24 volt C.B.	200	2	94
		1000	8	807

In the St. John's and Coolidge Exchange areas the monthly tariff is as follows:—

	<i>Direct</i>		
	<i>Exchange Lines</i>	<i>Party Lines</i>	<i>Extensions</i>
Business Lines	\$8.50	\$6.50	\$2.00
Residential Lines	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$2.00

In addition there is a monthly mileage charge of 75 cents per half mile in respect of installations beyond a distance of one mile from the St. John's Exchange and one half mile from the Coolidge Exchange.

In the All Saints and Parham Exchange areas the monthly tariff is as follows:—

	<i>Direct Exchange or party lines</i>	<i>Extensions</i>
Business lines	\$3.60	\$1 68
Residential lines	\$2.40	\$1.68

There are no additional charges in respect of calls. The tariffs include the rental and unlimited number of calls.

Plans have been made for the reconstruction of the plant in the Parham and All Saints areas. When this is carried out all subscribers' lines will be converted from single wire earth return to metallic working. It is proposed that these two exchanges should be converted from magneto working to 24 volt central battery.

The renovation of the Exchange building and the modernisation of the system in the St. John's Exchange area, together with the provision of junction lines to the three smaller exchanges, were carried out by means of a loan of \$300,000 (£62,500).

It is proposed that loan funds should again be made available for the modernisation of the system in the Parham and All Saints areas, and also for extensions to the system generally, especially to places where there are hotel developments.

During the year 1960 the operating expenditure amounted to some \$40,000 and the revenue to approximately \$62,000. The capital charges however amount to about \$42,000, thereby creating a deficit on the undertaking of \$20,000.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Messrs Cable and Wireless Ltd. maintains overseas wireless telegraphy and radio telephone services. The Company has a reception office in St. John's and a radio station which is situated at Clare Hall, a distance of approximately two miles from St. John's. The radio station and office are inter-connected by means of cable circuits.

The overseas radio telephone service is linked with the public telephone network, thereby enabling telephone subscribers to make overseas calls from their premises.

Messrs Cable and Wireless accepts telegrams for Barbuda which are sent over a radio telephone circuit. The Barbuda terminal is owned and operated by the Government.

During 1960 the Antigua Broadcasting service replaced its 40 watt transmitter on 3.255 megacycles with a 500 watt transmitter on the frequency 640 kilocycles. The programme time was also increased from 5 hours to 40 hours a week, with provisions for additional hours during hurricane warnings, cricket matches, etc.

Messrs International Aeradio Ltd. installed during 1960 a V.H.F. Caribbean Eastern Islands radio network for aeronautical purposes.

Messrs Leeward Islands Air Transport Services Ltd. continued to operate a point to point circuit in connection with their inter-island aeronautical services.

A Coast Station established in 1955 at English Harbour, principally for communication with Yachts, continued to operate for this purpose.

SHIPPING

Communication between Antigua and the United Kingdom is still maintained by vessels of Harrison Line and the Royal Netherland Line with a regular monthly cargo service.

Cargo service from Canada is now handled by Saguenay Shipping Limited who make a monthly call at this port. They also offer a limited passenger service from Canada.

From U.S.A. the Booth Line and from Miami the Atlantic Line Ltd. maintain a monthly service.

Federal ships M/V Olaf Sven and Herman Langreder began in the year 1959 with passenger and cargo service until May when the M/V Olaf Sven was sunk. She was replaced by M/V Annabessi from June to July and M/V Coralita in August. More satisfactory arrangements were then made and the M/V Kirkdale was started in September 1959. This service remained unchanged until September 1960. The M/V Herman Langreder had to return to Hamburg for Dry docking and general overhauling. She was replaced by M/V Kirkstar in October 1960. These two maintained the service to the end of 1960.

With the sinking of the M/V Caribbee the islands of the Leeward and Windward were left with virtually no internal sea communication. Mr. J. C. Wall of Montserrat again made gallant efforts to purchase another boat to place on this run. He succeeded in purchasing the M/V Ripon and in August 1959 started her on the Barbados Windward/Leeward run until early 1960 when she included British Guiana. M/V Ripon now makes one trip a month from British Guiana to the Eastern Caribbean bringing rice and one Barbados to St. Kitts/Antigua.

Ships	1959				1960			
	Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Gross tonnage	No.	Gross tonnage	No.	Gross tonnage	No.	Gross tonnage
Sailing	303	5,697	303	5,697	280	5,845	280	5,845
Motor	315	902,800	315	902,800	325	1,356,533	325	1,356,533

ANTIGUA
RETURN OF SHIPPING
 INTERNATIONAL AND INTER ISLAND
ENTERED

For the Year ending December 31, 1960.

ALL SHIPPING			SAILING VESSELS			SAILING VESSELS PETROLEUM			MOTOR VESSELS DRY CARGO			TANKERS		
No of ships Ent'd	Cargo Dischg'd Tons	Pass. Landed	No of ships Ent'd	Cargo Dischg'd Tons	Pass. Landed	No of ships Ent'd	Cargo Dischg'd Tons	Pass. Landed	No of ships Ent'd	Cargo Dischg'd Tons	Pass. Landed	No of ships Ent'd	Cargo Dischg'd Tons	Pass. Landed
605	66,037.35	4,972	280	3,493.59	639	(5)	133.00	—	325	44,840.89	4,452	*29(20)	17,569.87	—

* Petroleum

CLEARED

ALL SHIPPING			SAILING VESSELS			SAILING VESSELS PETROLEUM			MOTOR VESSELS DRY CARGO			TANKERS		
No of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded Tons	Pass. Em-barked	No of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded Tons	Pass. Em-barked	No of Ships cleared	Cargo Loaded Tons	Pass. Em-barked	No of Ships cleared	Cargo Loaded Tons	Pass. Em-barked	No of Ships cleared	Cargo Loaded Tons	Pass. Em-barked
606	22,204.50	6,669	280	321.98	195	(2)	6.94	—	325	21,880.58	54.74	+ 29(9)	1,368.40	—

† Molasses

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and

Government Information Services.

PRESS

"The Anvil" newspaper ceased publication during the period under review. The other two newspapers in the island "The Antigua Star" (Six pages) and "The Workers' Voice" (four pages) continued in circulation.

BROADCASTING.

The establishment of the new Radio Antigua station has been completed and the new equipment installed by International Aeradio (IAC) Ltd., The new service was inaugurated in December 1960.

The station will now be on the air for 38½ hours weekly: Sundays 12 noon to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Weekdays 6.30 a.m.—7.30 a.m.; 12 noon—2 p.m. and 6 p.m.—8 p.m.

FILMS.

There is one commercial cinema (35 mm.) in the city of St. John's and one at Parham. The Government 16 mm. mobile cinema service continued to provide shows in the villages and in St. John's on occasions. In 1959, 68 shows were given throughout the island and 123 in 1960. Much assistance was again received from the Central Office of Information, London, the Caribbean Commission, the British Council and the Canadian Trade Commissioner for the West Indies in connection with the supply of films. Two other mobile 16 mm. units were in operation by private individuals during the period under review.

INFORMATION SERVICES.

Information material, which consists largely of prepared articles, film strips, films, periodicals, ebionoids and posters sent out by the Central Office of Information, continued to be distributed by the Administrator's Office to Government Departments, clubs, the press, etc.

Chapter 13—LOCAL FORCES.

Since the re-establishment of the Antigua Defence Force in 1956, the Force has taken the leading role in ceremonial parades including Guards of Honour for high ranking officials visiting Antigua.

The strength of the Force is four officers and 49 other ranks. It is a purely voluntary body and no member receives any pay or allowances. There is, however, provision for pay and allowances on special occasions.

Lessons in the use and care of weapons, range practice, field craft and foot arms drill are undertaken at regular intervals. A library was added to the amenities provided at Force Headquarters.

The third annual camp was held in August, 1959, at Cobbs Cross and the fourth in August 1960 at Big Duers, an old estate owned by the Antigua Syndicate Estates Limited. Training teams again came down from Caribbean Area Headquarters to assist in organising and guiding training at camp.

PART III.

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate.

The colony of Antigua comprises the islands of Antigua with its dependencies of Barbuda, and Redonda, the last named of which is a rocky islet about half a square mile in extent. The area of Antigua is 108 square miles, and Barbuda 62 square miles. They lie between the 61st and 62nd degrees of west longitude and between 17th and 18th degrees of north latitude.

Antigua has deeply indented shores which are lined by reefs and shoals, but there are many natural harbours. The island is, in the main, low-lying. The highest ground is in the south-west, which is of volcanic origin and whence Boggy Peak rises to 1,330 feet; in the north and east it is undulating and flat, and is composed of calcareous marls and coarse sandstone, while the central portion is of clay formation.

The absence of high hills and forest growth distinguishes Antigua from the rest of the Leeward group. There are no rivers and few springs in the islands, so that it is frequently subject to severe droughts, but the mean annual rainfall is between 43 and 45 inches. The climate of Antigua is drier than that of most of the other West Indian islands and is delightful from the end of November to the beginning of May, when the north-east trade winds begin to fail. The hot season then sets in, during which the weather is generally rainy. The shade temperature seldom exceeds 90°F.

Barbuda lying 25 miles due north of Antigua is a flat coral island, 143 feet at its highest point, with a very large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of land.

Chapter 2: HISTORY.

ANTIGUA was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1493 on his second voyage to the West Indies. He named it after a church, Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Seville. The Spaniards attempted to settle in the island in 1520 but they found it too dry. The French under d'Esnambuc made an abortive attempt at settlement in 1629, but abandoned it in favour of the richer soil of St. Kitts. Antigua was eventually colonised in the year 1632 by Sir Thomas Warner. In early years, the settlers suffered much from raids by the Caribs.

At that time the chief crop was tobacco but in the second half of the 17th century it was found that sugar was more profitable. This required heavy labour. At first, the defeated armies in the English Civil Wars were sent as slaves or indentured workers to the plantations in the West Indies, but when these were found to give indifferent results in the tropical climate, the trade in slaves from Africa began and it was at its height throughout the 18th century. The operation of sugar estates became extremely profitable and the wars between the English and French were much concerned with the possession of the sugar islands. Antigua was the only British island to possess a good harbour and English Harbour was the dockyard for the British West Indies throughout the period. Though on one occasion the French made a successful landing on Antigua the island never passed out of British hands and shows no trace of French influence.

Antigua emancipated its slaves in 1834, four years before the general emancipation in the British Empire. This led at first to some difficulty in obtaining labour for the sugar estates. A disastrous fire in 1841, an earthquake which destroyed the Cathedral in St. John's in 1843, and a hurricane which did £100,000 damage in 1847 were serious economic blows. There have since been several periods of relative prosperity and depression according to the price of sugar.

The Naval Dockyard at English Harbour was closed in 1854. In 1943 an air base was leased to the United States Government and an airfield was rapidly constructed and was occupied by the U.S. Air Force until 1949. It is now used for civil aviation and is a first class airport in the link between Trinidad and Jamaica.

The following are some important events in the colony's history between 1600 and 1960.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1625	Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis and Barbuda taken under Royal protection by patent under the Great Seal of England, 13th September.
1632	Antigua and Montserrat colonised from St. Christopher by Sir T. Warner and his son.
1640-47	Sugar industry introduced into the Leeward Islands.
1661	Barbuda colonised from Antigua.
1666	Antigua invaded and plundered by the French.
1667	By the Treaty of Breda (21st July), Antigua together with Montserrat and the English part of St. Christopher declared English.
1671	Leeward Islands separated from Barbados. Commission to Sir Charles Wheeler as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands with headquarters at Nevis (25th January).
1681	Antigua devastated by a hurricane.
1689	Fortification of Monk's Hill started.
1690	Earthquake destroyed much of St. John's.

- 1696 Antigua selected as the seat of Government of the Leeward Islands.
- 1710 Governor Parke killed in St. John's.
- 1725 Naval Dockyard started at English Harbour.
- 1769 Disastrous fire in St. John's, Antigua.
- 1786 Visit to Antigua of Prince William Henry in the frigate Pegasus with Captain Nelson of H.M.S. Boreas in attendance.
- 1805 Villeneuve's fleet anchored off St. John's for five days before Trafalgar engagement.
- 1816 Antigua, Barbuda and Montserrat constituted a separate Government, while St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands were made a separate colony.
- 1834 Slavery abolished.
- 1842 Diocese of Antigua formed.
- 1871 Federation of the Leeward Islands. Hurricane in Antigua.
- 1873 Church of England disestablished.
- 1920 Visit of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales in H.M.S. Renown.
- 1937 Presidential Legislative Council reconstituted.
- 1950 Two severe hurricanes struck Antigua and Barbuda in the space of 12 days, causing great damage.
- 1955 Visit of H.R.H. Princess Margaret.
- 1956 De-federation of the Leeward Islands.
Ministerial system introduced.
- 1958 Inauguration of West Indies Federation.
Visit to Antigua of first Governor-General.
- 1960 The Administrator became Queen's Representative.
Appointment of Antigua's first Chief Minister and election of first Speaker of Legislative Council.
Visit of H.R.H. The Princess Royal.
Honeymoon visit of H.R.H. The Princess Margaret and her husband Mr. Anthony Armstrong Jones.
Visit of Sir Winston and Lady Churchill.

Chapter 3—Administration

On 1st January, 1960, a new constitution was introduced in accordance with Letters Patent 1959. Under this constitution the Administrator became Queen's Representative, Antigua's first Chief Minister (Hon. V. C. Bird) was appointed, and the number of elected members in the Legislative Council were increased from 8 to 10 and the number of nominated members reduced from 3 to 2. Under this constitution also the first Speaker of the Legislative Council (Hon. D. W. Hurst) was elected. The Financial Secretary ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and the only *Ex officio* member of that Council remaining was the Principal Law Officer (Attorney General).

The Executive Council, the principal instrument of policy consists of the Administrator as Chairman, one *ex officio* member (the Principal Law Officer), the Chief Minister and three other Ministers and one member without Portfolio. The Chief Minister became responsible for Finance and the other three Ministers divide their duties as follows: Trade, Production and Labour, Social Services, Public Works and Communications. The Ministers and the Member without Portfolio are appointed by the Administrator on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Executive functions of the Government are carried out through the usual Government Departments under their respective heads.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Standard imperial weights and measures are used in the colony. Periodical examination of weights and measures by Government inspectors is provided by law.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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- Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Organisation of the Sugar Industry of Antigua. London, Crown Agents 1949.
- Report on an enquiry into the Organisation and Salaries of the Civil Services of the Leeward Islands Colony, by S. A. A. Hammond, C.M.G. Barbados, 1953.
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APPENDIX

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes Initiated or in Progress during 1959 and 1960

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.60		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D13E (d)	Cameron Soak Irrigation Equipment	100	0	0	65	1	7
D388ABC	Central Cotton Station	46,687	0	0	43,800	18	3
D1108 (296)	Training in Fire Fighting	57	0	0	49	1	3
D1108 (297)	Training in Fire Fighting	62	0	0	54	1	3
D1108 (347)	Training in Meat & Food Inspection	211	0	0	197	5	10
D1108 (348)	Training in Radiography	670	0	0	572	16	7
D1108 (364)	Training in Fire Fighting Methods & Air Control Technique	87	0	0	79	1	6
D1108 (365)	Training in Immigration and Special Branch Work	61	0	0	57	6	8
D1108 (376)	Training in Agriculture	204	0	0	166	16	5
D1108 (382)	Training in Public Health	470	0	0	382	9	8
D1108 (414)	Training Nurses in Mental Hospital	133	0	0	113	17	5
D1108 (420)	Training in Home Economics Training Course	293	0	0	292	18	4
D1108 (434)	Training Corporal Gallo-way	85	0	0	79	17	2
D1184C	Electricity Coolidge Field	3,500	0	0	3,405	11	2
D1304 & A	Surplus Equipment for Mona Reservoir	13,618	0	0	13,565	18	4
D1521 & A	Economic and Financial Adviser	5,980	0	0	5,913	2	10
D1603 & A	Geological Survey	10,091	0	0	8,655	17	5
D1603 B	Geological Survey	4,930	0	0	4,715	10	9
D1624 & A	Holberton Hospital	61,930	0	0	60,784	16	4
D1629	Erection of Schools in Rural Districts	5,500	0	0	5,456	8	5
D1708	Construction Engineer's Staff	9,025	0	0	9,024	19	9
D1734 A B & C	Central Experimental Station	18,580	0	0	18,530	0	0
D1741	Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute (Capital Costs)	4,275	0	0	4,273	19	4

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.60		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D1770 A B C	Water Supply	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
D1795	Secondary Industries	3,680	0	0	3,678	2	1
D1898	Broadcasting Service	3,630	0	0	3,286	18	8
D1932 A B & C	Asst. Colonial Secretary (Establishment)	8,444	0	0	8,173	3	4
D2081	Fisheries Development	8,400	0	0	8,318	4	9
D2103 A B C	Public Works Additional Staff	20,395	0	0	19,458	12	8
D2106 A B C	Reclamation of Grays Farm Swamp	28,770	0	0	24,466	1	1
D2107 & A & B	Director of Agriculture	7,370	0	0	6,706	3	7
D2122	Livestock Development	7,600	0	0	6,706	19	5
D2171 & A	Extension of Barbuda School	3,907	0	0	3,906	7	7
D2206	Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute (Recurrent Expenditure)	3,650	0	0	2,268	8	3
D2237 A	Acquisition of lands at Five Islands	7,878	0	0	4,378	0	0
D2381	Construction of Sea Wall	10,000	0	0	9,855	7	4
D2420 & A & B	Appointment of Economic and Financial Adviser	4,650	0	0	4,387	19	2
D2434 & A & B	Equipment for Public Works Department	20,250	0	0	14,215	2	5
D2471 & A B C D E	Aedes Aegypt Eradication Campaign	14,319	0	0	13,150	0	2
D2472 & A	Appointment of Chemist	7,300	0	0	7,264	0	7
D2484	Public Health Training Centre—Fees of Student	1,025	0	0	889	0	0
D2498	Technical Education of Apprentices	830	0	0	507	2	4
D2547	Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute (Capital Expenditure)	1,069	0	0	1,026	4	10
D2551 & A & B	Extension of Airport Runway—Coolidge Field	14,580	0	0	12,788	4	11
D2596 & A	Cold Storage	10,300	0	0	9,990	3	4
D2601	Greencastle Nursery	3,000	0	0	2,924	14	5
D2628	Water Supplies	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0
D2629	Construction of British Caribbean Air Advi- sory Council	800	0	0	800	0	0

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.61		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D2650 & A	Improvement of Streets and Drains—St. John's	4,055	0	0	3,862	11	11
D2651 (3)	Antigua Grammar School Enquiry	180	0	0	168	15	4
D2651 (33)	Attachment to Windward Islands Broadcasting Station	71	0	0	36	0	0
D2658 (6)	Training Agricultural Assistant	265	0	0	254	2	6
D2658 (10)	Training in Laboratory Work	323	0	0	280	3	2
D2658 (34)	Training in Public Administration	160	0	0	142	7	5
D2658 (59)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	348	0	0	268	19	2
D2658 (69)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	481	0	0	319	0	4
D2658 (85)	Course in Statistics	34	0	0	31	1	3
D2658 (86)	Course in Statistics	30	0	0	27	11	3
D2658 (98)	Training of Meat & Food Inspector	211	0	0	204	18	1
D2658 (124)	Training in Pasture Management	125	0	0	94	12	4
D2658 (127)	Training in Fire Fighting	79	0	0	75	12	8
D2658 (150)	Training in Public Administration	213	0	0	188	13	4
D2658 (151)	Training in Public Administration	213	0	0	192	0	1
D2658 (152)	Training in Public Administration	213	0	0	174	3	4
D2658 (164)	Training of Sanitary Inspector	288	0	0	276	14	9
D2658 (165)	Training in Customs and Excise	151	0	0	91	11	8
D2658 (185)	Training in Agriculture	497	0	0	459	15	10
D2658 (186)	Training in Agriculture	497	0	0	459	15	10
D2658 (202)	Course in Home Economics	312	0	0	88	4	10
D2659 (6)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	1,330	0	0	1,256	0	0
D2659 (30)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	547	0	0	686	12	11
D2689 & A & B	Training Agricultural Cadets	8,059	0	0	7,150	3	10

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.60		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D2717 (7)	Minor Amenities	100	0	0	31	6	9
D2717 (34)	Japanese Long Line Fishing Equipment	125	0	0	116	10	9
D2717 (35)	Coffee Experiment	261	0	0	236	8	9
D2724	Purchasing Belmont Estate	17,000	0	0	16,666	13	4
D2748 & A	Construction of Road—Barbuda	2,540	0	0	2,499	5	9
D2749 & A	Bendals Road	5,063	0	0	2,500	2	5
D2758	Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute (Recurrent Expenditure)	8,870	0	0	8,822	18	4
D2771 & A & B	St. Lukes Ward, Holberton Hospital	31,392	0	0	29,268	10	1
D2772 & A & B	Matron's House, Holberton Hospital	3,410	0	0	3,204	1	1
D2773 & A	Holberton Hospital Sewage	2,255	0	0	2,190	5	1
D2786 & A	Village Water Supplies	19,150	0	0	18,968	11	1
D2793	Training Police Recruits	3,750	0	0	2,377	7	0
D2799 & A	Development Board Staff	3,527	0	0	3,400	17	1
D2853	Public Works Additional Staff	15,070	0	0	10,455	1	0
D2854	Water Supplies	64,695	0	0	62,232	19	1
D2867 & A	Public Market, St. John's	41,050	0	0	40,379	5	5
D2869 & A	Central Cotton Experimental Station	42,069	0	0	29,284	13	3
D2890 (1)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	66	17	6	66	15	5
D2951	Livestock Development	12,680	0	0	13,016	6	2
D2955	Land Settlement, Antigua	16,500	0	0	16,393	5	10
D2967	John Hughes Road	3,017	0	0	2,646	16	8
D2977	Housing Survey	1,000	0	0	946	13	11
D2994	Housing Programme	2,405	0	0	556	10	4
D2995	Purchase of Stone Crusher	4,000	0	0	2,697	11	0
D3009	Completion of Roads in Housing Area	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
D3010	Willikies Road	8,390	0	0	8,387	16	9
D3060	Developing Broadcasting Service	6,700	0	0	4,842	0	2
D3076	Temporary Staff for Building Programme	15,200	0	0	8,311	8	8
D3096	Nurses Hostel	38,920	0	0	17,530	14	4

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.60		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D3151 A & B	Additional Airport Facilities	144,346	0	0	147,801	9	8
D3168	Barbuda Airstrip	3,240	0	0	3,186	9	1
D3204	Equipment for Pathological Laboratory	550	0	0	475	18	3
D3216	Purchase of School Site	2,900	0	0	2,388	2	2
D3233 & A	Economic and Financial Adviser and Assistant	13,744	0	0	12,673	11	6
D3279 (5)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	119	7	6	119	7	6
D3279 (22)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	85	4	2	85	4	2
D3322	Appointment of Assistant to Chemist	590	0	0	493	9	4
D3324	Livestock Development	5,542	0	0	4,419	12	11
D3327	Rural School Programme	82,500	0	0	74,725	13	6
D3355	Seismographic Research	730	0	0	730	0	0
D3385 & A	Employment of Architectural Staff	21,511	0	0	5,889	10	4
D3420	Tuition Fees for Civil Aviation Courses	184	0	0	184	0	0
D3445 (5)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	715	0	0	713	0	0
D3446 (1)	Training in Public Administration	223	0	0	205	3	4
D3446 (2)	Training in Meat & Food Inspection	211	0	0	191	11	1
D3446 (3)	Training in Fire Fighting	103	0	0	59	1	8
D3446 (4)	Training in Fire Fighting	103	0	0	94	6	8
D3446 (5)	Training in Elementary Surveying	139	0	0	130	16	3
D3446 (6)	Training in Postal Work	133	0	0	123	3	4
D3446 (7)	Training in Soil Mechanics	134	0	0	120	0	10
D3446 (8)	Training in Postal Statistics & General Postal Work	87	0	0	69	5	5
D3446 (49)	Training in Agriculture	396	0	0	289	9	7
D3446 (77)	Training Course for Broadcasting Staff at W.I.B.S.	40	0	0	39	12	0
D3447 (3)	West Indian Technical Assistance Scheme	821	0	0	821	0	0

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.60		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D3447 (5)	Attachment of Radio Antigua Staff to W.I.B.S.	100	0	0	99	13	4
D3447 (10)	West Indian Technical Assistance Scheme	411	0	0	274	13	1
D3447 (11)	Attachment of Pasture and Livestock Officer to Ag. Dept. J'ca.	190	0	0	136	5	1
D3464	Construction to Ware- house	11,025	0	0	10,616	16	5
D3510	Improvement of Water Supply—Antigua	8,325	0	0	7,755	4	10
D3533 & A	Teachers Training College	23,644	0	0	21,566	7	3
D3579	Broadcasting	150	0	0	32	8	0
D3615 & A	Employment of Staff and Industrial Dev. Bd.	2,846	0	0	2,815	11	2
D3645	Provision of Basic Furni- ture for C.D.&W. Officers	500	0	0	489	11	11
D3735 (6)	Training of Librarian	305	0	0	278	7	11
D3735 (7)	Training of Librarian	305	0	0	274	3	8
D3735 (8)	Training at Eastern Carib. Farm Institute	503	0	0	40	3	4
D3735 (9)	Training at Eastern Carib. Farm Institute	503	0	0	97	9	2
D3735 (10)	Training in Agriculture	503	0	0	226	11	8
D3735 (45)	Training in Agricultural Sample Surveys	51	0	0	44	1	4
D3735 (68)	Training in Customs Work	223	0	0	206	9	9
D3736 (6)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	172	0	0	171	18	9
D3736 (8)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	50	0	0	49	2	6
D3736 (26)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	25	0	0	—		
D3736 (28)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	192	5	7	192	4	4
D3736 (30)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	75	0	0	98	5	0
D3736 (34)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	50	0	0	49	2	6
D3736 (41)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	25	0	0	24	11	3
D3766	Construction of Roads	45,500	0	0	44,178	6	11

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.60		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D3804	Construction of Kitchen & Sanitary Facilities Holberton Hospital	2,084	0	0	2,070	16	2
D3849	Training in Public Health	912	0	0	830	1	2
D3889	Livestock Development, Belmont Estate	12,500	0	0	9,674	19	6
D3965	Purchase of Motor Grader & Ancillary Equipment	7,550	0	0	7,192	15	9
D3993	Scotts Hill Scheme	9,125	0	0	5,367	9	11
D4010	Training Police Recruits	12,088	0	0	8,889	7	8
D4070	Modern Road Building	159	0	0	—		
D4071 (19)	Training Courses in Public and Business Administration	224	0	0	—		
D4071 (23)	Training Course in Prison Work	139	0	0	—		
D4071 (24)	Training Course in Agri- culture at E.C.F. Inst.	539	0	0	31	4	2
D4071 (25)	Training in Laboratory Work	511	0	0	—		
D4071 (26)	Training in Prison Work	92	0	0	—		
D4071 (27)	Training in Community Development	240	0	0	—		
D4071 (44)	Household and Budget Surveys	48	0	0	48	0	0
D4092 (4)	West Indian Training Scheme	1,196	13	4	263	6	8
D4092 (19)	B.Sc. Degree Course at U.C.W.I.	1,427	0	0	—		
D4093 (11)	Minor Amenities	209	0	0	166	14	0
D4151	Employment of Colonial Engineer	5,603	0	0	1,236	13	4
D4169	Recurrent costs of Students at E.C.F.I.	4,400	0	0	1,558	6	8
D4227	Employment of Tempo- rary Staff P.W.D.	30,561	0	0	4,550	1	11
D4318	Establishment of New Cold Storage at Public Market	28,399	0	0	—		
D4398	Development of Airfield, Barbuda	2,850	0	0	79	7	3
D4421	Central Cotton Experi- mental Station	56,021	0	0	6,689	3	2
D852 (6)	Medical Research	150	0	0	103	9	6

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Antigua

1961 and 1962

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PART I

General Review

THE Federation of The West Indies, established in 1958, was dissolved on 31st May 1962, following the secession of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Antigua's constitution was not affected by the dissolution of the Federation.

The remaining Units in the West Indies agreed to recommend that there should be a federation of their territories, Antigua being one, the federation to be called "The West Indies Federation" and the federal capital to be in Barbados. Meanwhile an advisory Regional Council of Ministers would be set up consisting of the Premier and Chief Minister of each Unit Government, with the Governor of Barbados as chairman, who would have administrative responsibility for giving effect to the Council's decisions.

Distinguished Visits

Once again Antigua was favoured with a visit by Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon early in 1962. Other distinguished visitors included the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and Lady Dorothy Macmillan, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, Mr. Duncan Sandys and Mrs. Sandys, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, and Governor Ralph Paiewonsky of the United States Virgin Islands,

On 9th November 1962 three Shackleton aircraft with a party of R.A.F. personnel conducting a goodwill tour of the Caribbean, an annual feature, touched down at Coolidge Airport for a four-day visit, the first of its kind to Antigua.

English Harbour

On 14th November 1961 an impressive ceremony marked the re-opening of Nelson's Dockyard at English Harbour. In spite of inclement weather the ceremony was well attended, and Antigua received excellent publicity. The re-opening ceremony was performed by Lord Hailes, Governor-General of the former Federation of The West Indies. Units of the Royal Canadian Navy and United States Navy were present and took part. The Royal Navy was not represented on account of urgent special duties in British Honduras where a state of emergency existed as a result of a devastating hurricane.

Rear Admiral A. Smith, U.S.N., was a guest at the ceremony representing the United States Navy, as were many other distinguished overseas visitors.

Economic and Social Affairs

The economic and financial outlook in Antigua continued to improve. The total revenue in 1962 was \$10,278,944 compared with \$9,696,553 in 1961. A part of this increase was due to the increase in landing fees and dues collected at the airport which was extended to accommodate jet-airliners, and to the expansion of the tourist industry. The building of a casino was considered during the latter part of 1962. The establishment of a petroleum industry was also considered and an Ordinance to encourage this industry was enacted.

The main industry, sugar production, again suffered a setback due to adverse weather conditions and frequent minor strikes, but the prospects for a good 1963 crop are excellent. Cotton production also suffered a setback due to adverse weather conditions and insect pests but improvement in this is expected in 1963.

Invaluable financial assistance continues to be rendered by Colonial Development and Welfare funds (see Appendix, page 52), and United States A.I.D.

Tourism

This is now the second industry and developing fast. Visitors to the West Indies are making a point of landing at Antigua because its scenery, combining the luxuriant vegetation of the Tropics with the peaceful beauty of a domestic landscape, is unique. Amongst the show places to be visited are Nelson's Dockyard, English Harbour, and the historic old fort of Fort James, with its magnificent bulwarks of stone. Nelson's Dockyard has been renovated and restored as it was in Nelson's day by the "Friends of English Harbour" and was re-opened in 1961. There are numerous white sandy beaches where bathing is ideal. Within the last five years these beaches have been transformed by the erection of resort hotels which cater all the year for visitors at moderate prices.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE *de facto* population at the latest census, held on 7th April 1960, was 54,304. The population of St. John's, the capital, was 21,595.

Vital statistics are given in Chapter 7, page 25.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The estimated number of persons employed for wages was between 14,000 and 15,000. The principal industry, the production of sugar, absorbed approximately 4,000 persons per week during the cropping season; the proportion of male to female labour remained at about 7 to 4 during the cane harvest, over a quarter of the total number employed in the industry being factory workers (predominantly males) and the rest field workers (mixed).

Important sectors of employment besides agriculture were the hotels and ancillary occupations, the building trades, public works and utilities, and the waterfront, which cumulatively provided a fair level of employment throughout the period.

Unemployment statistics are not available but conditions approaching full employment prevailed during the reaping of the sugar cane and cotton crops although the reaping seasons were adversely affected by droughts. Subsistence agriculture as usual absorbed a goodly number of peasants and other agricultural workers.

The Antigua Sugar Factory Limited again imported labour from St. Lucia to assist in the reaping of the sugar harvest, 104 workers having been so engaged in 1961 and 102 in 1962.

There are no employment exchanges in the island but the Labour Department and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union assist in selecting and placing labour from time to time.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Wage rates paid in the main industries were as follows:

Sugar Industry

<i>Field</i>	<i>Rate per day:</i>	
	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>
<i>Time workers:</i>	\$	\$
Males (agricultural)	2.16	2.16
Males (general labour)	2.33	2.33
Females	1.03	1.03
<i>Factory</i>		
Mechanics	3.57 - 5.33	3.57 - 5.33
Fitters	3.08 - 5.33	3.08 - 5.33
Blacksmiths	3.30 - 5.33	3.69 - 5.33
Carpenters	4.26 - 5.33	3.46 - 5.33
Painters	3.57 - 4.62	3.30 - 4.62
Welders	4.26 - 5.33	3.91 - 5.33
Motor Mechanics	3.57 - 5.33	3.57 - 5.33
Masons	4.62 - 5.33	3.97 - 5.33
Turbine Attendants	4.02	2.29 - 4.02
Machinists	3.57 - 5.33	3.57 - 5.33
Unskilled Males	2.87 - 3.08	2.95 - 3.07
Females and Boys	1.66 - 2.72	1.66 - 2.52
Foremen	4.37 - 5.67	34.00 (weekly)

Cane cutters, tractor drivers, cane loaders and piece-time workers do "job" work and their earnings depend upon their output for given tasks, the basis of pay having been previously settled.

Output bonus on weekly earnings during the crop was on the following basis:

<i>Weekly output of bagged sugar in tons</i>	<i>Weekly Bonus Rates</i>
	%
1,100 - 1,150	11
1,151 - 1,200	13
1,201 - 1,250	15
1,251 - 1,300	17
1,301 - 1,350	21
1,351 - 1,400	23
1,401 - 1,450	25
1,451 - 1,500	27
1,501 - 1,550	29
1,551 - 1,600 and over	31

Government (non-established workers)

		<i>1961/1962</i>
		<i>Hourly Rate</i>
<i>Unskilled Labour</i>		<i>cents</i>
Females and Boys	Grade B	23.3
	Grade A	26.8
Males	Grade B	35.22
	Grade A	40.95
<i>Semi-skilled Labour</i>		
	Grade B	42.4
	Grade A	50.2

Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

7

Skilled Labour

	Grade B	cents
		60.3
	Grade A	69.5
Operators of self-propelled vehicles		51.09

Apprentices \$1.42 – \$3.14 per day

Scavengers

Males	Grade B	\$15.50 per week
		\$18.02
Females	Grade A	\$10.26

Hourly Rate cents

Night Soil Workers

Washers	52.68
Lifters	56.49
Pit Diggers	39.96

Sub-standard Workers

Females	19.08
Males	25.44

Other Categories

		1961/1962 per week
Public Transport (Passengers)		
Drivers		\$20.00 – \$23.00
Conductors		\$8.00 – \$15.00

		1961 \$	1962 \$
Distillery Plant			
Mechanics		35.30	37.50
Firemen		21.48	23.40
Unskilled Labour		17.30	20.40

	Sugar per ton		General Cargo Hourly Rate		Coal per ton	
	1961 \$	1962 \$	1961 \$	1962 \$	1961 \$	1962 \$
Waterfront						
Stevedores (Labourers).	.64	1.00	1.04	.77	.97	1.16
Winchmen and gangway men . . . . .	.75	1.17	1.22	.90	1.13	1.36
Tally Clerks	1.04	1.44	1.25	1.30	1.15	1.38
Leaders . . . . .	.97	1.51	1.59	1.16	1.45	1.74

The normal hours of work for the majority of daily-paid workers in the principal industries and services are eight per day and 44 per week, except in the sugar industry where the factory workers do a 48-hour week. Field workers are mainly on task rates.

Government non-established employees are given public holidays with pay, provided they would have worked for 44 hours during the week but for the holiday. They are also granted vacation on the following basis:

- 12 days after 240 working days per annum.
- 6 days after 120 working days per annum.

Weekly-paid workers in the sugar industry continued to receive six days holiday with pay, provided that they worked throughout the reaping of the crop. This holiday is granted at the termination of the crop. In the event of the factory making 25,000 tons of sugar an additional day's holiday with pay is given and a further day's holiday with pay is added for every 2,500 tons produced in excess of 25,000 tons. Additional payment for any part of 2,500 tons remaining is calculated and paid to the nearest quarter day's pay. Field workers, other than those paid on a weekly basis, engaged in reaping the sugar crop and who had been employed for a minimum of 20 weeks throughout the crop also continued to receive one week's holiday with pay. Other field workers on an estate payroll, except farmers, who completed 36 weeks' work in any year starting from 1st January were given a week's holiday with pay calculated on the average weekly basic earning over 36 weeks.

Apart from the holidays set out above all workers in the sugar industry are given additional holidays by agreement between the trade union and the Employers' Federation on the following basis:

Workers who have completed:

5 years' service but less than 10 years, 2 days.

10 years' service but less than 15 years, 4 days.

15 years' service or over, 6 days.

By agreement between the Antigua Trades and Labour Union and Government, non-established employees of Government who are unable to complete 240 working days in any 365 consecutive days from the commencement of their employment through no fault of their own, but are laid off before completing 240 days, are given six working days' leave on full pay, provided they work 120 days or more. In the past these workers only qualified for leave on full pay provided they completed 240 working days in every 365 consecutive days from the commencement of employment.

There was an increase in the number of establishments granting holidays with pay to their employees.

With the exception of essential services such as street cleaning and electricity supply, night work is still wholly confined to sugar factories where only male adult labour is affected. A very small number of workers continue to be employed in the bakeries.

COST OF LIVING

No cost-of-living index was kept during the period under review. The table below gives the retail prices of the principal items in daily consumption. In an effort to stem the trend of inflation, the Government prescribed maximum retail prices of certain items of food, meat and fish.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Maximum Retail Prices</i>
Bread	\$0.20 per lb.
Butter	\$1.00 - \$1.36 per lb.
Butter substitutes	\$0.60 - \$0.80 per lb.
Cheese	\$0.96 - \$1.50 per lb.
Cooking oil	\$0.60 - \$0.80 per bottle.
Corn meal	\$0.14 per lb.
Eggs (local)	\$1.20 - \$1.44 per doz.
(imported)	\$1.20 - \$1.68 per doz.
Fish (fresh)	\$0.25 and \$0.30 per lb.
(frozen)	\$0.50 - \$0.60 per lb.
(pickled)	\$0.40 - \$0.50 per lb.
(dried)	\$0.40 - \$0.50 per lb.
Flour	\$0.12 - \$0.14 per lb.
Ground provisions	\$0.20 - \$0.25 per lb.
Ice	\$0.02 - \$0.04 per lb.
Meat (fresh)	\$0.60 - \$0.75 per lb.
(imported)	\$0.50 - \$2.00 per lb.
Onions	\$0.20 - \$0.30 per lb.
Rice	\$0.17 - \$0.19 per lb.
Soap (laundry)	\$0.13 per 7 oz. cake.
(toilet)	\$0.22 per cake.
Sugar (brown)	\$0.11 and \$0.12 per lb.
(white)	\$0.15 - \$0.18 per lb.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The staff of the Labour Department includes a Labour Commissioner, who is assisted by an Executive Officer who, apart from supervising the routine affairs of the department, is responsible for the recruitment of labour for service outside the territory, and a Labour Inspector who is mainly concerned with the implementation of the provisions of the Factories Ordinance.

The Labour Commissioner is responsible to the Minister of Trade, Production and Labour for all aspects of labour relations in the territory.

The Labour Department also undertakes the administration of the local requirements of the United Kingdom Commonwealth Immigration Act.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Antigua Employers' Federation and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union continued to negotiate with each other on matters affecting their members. The Antigua Trades and Labour Union also negotiated with a number of employers who were not members of the Federation. As a result a number of agreements affecting wages, hours of work and conditions of service were concluded.

In 1961 stoppages of work in all sectors of employment involving 1,636 persons caused a loss of 184,376 man hours. In 1962 these figures were 329 and 2,628 respectively. Satisfactory solutions were reached on all occasions and work resumed without rancour or victimisation.

During the period a total of 509 meetings (208 in 1961 and 301 in 1962) were held at the Labour Department under the chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner between the Union and the Federation and other employers who are not members of the Federation, for the purpose of negotiating workers' agreements and for conciliating in labour disputes.

The works committees set up in various undertakings helped considerably in maintaining good relations between management and workers and in reducing the causes for open disputes.

In December 1961 the Government appointed a commission to inquire into the causes underlying the unsettled state of labour relations in the hotel industry and to make recommendations regarding the rate of wages that should be paid by hotels and other conditions of employment that should exist throughout the industry. The recommendations of the commission have been regarded as the basis for a comprehensive agreement covering the general conditions of workers in the hotel industry which was being discussed between the Employers' Federation and the trades union.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Reports submitted to the Labour Department showed that compensation paid by employers during the period under review was as follows:

<i>Employers</i>	<i>Number of Claims</i>		<i>Amount of Compensation Paid</i>	
	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i> \$	<i>1962</i> \$
Antigua Sugar Factory . . .	37	98	1,219.81	5,143.92
Antigua Syndicate Estates . . .	82	118	8,406.66	4,334.47
Antigua Distillery Ltd. . . .	12	—	5,183.70	—
Joseph Dew & Son Ltd. . . .	8	9	343.46	247.91
George W. Bennett Bryson & Co. Ltd.	250	300	5,643.25	9,263.37
Johnson Construction Co. . .	156	250	4,074.79	13,898.12
Miscellaneous	52	84	1,282.84	1,314.61
Government Departments . .	173	187	5,522.91	6,059.58
TOTAL	770	1,046	31,677.42	40,261.98

The Antigua Sugar Factory, which processes the whole sugar crop, has a medical clinic for its employees. There was one fatal accident during the period when a man fell from the "pan-loft".

A number of employees at the factory are permanently employed in mosquito control and all factory premises are regularly sprayed with insecticide.

Recreational facilities for the staff were as usual organised by the Factory's Sport Club. The canteen at which hot meals are served to employees at reasonable cost functioned satisfactorily during the period under review.

The Antigua Sugar Factory maintained its membership in the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, and the Factory's Safety Committee met regularly to discuss matters relating to the prevention of accidents and dangerous occurrences.

LABOUR MIGRATION

There was no recruitment of labour for the United States of America in 1961 but 176 workers migrated to the United States Virgin Islands under contract to assist in reaping the sugar crop there. In 1962, however, 167 workers were recruited for the United States to assist in the fruit and potato harvests and 223 went to the United States Virgin Islands again for the sugar harvest.

Under the Canadian Household Scheme, nine domestic workers migrated to Canada in each of the years 1961 and 1962.

The usual arrangements were made to deduct and remit to Antigua 15 per cent of the gross earnings of workers in the United States and 20 per cent of gross earnings of workers in the United States Virgin Islands. Remittances from the United States amounted to \$42,852 in 1961, and remittances from St. Croix to \$34,688 in 1961 and \$32,876 in 1962.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Industrial Training Committee continued its work in connection with training of apprentices.

With the opening of the new Technical Training Centre at the Princess Margaret School it was decided to incorporate the training of apprentices in the programme of technical training at that school. The training officer conducted classes and acted as liaison between the Committee, the apprentices and the employers. An exhibition of work done by apprentices was held on 1st June 1961 to mark Technical Training Week. At the end of the period under review there were 108 apprentices of various trades on roll. A test was held in December 1962. There were nine graduating apprentices. It was observed that fully two-thirds of the apprentices on roll were not indentured.

In 1961 and 1962 the home economics teachers from the Education Department held classes for training 20 chambermaids, waitresses and maids for employment in the hotels. In 1961 the Chief Food Preparation Officer from the Hotel School in Puerto Rico conducted a class specifically for persons employed in hotel kitchens. The response was poor despite the fact that all arrangements were concluded in advance. As a result the class was thrown open to domestic science teachers of the Education Department and others who made good use of the unexpected opportunity. The training course was arranged through the courtesy of the Economic Development Administration of Puerto Rico and the expenses incurred were shared between the Antigua Government and the Antigua Hotel Association. The Labour Department in conjunction with the Hotel Association organised a training course for hotel receptionists towards the end of 1962. Eleven trainees attended and at the conclusion of the classes the services of most of the trainees were absorbed by member hotels of the Association.

In July of 1962 the Antigua Employers' Federation held a two-day seminar for supervisors and managers whose employers are members of the Federation.

Chapter 3: Public Finance

	<i>Revenue</i>	(Actual) 1961	(Actual) 1962
		\$	\$
Customs		2,632,968	2,744,090
Port and Harbour		50,006	59,467
Internal Revenue		1,455,792	1,360,492
Fees of Court or Office, etc.		465,249	627,571
Post Office, Telecommunications and Electricity		856,456	1,046,632
Rents Government Property		11,080	14,009
Interest		62,739	70,354
Miscellaneous		179,317	44,202
Housing and Land Settlement		64,060	41,349
Total Recurrent Revenue		5,777,667	6,008,166
Land Sales and Leases		19,869	31,745
Self Balancing		1,542,345	1,583,448
Grant-in-Aid		1,569,803	1,054,562
Development and Welfare Schemes		699,013	1,125,958
Overseas Service Aid Scheme		—	11,040
Hurricane Donna Relief		69,999	177,439
U.S. Aid		17,857	286,586
TOTAL REVENUE		\$9,696,553	\$10,278,944

Expenditure

	(Actual) 1961 \$	(Actual) 1962 \$
Administration	320,974	327,869
Public Debt	262,560	243,754
Pensions	274,967	313,784
Audit	31,154	30,288
Barbuda	50,532	53,100
Customs, Excise, Port and Supply .	141,234	135,505
Agriculture	344,587	303,815
Judicial	11,068	9,450
Registrar and Provost Marshal .	23,213	28,175
Legal	22,294	23,587
Magistrates	30,565	28,930
Police and Fire Brigade	364,610	363,712
Prison and Training School	109,512	96,126
Medical and Central Board of Health	560,818	523,924
Hospital and Charitable Institutions	690,346	679,852
Education	854,146	763,114
C.H.A.P.A.	63,576	40,622
Electricity, Ice and Cold Storage .	474,007	411,806
Treasury and Income Tax	106,705	108,391
Labour	28,398	28,073
Public Library	11,866	12,495
Military	7,047	6,599
Printing	59,292	52,862
Miscellaneous	624,611	371,880
Coolidge Air Base	60,002	57,496
Post Office	169,818	152,197
Telecommunications	72,461	73,498
Public Works Department	163,437	160,785
Public Works Recurrent	791,120	625,570
Broadcasting	12,380	12,841
Total Recurrent Expenditure .	6,737,300	6,040,101
Public Works Extraordinary	494,667	111,141
Self Balancing	1,733,350	1,619,547
Total Expenditure from Local Funds	8,965,317	7,770,789
Development and Welfare Schemes .	656,482	951,908
O.S.A.S.	—	21,874
Hurricane Donna	137,503	80,042
United States Aid	197,259	341,111
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	\$9,956,561	\$9,165,726

*Statement of Assets and Liabilities
as at 31st December 1962*

LIABILITIES					
Special Funds	.	.	.	.	\$ 2,157,172.50
Grant-in-Aid Hurricane Relief	.	.	.	.	1,340.87
Deposits	.	.	.	.	598,869.70
					<hr/>
					\$2,757,383.17
ASSETS					
<i>Cash Balances:</i>				\$	\$
Treasurer	.	.	.	.	564,758.82
Sub Accountants	.	.	.	.	10,204.91
Crown Agents	.	.	.	.	1,580.76
					<hr/>
					552,973.15
<i>Advances</i>	.	.	.	.	1,080,225.72
<i>Joint Consolidated Fund</i>	.	.	.	.	283,200.00
<i>Drafts and Remittances</i>	.	.	.	.	2,296.41
<i>Special Funds Investments and Lent out on Mortgage</i>	.	.	.	.	1,663,588.01
<i>General Revenue Balance</i>	.	.	.	.	281,046.18
					<hr/>
					\$2,757,383.17

The funded public debt on 31st December 1962 amounted to \$3,011,800 against which sinking funds to the value of \$331,453.36 were held. There is an under issue of \$95,346.08 in respect of Development and Welfare funds. There is a contingent liability of \$46,883.21 being the amount by which the assets of the Savings Bank fell short of its liability.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

The following currency is legal tender in the colony:

Bronze coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of 1s.
Silver coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of 40s.
Coins of the British Caribbean Currency Board issued on 1st November 1955 in the following denominations: 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents.

Currency notes issued by the British Caribbean Currency Board and by the Government of Jamaica. In the case of Jamaica notes the value is to be calculated at the rate of \$4.80 (B.W.I.) to the pound sterling.

The following table shows currency in circulation:

Currency in Circulation

	1961	1962
	\$	\$
British Caribbean Currency Notes .	4,148,300	4,457,300
British Caribbean Currency Coins .	157,350	166,100
	<u>\$4,305,650</u>	<u>\$4,623,400</u>

United Kingdom coin and also Trinidad and Tobago Government notes and local bank notes have been gradually disappearing from circulation and are not reissued by the local banks.

The latest statutory maximum commission rates for issue and redemption of notes to banks and the public is 3 per cent. The commission rates at present being charged by the currency authorities are as follows:

Issue $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent, Redemption $\frac{7}{16}$ per cent.

BANKING

The banks operating in the colony are Barclays Bank (D.C.O.), the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the St. John's Government Savings Bank and the Antigua Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The commercial banks' telegraphic transfer rates for buying and selling at 31st December 1962 were as follows:

	<i>Buying</i>	<i>Selling</i>
(a) Sterling . . .	\$477.90 per £100	\$481.80 per £100
(b) U.S.A. . . .	70.6 premium	72.0 premium
(c) Canada . . .	58.3 premium	59.7 premium

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Depositors</i>	<i>Deposits</i> \$
1960 . . .	7,213	798,058.75
1961 . . .	7,199	760,447.65

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE total value of imports, domestic exports and re-exports for the last three years were as follows:

	<i>Imports</i> \$	<i>Domestic Exports</i> \$	<i>Re-exports</i> \$
1960	15,626,966	3,755,521	517,103
1961	19,525,703	3,882,082	670,013
1962	21,633,791	4,343,237	936,326

Imports of main commodities during 1960

Articles	Unit	Quantity	Value \$	Chief Country of Origin
Apparel	—	—	554,735	Hong Kong
Butter and butter substitutes	lb.	358,805	255,505	Australia
Boots and Shoes	doz. pr.	11,588	352,238	Britain
Cotton Piece Goods	sq. yd.	536,550	282,978	U.S.A.
Fish—all kinds	lb.	1,107,303	375,472	Canada
Grain—all kinds	lb.	11,446,879	1,069,722	Canada
Meat—all kinds	lb.	799,390	524,426	U.S.A.
Oils—non edible	gal.	3,489,083	954,703	Trinidad
Wood and Timber	ft.	2,206,460	610,026	Canada

Imports of main commodities during 1961

Apparel	—	—	594,601	Hong Kong
Butter and butter substitutes	lb.	431,340	264,254	Australia
Boots and Shoes	doz. pr.	13,494	405,018	Britain
Cotton Piece Goods	sq. yd.	666,321	353,090	U.S.A.
Fish—all kinds	lb.	1,180,743	417,413	Canada
Grain—all kinds	lb.	12,224,348	1,151,861	Canada
Meat—all kinds	lb.	1,286,379	802,973	U.S.A.
Oils—non edible	gal.	5,078,990	1,744,171	Trinidad
Wood and Timber	ft.	2,125,000	627,857	Canada

Imports of main commodities during 1962

Apparel	—	—	606,503	U.S.A.
Butter and butter substitutes	lb.	446,891	290,771	Australia
Boots and Shoes	doz. pr.	14,379	477,786	Britain
Cotton Piece Goods	sq. yd.	1,821,012	389,648	U.S.A.
Fish—all kinds	lb.	1,345,158	533,881	Canada
Grain—all kinds	lb.	11,709,227	1,221,118	Canada
Meat—all kinds	lb.	1,684,862	1,192,056	U.S.A.
Oils—non edible	gal.	6,467,788	1,540,799	Trinidad
Wood and Timber	ft.	2,409,370	676,622	Canada

Exports of main commodities, 1960-62

Commodity	Country of Destination	1960		1961		1962	
		Quantity tons	Value \$	Quantity tons	Value \$	Quantity tons	Value \$
Sugar	Britain	18,763	3,131,212	19,399	3,474,739	17,498	3,764,352
	Dominica	—	43	—	—	—	—
	Montserrat	1	280	—	—	—	—
	St. Kitts	—	—	—	—	—	3
	U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—	22
TOTAL		18,764	3,131,535	19,399	3,474,739	17,498	3,764,377
		gal.	\$	gal.	\$	gal.	\$
Molasses	Trinidad	239,840	23,984	1,213,240	121,324	666,740	72,989
	St. Kitts	—	—	—	—	110,720	14,394
	U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U.S. Virgin Islands	30,400	3,045	—	—	207,040	25,563
TOTAL		270,240	27,029	1,213,240	121,324	984,500	112,946
		lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Cotton (Cleaned Lint)	Britain	378,801	321,084	198,282	185,953	280,084	303,429

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

THE acreage and production of the two main agricultural crops were as follows:

<i>Sugar</i>	1961	1962
Acreage— Estates }		
Peasants }	12,035	12,242
Other Supplies }		
Production (total in tons)	21,035	20,534
Yield of sugar (tons cane per acre)	15.00	15.16
(tons sugar per acre)	1.65	1.50
Exports (tons)	19,399	17,498
Price (per ton)	\$216.48	\$219.66

<i>Cotton</i>		
Total acreage	1,262	1,655
Production (lb.) M.S.I. . . .	151,250	238,123
(lb.) V.H.8	44,685	41,961
Total clean lint (lb.)	195,935	280,084
Total stained lint (lb.)	13,089	40,596
Yield of cotton, lb. clean lint per acre	155	168
lb. stained lint per acre	10.4	24.3
Price per lb. (lint) M.S.I. . . .	1.04	1.11
(lint) V.H.8	1.15	1.21

Sugar

The 1961 crop made slow progress due to dry weather conditions, but the better rains which fell during the latter months of 1960 led to improved growth in the canes and the general outlook became somewhat brighter. Reaping which began in January was temporarily interrupted by frequent minor strikes. As a result of the persistent unfavourable weather which lasted from January to mid-July an acute water shortage developed at the sugar factory and cutting of canes had to be stopped. The factory was forced to close down towards the end of July, leaving thousands of tons of canes unrealed. In 1962, the crop started on 27th February after wage negotiations were satisfactorily completed. One hundred and two cane cutters were brought in from St. Lucia to cut canes. The crop, which lasted for approximately 12 weeks, was a fairly good one. At the beginning of the crop, the outlook did not appear promising, and it was estimated that sugar production would not exceed 15,000

tons. The crop, however, emerged much better than anyone had hoped and, as a result of the regular showers which fell, the tonnage of sugar increased considerably. Over 4,600 tons of canes were left unrealed in July when grinding stopped, but cropping was started again in December and an additional 1,416 tons of sugar were secured. In 1961, 193,554 tons of canes were produced as against 194,583 tons in 1962. The yield of 1.50 tons of sugar per acre in 1962 is the lowest since 1941. In 1961, 1,213,240 gallons of molasses, valued \$121,324, were exported and in 1962, 984,500 gallons were exported at a value of \$112,946. The price paid for sugar in 1962 was \$3.18 more than that received in 1961.

In 1961, non-contracting suppliers received \$11.82 per ton for canes as against \$10.68 in 1962, while contracting suppliers were paid \$12.14 in 1961 as compared with \$10.81 in 1962.

Cotton

Government continued to be the sole purchaser of cotton. Peasants continued to grow the M.S.I. variety, and the long staple, V.H.8, was grown by estates. The 1961 planting season was dry, and it was not until the rains had fallen in early September that general planting was possible. Where these early plantings were made, the season was relatively favourable and some good crops were obtained. Later plantings suffered from lack of "finishing" rains in January. The black cutworm attacked seedling cotton in many areas causing replanting in many instances. Nezara was again a major cause of crop loss. The cotton leaf worm caused defoliation and heavy boll shedding in some districts.

The 1962 season was dry and the regulations aimed at control of pink boll worm were generally well observed. The sowing season started on 16th August, with good rains for germination, but dry periods in September and October, slowed down growth and resulted in some late cotton. January 1962 was wet, and this interfered with pest control and the harvest of early cotton. Cotton was attacked by cut-worm. A severe attack in January by leaf-worm defoliated several acres of cotton.

Harvesting of the 1960/61 crop commenced in December, and by the end of March 1961, the entire crop was practically taken off. The crop was reaped from 1,097 acres of M.S.I. and 165 acres of V.H.8. The 1961/62 crop was reaped from 1,470 acres M.S.I. and 185 acres V.H.8.

Other Crops

The activities of the Marketing Depot of the Peasant Development Services include the buying of fruit and vegetables from peasant farmers for resale to the public. The items usually purchased are

bananas, grape fruit, yams, sweet potatoes and tomatoes. During the period under review the depot also bought bananas and grape fruit from Dominica in fairly large quantities. Because of the frequent scarcity of locally produced vegetables, orders are often placed with a firm in the U.S.A. for vegetables. Fruit and vegetables fetch good prices in the local market, the demand from the hotels being an important factor.

Irrigation

A project which provides for the irrigation of 10 acres of vegetables in the Claremont valley is in progress with the assistance of funds provided by United States A.I.D. The aims are to increase local production of food crops to gain an insight into the water requirements of irrigated vegetables in the area and the performance of various vegetables under local conditions when irrigated. It will also serve to provide agricultural officers with practical knowledge of irrigation. Water is available from two wells each with a capacity of approximately 4,000 gallons per hour, and the overhead sprinkler system is being used.

Credit Facilities

The amount of credit provided was as follows:

	1961	1962
	\$	\$
Peasant Development Services	400,000	400,000
Fisheries Improvement	50,000	50,000

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

<i>Estimates of Livestock</i>	1961	1962
Horses	650	600
Mules	170	150
Asses	2,000	1,800
Cattle	5,900	6,100
Sheep	5,100	5,200
Goats	5,500	5,400
Pigs	2,400	2,500

<i>Animals Slaughtered</i>	1961	1962
Oxen	414	465
Cows	532	387
Calves	434	182
Sheep	898	857
Goats	491	450
Pigs	1,008	729
Turtles	44	57

During the period, Greencastle livestock grazing area carried three animals to two acres and the scheme progressed satisfactorily.

The Central Experimental Station has a herd of 80 animals. The policy of breeding Nelthropp for beef continued with good results.

Belmont Livestock Development completed the first stage of development and initiated the second stage in 1962. The area was opened in 1961 and provides grazing for nearly 100 peasant cattle on the same basis as Greencastle.

A livestock development scheme for Barbuda has been approved, and work is being put in hand during 1963.

The abattoir and new cold storage are expected to be completed by the middle of 1963.

Dr. D. E. Faulkner, Liaison Officer, Research and Development, Animal Husbandry, University of the West Indies, and Sir Geoffrey Nye, Agricultural Adviser to the Department of Technical Co-operation, visited the island. The Veterinary Officer, Dr. Thomas, attended the Caribbean Commission seminar on grassland held in Jamaica in August 1961.

FORESTRY

The area of land which now supports forest is very small. The forest is mainly second growth, and as a result of past clearing, contains very few large trees. The forest does not as a rule occur in large solid blocks (except for a small area at Wallings). Some of the forest areas have reverted from cultivation within the past decade. The main species of forest trees are red cedar, white cedar, mahogany, white wood, seaside mangrove and acacia.

The following table shows the number of permits granted for clearing and felling of trees in forest areas and court cases resulting from breach of the forestry regulations:

	1961	1962
Permit issued	12	14
Prosecutions	17	8
Convictions	12	6

FISHERIES

The Fisheries Division pursued its aims to complete the mechanisation of the fishing fleet and improve the standard and efficiency of fishing operations in the territory. To this end 14 engines were installed in existing boats, five new boats were built, five boats were purchased and two boats repaired. Loans issued for fisheries improvement amounted to \$46,463 in 1961 and about \$47,000 in 1962.

Fish landed totalled 1,685,562 lb. in 1961 and 1,664,338 lb. in 1962. The export of lobsters, mainly to Puerto Rico and Trinidad, amounted to 100,333 lb. in 1961 and 105,332 lb. in 1962.

There was a considerable reduction in fisheries activities during 1962 on account of a cut back in expenditure to effect economies in the budget. The research vessel was put on dry dock and the cold storage facilities for the preservation of surplus landings were rented to private individuals.

INDUSTRIES

The Industrial Development Board continued to operate the Central Cotton Ginnery, the Edible Oil Factory, the Cornmilling Factory and the Arrowroot Factory.

Production at the factories was as follows:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>
Corn: Meal . . .	1,390,000 lb.	1,350,000 lb.
Bran . . .	270,000 lb.	229,000 lb.
Cotton Seed Oil . . .	15,570 gal.	10,587 gal.
Cotton Seed Cake . . .	1,641,723 lb.	1,579,000 lb.
Arrowroot Starch . . .	33,958 lb.	41,300 lb.

Ginning and baling of all peasant and estate M.S.I., V.H.8 and V.H.10 varieties of cotton was done by the Board's Central Cotton Ginnery.

The Cornmeal Factory supplies all the meal consumed on the island, but some 90 per cent of the raw material (grain) is imported from the United States since there is an inadequate supply of local grain. Expeller cake from all the cotton seed has contributed tremendously to local livestock feeding and some 200 tons with an average 35 per cent protein content has been exported to Britain in both years. Local poultry feed has now become greatly dependent on the supply of bran available at the factories. Through the United States Agency for International Aid ancillary equipment for the cornmeal factory has been obtained and is now being installed. With these added facilities, the manufacture of food quality cornmeal and the processing of animal feeds will be increased to meet local consumption and to develop an export market to the neighbouring islands.

One hundred and fifty-five tons and 275 tons of cotton seed were imported from Carriacou in 1961 and 1962 respectively to implement the local production for the processing of edible oil.

Plans are being laid for the expansion of the Board's operations including the installation of a deodorizing plant and machinery for the processing of copra.

The Government has given concessions under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance to projects for the manufacture of cigarettes and the blending and bottling of whisky. Agreements have been reached between the Government and interested parties on the terms and conditions for the establishment of an oil refinery and a cement works.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

EDUCATION is administered in accordance with the Education Ordinance No. 11 of 1956.

The Education Department is a constituent of the Ministry of Social Services, and the Education Officer administers the department in accordance with approved policies.

The staff of the Education Office consisted of the Education Officer, two Inspectors of Schools (one post vacant since June 1961), a Supervisor of Home Economics, a Supervisor of Infant Teaching, a Supervisor of Girls' Handicrafts, a Supervisor of Boys' Handicrafts, an In-Service Training Officer (a head teacher seconded for the purpose since 1st January 1962), a School Attendance and School Meals Officer, and five other staff.

School Building Programme

New schools at Bethesda, Old Road and Golden Grove built from Colonial Development and Welfare funds were completed. The school at Bethesda with accommodation for 400 pupils was opened in March 1961. The secondary school at Golden Grove which provides accommodation for 500 pupils was opened in September 1961. The school at Old Road with accommodation for 500 pupils was opened in September 1962.

A science laboratory, a business education department, and two blocks each providing three classrooms, were built at the Princess Margaret Comprehensive School and were officially opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret on 24th January 1962. This expansion was made possible by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

Schools, Enrolment and Teachers

The Princess Margaret School which hitherto was classified as a post-primary school became a secondary school during this period.

The following table shows the numbers and types of government and private schools with total enrolments and numbers of teachers employed in 1962:

<i>Numbers and Types of Schools</i>	<i>Number of Children Enrolled</i>	<i>Number of Teachers Employed</i>
(i) 33 Government Primary Schools with Post Primary Departments	12,202	290
(ii) 9 Non-Assisted Primary Schools	1,606	40
(iii) 2 Government Secondary Schools	570	29
(iv) 4 Grant-Aided Secondary Schools	1,122	53
(v) 4 Non-Assisted Secondary Schools	1,231	42
Total (52 Primary and Secondary Schools)	<u>16,731</u>	<u>454</u>

Curriculum

Courses in home economics, boys' handicraft and girls' handicraft were given to increased numbers of post-primary pupils. Business education was included in the curriculum of the Princess Margaret School; the course includes bookkeeping, typing, office practice and business English. A beginning has been made with a business education programme for adults.

Technical education courses in woodwork and metalwork were introduced at the Princess Margaret School.

Equipment for the teaching of chemistry and physics at the Princess Margaret School was bought from a sum of \$17,000 donated by the Mill Reef Trust.

Developments in Secondary Education

The first Government academic secondary school was opened at Golden Grove on 20th September 1961. This is regarded as a significant landmark in the history of educational developments in Antigua. Education at this school is free but parents are requested to supply the basic text books. One hundred and twenty boys and girls selected on a scholarship basis formed the first batch of pupils to this school. The two-year course given at the Princess Margaret School to selected pupils preparing for the Cambridge School Certificate continued.

The Government's grant-in-aid to the Antigua Girls' High School, the Antigua Grammar School, the T.O.R. Memorial High School and the Faith and Hope High School were continued. The grants-in-aid paid for the two years under review were \$54,229 and \$47,537 respectively.

Training of Teachers

At the Leeward Islands Teachers' Training College a lecture block and toilet facilities were completed and put into operation in July 1962 when the College was declared officially open by the Administrator of Antigua.

A head teacher was seconded to the Education Office in January 1962 for the purpose of developing the Education Department's in-service training programme for teachers. During 1962, 25 teachers received in-service training in home economics, 10 in native handicraft, 12 in infant teaching, six in the elements of librarianship and 19 in boys' handicraft.

Classes were held for probationary teachers preparing for the General Certificate of Education. These classes were mainly in English language, English literature, health science, British Commonwealth history, mathematics, and religious knowledge.

Twenty-three recruits to the teaching service benefitted from an orientation programme designed to give them guidance in the performance of their duties, and a wholesome attitude toward teaching as a vocation.

A head teachers' seminar met regularly for discussions on matters of professional interest.

A vacation course was organised in both years for all teachers. "English in our Schools" was the topic discussed at the former course and "Training for Citizenship" at the latter.

Nineteen teachers were sent to the Leeward Islands Teachers' Training College, six teachers received bursaries to study in Britain under the Commonwealth Teacher-Training Scheme, two teachers were sent to the United States of America to pursue courses in industrial arts under the United States A.I.D. programme, one teacher and a teacher-to-be were sent to the United States to pursue studies in business education under the United States A.I.D. programme, four teachers were granted study leave to take up scholarships at the University of the West Indies where they are following courses leading to degrees in economics and arts.

Higher Education

During the period 15 scholarships were awarded by the Canadian and British Governments (under the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan), the Federal Government of the West Indies and the Mill Reef Fund to Antiguan to enable them to follow degree courses at the University of the West Indies and at universities in Britain and Canada.

Finance

Provision for education in the colony's estimates was as follows:

	1961	1962
	\$	\$
(i) Administration, Primary, Post-Primary and Government Secondary Schools	507,964	644,175
(ii) Assisted Secondary Schools	83,964	117,549
(iii) Teachers' Training College	43,920	45,578
(iv) University of the West Indies Extra Mural Work	600	600
(v) Scholarships Overseas	9,000	—

Actual expenditure in the two years for all items amounted to \$854,146 and \$763,114 respectively.

The expenditure on assisted secondary schools includes grants-in-aid, scholarships to the schools, *ex-gratia* awards, salaries of the principals of two assisted secondary schools (the Antigua Girls' High School and the Antigua Grammar School) and salaries of graduate assistants.

Public Library

The library is managed by a board of trustees with the Education Officer as chairman.

The staff consists of a librarian and two library assistants.

The book stock was 27,645 in 1961 and 30,645 in 1962. The registered readers numbered 4,118 and 1,738 children. There is a branch of the public library at All Saints with a book stock of 250.

The library cost \$11,866 in 1961 and \$12,495 in 1962.

PUBLIC HEALTH

<i>Vital Statistics*</i>	1961	1962
Population	62,559	64,282
Live birth rate	28.3	27.9
Death rate	8.0	6.3
Infant death rate	43.6	42.0
Stillbirth rate	26	20
Neonatal death rate	22	16
Maternal mortality	4	4

*Population estimates and birth and death rates are unrevised in the light of the 1960 population census.

The infant death rate continues to fall steadily from a figure of around 250 per 1,000 births in the nineteenth century to below 50 at present. The stillbirth rate, which caused one death in every eight births a century ago, is now below one in fifty.

Principal Causes of Death

<i>Disease group</i>	<i>Crude death rate per 100,000</i>	
	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>
Cardiovascular lesions, including those of the central nervous system	160	172
Gastro-enteritis	86	36
Senility	72	69
Cancer, all forms	60	55
Ill-defined diseases, peculiar to infancy	60	39
Broncho-pneumonia	53	47
Syphilis	27	27
Accidents and violence	25	19
Cirrhosis of the liver	20	11
Diabetes	18	14

Deaths from all causes were 503 in 1961 and 405 in 1962.

The tuberculosis mortality has shown uninterrupted decline since the high figures of last century to nine in 1961 and seven in 1962.

Medical Services and Institutions

The medical service is based on the employment of part-time district medical officers, with certain full-time doctors in the Holberton Hospital. There are specialist services available in surgery, ophthalmology, psychiatry and radiology. Two part-time dentists are also employed.

The following institutions cater for the sick and aged:

The Holberton Hospital, a general hospital of 180 beds.

The Fiennes Institution, for the aged and infirm, with 150 beds.

The Pearn's Leper Home, with 14 patients.

The Mental Hospital, with 200 beds. This hospital admits cases from all the Leeward Islands and from Dominica.

Three health centres, one each in St. John's, All Saints and Grays Farm.

There are 16 dispensaries in the island, where out-patients average 50,000 a year.

The island is divided into six districts each under the care of a District Medical Officer, who is allowed private practice. The Fiennes Institute, the Pearn's Leper Home and the Mental Hospital are under the care of the Medical Officer (Institutions), a whole-time officer. The psychiatrist carries out the psychiatric treatment of the patients at the Mental Hospital.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The Central Board of Health, a board appointed by the Government under the chairmanship of the Senior Medical Officer, is responsible for the hygiene and sanitation of Antigua.

Expenditure

Expenditure on the medical and health services was as follows:

	1961	1962
Medical General	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	166,562	154,455
Other Charges	50,819	40,780
Central Board of Health		
Personal Emoluments	89,902	86,033
Other Charges	253,535	242,656
Holberton Hospital		
Personal Emoluments	240,368	235,648
Other Charges	217,963	220,538
Fiennes Institute		
Personal Emoluments	18,032	17,538
Other Charges	41,825	38,459
Mental Hospital		
Personal Emoluments	77,874	74,257
Other Charges	61,221	62,932
Leper Home		
Personal Emoluments	12,431	11,479
Other Charges	16,582	15,573
Grants-in-Aid	4,050	3,428
TOTAL	\$1,251,164	\$1,203,777

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

New Housing

The two aided self-help projects started in 1960 were completed in the latter part of 1961. They consisted of six units each at Villa Area Development and Glanville Extension respectively. The houses, 11 ft. by 19 ft. 6 in. were constructed with concrete hollow blocks (made by the group member under the supervision of a building foreman), concrete floors and Arcon steel roofs. Another project consisting of five units was started in early 1962 at Urlings Village.

Housing Improvement Loans

Owing to rising demand for loans it was found necessary to increase the allocation for this purpose from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in 1961. Thus it was possible to give more assistance in the form of building materials to repair and, in some instances, complete new houses. Fifty-four persons received loans to a maximum of \$300 per person instead of \$200 as previously.

No loans were issued in 1962 as the allocation in the 1962 Budget was substantially reduced.

Land Development

The sum of \$88,200 was received under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D4821 in 1961 to develop and provide housing plots in the villages of Crabbe Hill, Bethesda, Pares, Parham and Newfield. Construction of roads, curbs and drains for this project was carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

Clearing Land

An additional portion of land on St. Phillips Extension was cleared and plotted out in order to provide plots to persons in the neighbouring village of Newfield.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Councils continued to play their part in promoting improvements in the villages. The councils serve as local organising committees for the annual island-wide Homes, Families and Gardens Festival, the aim of which is to raise the standard of village life. Efforts of these councils have included the establishment of beauty spots in the villages, organisation of a "peace unit" designed to help villagers settle their petty differences, planting of herbaceous borders along village roads, promotion of social activities in village halls, sponsorship of adult educational activities.

The following amounts were spent on the relief of destitution:

	1961	1962
	\$	\$
Outdoor pauper relief	48,939	46,669
Assistance to discharged lepers	5,338	5,286
Loans to discharged lepers	2,136	578
Assistance to discharged mental patients	1,053	986
Funeral expenses (paupers)	1,065	1,235

The average number of persons on the relief register during the two years was 1,390 (766 adults and 624 children).

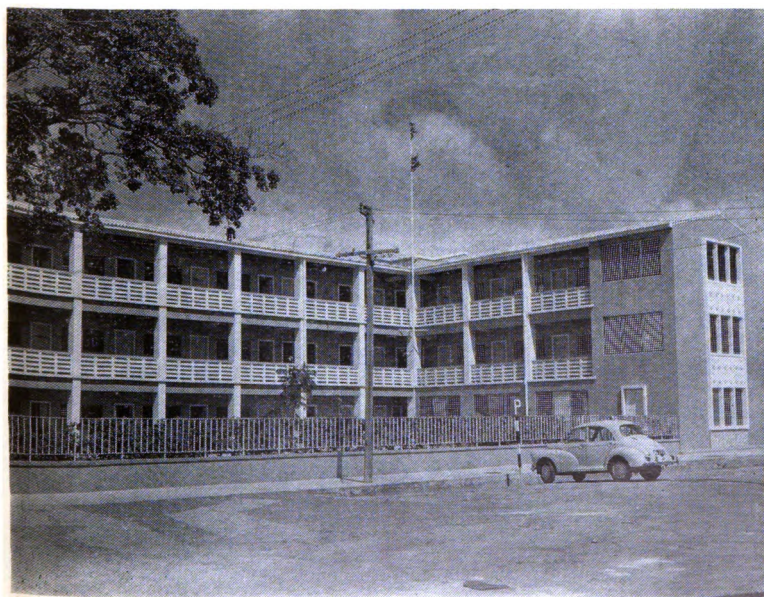
At the Fiennes Institution for the care of the aged, an average of 135 inmates (64 males and 71 females) was maintained during the period under review.

The Antigua Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Blind Welfare Association continued their welfare activities, the latter with a Government grant-in-aid of \$1,920 per annum. The Industrial School for the Blind which is run by the Association continued to operate successfully.



St. John's, the capital

Acknowledgments to V. E. B. Nicholson & Sons (Antigua) Ltd.



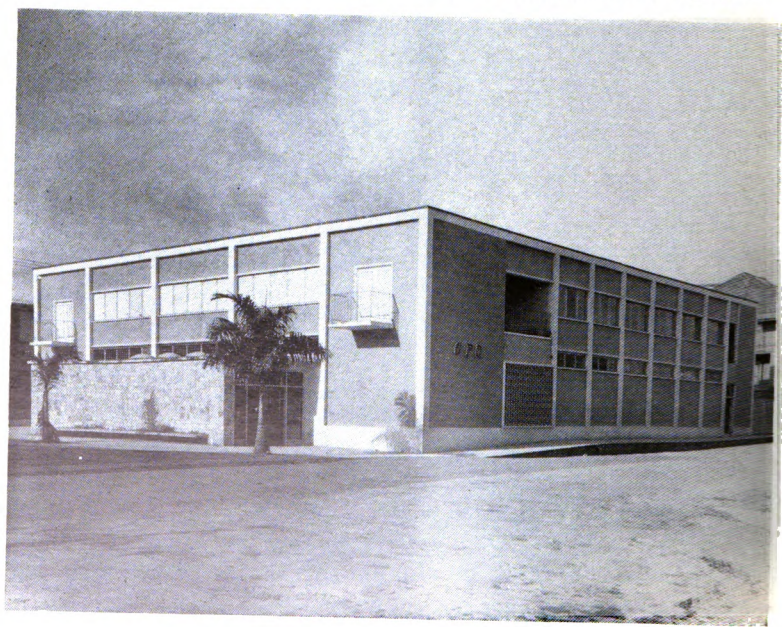
The new Administration Building, St. John's

Acknowledgments to Walker's Art Studio



Beach scene—white sands and clear seas

Acknowledgments to V. E. B. Nicholson & Sons (Antigua) Ltd.



The new G.P.O. and Income Tax building, St. John's

Acknowledgments to Walker's Art Studio



Antiguan beauties posing as pineapple pickers

Acknowledgments to V. E. B. Nicholson & Sons (Antigua) Ltd.



*The Dockyard, English Harbour, "reopened" on
14th November 1961*



Coolidge Airport Buildings



*New Corn Storage Facility and Feed Mixing Unit. Built with
United States aid funds by the Public Works Department*

Acknowledgments to "The Advocate"

Five children from the colony were maintained at the Government's expense at the Trinidad school for blind children.

In 1961 and 1962 the Juvenile Courts dealt with 85 and 61 cases respectively. Over half the cases were either reprimanded or withdrawn, or dismissed; nine were put on probation and eight were sent to the Training School for boys. The Training School had a daily average roll of 19.66 in 1961 and 1962. The boys attended the nearby Government elementary school and out of school hours were engaged in gardening, scouting activities, handcrafts and games.

Chapter 8: Legislation

FORTY-THREE Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of Antigua during 1961 and 1962. Of these, the most important were:

An Ordinance to amend further the Aliens Land Holding Regulation Act.

An Ordinance to provide for certain immunities and privileges to be enjoyed in Antigua by representatives in The West Indies of overseas countries.

An Ordinance to control the development of certain lands in the colony.

An Ordinance to amend further the Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance.

An Ordinance to amend further the Summary Jurisdiction Act.

An Ordinance to amend further the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act.

An Ordinance to repeal certain laws which have become unnecessary or obsolete and to amend others.

An Ordinance to regulate and control the hiring of certain motor vehicles in the colony.

An Ordinance to amend further the Small Trespass Act.

An Ordinance to amend further the Pensions Act.

An Ordinance to make provision for the expenditure of public funds in advance of appropriation, and to authorise and validate the issue of public funds under certain circumstances.

An Ordinance to provide for the assessment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Ordinance, 1958, in respect of a certain parcel of land previously acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1944, which has since been repealed.

An Ordinance to authorise the raising of a loan of \$86,000 for the purpose of extending the electricity supply to the developing areas of Long Bay, Mill Reef and Half Moon Bay.

An Ordinance to levy a tax on hotel and guest-house proprietors in respect of each guest per night residing in a hotel or guest-house.

An Ordinance to make provision for the levying of a rate on certain types of property within the colony.

An Ordinance to encourage the establishment and development of a petroleum industry in Antigua and to make provision for the grant of concessions in relation to income tax, tonnage tax, customs duty and of other benefits and for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands is constituted by the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands (Courts) Order in Council, 1959. This Court has jurisdiction throughout the colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. It is presided over by the Chief Justice or one of the five Puisne Judges who serve the various circuits throughout the jurisdiction.

Circuit Courts with a jury of nine for the trial of criminal cases are held in Antigua in the months of January, May and October. The Legal Assistant acting on behalf of the Attorney-General exercises the functions of the Grand Jury.

The Court of Summary Jurisdiction sits without a jury in the colony for the trial of civil cases where a sum of not more than \$720 is involved. The sittings of the court are fixed for the first day of every month. Cases of every type can be tried by the Supreme Court but, apart from the Magistrates' Court, the Summary Jurisdiction Court is the forum most resorted to. On the criminal side of the Supreme Court offences under the Larceny Act, which include burglary, house-breaking and all the more serious thefts, preponderate. Actions for trespass are the most numerous in the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

Appeals from judgments in Chambers and interlocutory judgments of Judges of the Supreme Court and of Commissioners of the Supreme Court, lie to the British Caribbean Court of Appeal; appeals from judgments of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, lie to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands which is constituted by the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands (Courts) Order in Council, 1959. In criminal matters an appeal lies to the British Caribbean Court of Appeal against convictions on indictment.

Summary criminal offences and civil claims up to a limit of \$200 in contract and \$100 in tort are dealt with by the District Magistrates, whose jurisdiction is prescribed by the Magistrates' Code of Procedure Act (Cap. 61). Appeals from a Magistrate's decision go to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands.

*Summary of Criminal Cases heard in the Supreme Court
during the years 1961 and 1962*

1961

	Number Charged (Male)	Number Charged (Female)	Ac- quitted	Charge with- drawn	Con- victed
Murder of wife or concubine	1	—	1	—	—
Other murders	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	3	—	1	—	2
Rape	1	—	1	—	—
Unnatural Crimes	1	—	1	—	—
Other offences against the person	6	1	2	—	5
Offences against property	29	—	7	1	21
Other Crimes	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	42	1	13	1	29

1962

	Number Charged (Male)	Number Charged (Female)	Ac- quitted	Charge with- drawn	Con- victed
Murder of wife or concubine	—	—	—	—	—
Other murders	2	—	1	—	1
Attempted murder	1	—	1	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	1	—	—
Rape	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Crimes	1	—	—	—	1
Other offences against the person	12	1	4	1	8
Offences against property	19	2	5	1	15
Other Crimes	1	1	—	1	1
TOTAL	37	4	12	3	26

Table of Punishment

1961

<i>Number of Convictions</i>	<i>Bound Over</i>	<i>Fines</i>	<i>Com- pensation</i>	<i>Imprisonment with hard labour</i>	<i>Executed</i>
29	3	1	—	2 for 5 years 1 for 4 years 1 for 3 years 3 for 2 years 1 for 20 months 7 for 18 months 1 for 14 months 5 for 12 months 1 for 10 months 1 for 9 months 1 for 7 months 1 for 5 months	

1962

<i>Number of Convictions</i>	<i>Bound Over</i>	<i>Fines</i>	<i>Com- pensation</i>	<i>Imprisonment with hard labour</i>	<i>Executed</i>
26	8	—	—	1 for 5 years 4 for 3 years 3 for 18 months 6 for 12 months 3 for 9 months 1 for 6 months	one execution order

POLICE*Establishment, Strength and Organisation*

The Divisional Headquarters is at St. John's. The colony is divided into two areas with five sub-divisions: Area "A" includes St. John's, Parham and All Saints; Area "B" includes Bolans and Barbuda. Each area is under the direct command of an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

There are 10 out-stations in Antigua and one in Barbuda.

The establishment and strength of the Division, excluding the Fire Brigade, were as follows:

	<i>31st December, 1961</i>		<i>31st December, 1962</i>	
	<i>Est.</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Est.</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Officers . . .	3	3	3	3
Inspectors . . .	4	4	4	4
S.P.O.s . . .	42	42	43	43
Constables (F) . . .	3	5	3	4
Constables (M) . . .	82	64	82	67
TOTAL . . .	134	118	135	121

The establishment and strength of the Fire Brigade were as follows:

	31st December, 1961		31st December, 1962	
	Est.	Strength	Est.	Strength
Inspectors . . .	1	1	1	1
S.P.O.s . . .	7	7	7	7
Constables . . .	20	18	22	20
TOTAL .	28	26	30	28

The Police were organised into:

- (i) Administration
- (ii) Criminal Investigation Department
- (iii) Special Branch
- (iv) Uniform Branch
- (v) Immigration
- (vi) Traffic
- (vii) Fire Brigade.

During the period under review 64 recruits were trained at the Regional Police Training Centre, Barbados—35 in 1961 and 29 in 1962.

Two sergeants completed a six-month course for non-gazetted police officers at the Metropolitan Police College, Hendon.

In 1962 one senior officer of the Fire Brigade completed a six-month course of training at the Ministry of Aviation Fire Service Training School in Britain.

Local Constables

The strength of the Local Constables remained at 60. They continued to give good service, thereby augmenting the depleted strength of the regular Force.

Crime

There was an overall decrease in crime generally, with the exception of "other offences against the Penal Code" which showed an increase from six to 33.

Most offences are committed in the city of St. John's and the surrounding districts.

The Police outpost at Grays Farm, manned by one senior police officer and one constable, was effective in reducing crime in the area. Another outpost in the St. Johnston's and Potters Village area will assist further in control.

At the end of 1962 there were 3,728 sets of fingerprints on file and 14 personal identifications were made by means of fingerprints on file.

Cases of Crime dealt with by the Police, 1961 and 1962

<i>Crimes</i>	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases convicted</i>	<i>Cases acquitted or withdrawn</i>	<i>Cases undetected</i>	<i>Pending</i>
Offences against lawful authority	3	3	—	—	—
Offences against public morality	16	4	6	2	4
Offences against the person	612	331	205	32	44
Offences against property	1,058	197	157	615	89
Other offences against the Penal Code	33	11	13	6	3

During the period under review there has been a decrease in crimes generally of 18.9 per cent, in comparison with 1959 and 1960. Thefts of property show a decrease of 28.4 per cent. This can be attributed to the fall in the high rate of unemployment. The tourist and sugar industries, hotels and emigration schemes, which take in a great number of the hitherto unemployed, will continue to have the desired effect on the state of crime in the colony.

Eighty juveniles were convicted during the period under review as compared with 123 in 1959 and 1960. Fifty convictions were for crimes and 30 for minor offences. Most of the juveniles convicted were from St. John's and suburbs.

The following table shows the number of juveniles convicted in 1961 and 1962:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Crimes</i>		<i>Minor Offences</i>		<i>Traffic Offences</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
1961	27	4	14	3	—	—	41	7
1962	16	3	7	2	4	—	27	5

PRISONS

There is accommodation at the Antigua Central Prison for 120 males and 26 females with additional accommodation for six young offenders at the prison farm on the outskirts of St. John's.

During the period under review the staff consisted of the Superintendent, a chaplain, 25 other officers, a matron and four female officers.

PRISON STATISTICS

	<i>Number of Prisoners</i>	<i>Daily Average</i>	<i>Prisoners Received</i>	<i>Number Convicted</i>	<i>Number Remanded</i>
January 1961	48	51.77	156	135	21 (men)
December 1961	56	(51.66 men 0.11 women)	(152 men 4 women)	(131 men 4 women)	
January 1962	56	58.06	204		
December 1962	64	(56.19 men 1.87 women)	(191 men 13 women)	146 (133 men 13 women)	58 (men)

The general health of prisoners was maintained at a high standard during 1961-62.

The following table shows the number of cases of breaches of discipline by prisoners during the two-year period and the manner in which they were dealt with:

	1961	1962
Loss of remission days, diet and cells	14	33
Diet and confinement to cells	11	33
Loss of remission days	10	13
Reprimanded	15	18
Punishment suspended	4	10
TOTAL	54	107

Carpentry, cabinet making, shoe-mending, tin-smithing, tailoring, and the making and baking of bread are taught in the prison. At the prison farm agriculture is practised and most of the provisions and vegetables used for prisoners' food are grown there. The prisoners also burn charcoal and rear pigs.

Prisoners are employed in a limited capacity in the upkeep of recreation grounds, churchyards, Government yards and public cemeteries.

All prisoners sentenced to six months and over earn one shilling per week, this amount being paid to them on their discharge.

Prisoners who serve short sentences are given small allowances by the After-Care Officer to help them to return to their homes, and to provide food for themselves during the first few days while seeking employment. The Salvation Army Officer acts as After-Care Officer.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

THE electricity supply undertaking is owned by the Government of Antigua and operated by the Electricity, Ice and Cold Storage Department. The undertaking which had two stations with an installed capacity of 900 kilowatts, generated at 2,300 volts, 3-phase, 60 cycles, was taken over by the Government from the former Antigua Electricity Board.

A new power station at Cassada Gardens was completed in 1959 with two new diesel-electric groups, each having a capacity of 1,080 kilowatts, installed. These two groups generate at 6,600 volts, 3-phase, 60 cycles. A third diesel-electric set was installed during the early months of 1961. This set is also 1,080 kilowatts, 3-phase, 60

cycles, but generating at 11,000 volts, the output being converted by a transformer to 6,600 volts. It is proposed that eventually the station should operate at 11,000 volts.

Transmission is at 2,300 volts, 6,600 volts, and 11,000 volts. It is planned, however, to operate the whole system at not less than 11,000 volts.

The standard supply to consumers is 3-phase, four wire, 400 volts between phases and 230 volts between phase and neutral, 60 cycles. Two small areas are supplied at 220/110 volts single phase, three wire, but it is proposed that these should in time be converted to the standard supply.

The total number of consumers at December 1961 and 1962 was 4,705 and 4,932 respectively.

During 1961 the units generated amounted to 7,079,280 kWh and the peak load was 1,520 kW. During 1962 these were 8,797,440 and 1,750 respectively.

WATER SUPPLY

Drilling

In Blubber Valley five 8-inch boreholes were drilled to 100 ft. each and diesel pumps installed. Two wells were drilled to 60 ft. each, but were abandoned because of heavy caving. One 6-inch borehole was drilled and an electric pump installed.

Reservoirs

A pressed steel tank 40 ft. x 40 ft. x 12 ft. of 120,000 gallons capacity was erected to increase storage capacity at Buckleys from 80,000 to 200,000 gallons.

Extension of Mains

St. John's and Suburbs. A 3-inch main to serve Gray's Hill Village and the new Boys' Reformatory was run from Gray's Hill reservoir. Extensions of 3-inch main were run through Gray's Farm from Clare Hall to the wireless station, and to a part of Martin's Village. A 3-inch fire main was laid to serve the Teachers' Training College.

Country Supply. A 3-inch main was run through Cedar Grove Village, through West All Saints to Sea View Farm, through West Parham, from Jennings to Ebenezer Village including upper Jennings, to Willikies from Glanvilles, through Willikies Village, through Glanvilles, through Bendals Village with a 1½-inch extension to Greencastle Village, and to Bath Lodge Village. A 6-inch extension of main pipe was installed for 1,500 feet along the Sandersons Road.

Hotel Projects. A 3-inch main was installed for 2½ miles from Cobbs Cross to Mamora Bay.

BUILDINGS

During the period under review the following work was undertaken:

From Local Funds

	\$
Government Officers' Quarters, House D	25,000
Camp House. General repairs and renovation to enable two families to occupy the building	10,843
Public Pounds, Grays Farm	5,000
Fire Station, St. John's. Additional construction	12,500
Nurse's Quarters, Cedar Grove (built on contract)	11,000
Mental Hospital new kitchen	17,249
Maintenance of Public Buildings	80,000
Maintenance of Wharves	3,260
Furniture for Government offices and quarters	10,000

From United States A.I.D.

	\$
Technical Training Centre, Princess Margaret School Site	36,372

Under Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes

	\$
New Nurses' Hostel	395,226
Princess Margaret Comprehensive School	144,000
Principal's House, Leeward Islands Teachers' Training College	25,952
Old Road Primary School	168,000
Teaching Blocks, Leeward Islands Teachers' Training College	11,000
Cistern (28,000 gallons), Golden Grove Secondary School	14,000

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

DURING 1961 and 1962, apart from normal maintenance and reconstruction of roads, four access roads to hotel sites were built and major works were carried out at Coolidge Airport.

Owing to the very heavy rains in 1962, maintenance and reconstruction had to be curtailed somewhat and this has resulted in a general deterioration of all the major roads.

CIVIL AVIATION

Coolidge Airport, Antigua, is situated approximately six miles north-east of the city of St. John. It was built by the United States Government during the second world war and is now operated by the Government of Antigua. Two runways are provided. Runway 10/28 is 5,000 feet long and cannot be economically extended. Runway 07/25 which was 6,300 feet long in 1960 was extended to 7,500 feet by 1962 to cater for jet operations. Electric runway lighting is provided and taxiway and approach lighting for the longer runway (07/25) is installed. A new Terminal Building was completed and opened in 1960 and this building, with its associated car park, aircraft parking apron, refuelling facilities, etc. is sited on the north side of runway 07/25.

Five airlines operated scheduled services through Antigua during 1961-62. These were Pan American World Airways, British West Indian Airways, Trans Canada Airlines, British Overseas Airways and Leeward Islands Air Transport. Pan American World Airways introduced the first jet service to Antigua in 1961, using DC8 type aircraft. With DC8 and DC6B aircraft, this company connected Antigua with North and South America, Trinidad, Barbados, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, St. Croix and the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. Pan American also operated a freight service using DC4 aircraft. British West Indian Airways operated Viscount aircraft southbound to Barbados and Trinidad and northbound to Puerto Rico, Jamaica and Miami. In 1962, this company introduced Boeing 707 jet aircraft (chartered from BOAC) to Antigua. This service connected Antigua with Barbados and Trinidad and also with New York direct and with London. Connections between Antigua and the Windward and Leeward Islands were provided by BWIA's DC3 aircraft and by Heron aircraft on charter from Leeward Islands Air Transport. The latter aircraft also served the islands of St. Thomas and Puerto Rico. Trans Canada Airlines served the island at the beginning of 1961 with Super Constellation aircraft. This aircraft was changed to the Vickers Vanguard in April 1961 and continued until December 1962 when TCA introduced their DC3 jet operation through Antigua. Trans Canada connected Antigua with Canada along the route Montreal and/or Toronto, Bermuda, Antigua, Barbados, Trinidad, returning on the same route. British Overseas Airways operated a Britannia service linking Antigua with Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda, Canada, London and South America. Leeward Islands Air Transport is based in Antigua and operated Heron and Twin Bonanza aircraft on scheduled and

non-scheduled flights to the Windward and Leeward Islands and to St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Puerto Rico and Barbados.

Two Herons and three Twin Bonanza aircraft belonging to LIAT are registered in Antigua, and as a result eight Antigua Professional Pilots' Licences have been issued, of which seven are current. Nine aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licences were issued, of which six are currently valid. One aircraft Radio Maintenance Licence was issued and is still valid. In addition seven United States Professional Pilots' Licences have been validated in Antigua.

There were two aircraft accidents recorded during 1961-62. The first of these involved a TCA Vanguard aircraft which damaged its undercarriage on landing. The second accident took place in Barbuda and involved a privately owned, United States registered, Cessna 195 which developed brake failure. Neither accident caused injuries to passengers or crew.

Refuelling operations were carried out by Texaco Antilles Ltd., this company having taken over from Shell Antilles and Guianas Ltd. on 1st December 1962. The aviation fuel supply depot is situated in the vicinity of the air terminal and supplied three aircraft refuelling positions. Deliveries of aircraft fuel rose from a monthly average of 152,685 gallons in 1960 to 444,147 gallons in December 1962.

Aeronautical telecommunications were maintained by International Aeradio (Caribbean) Ltd., who operated according to a published schedule. This company maintains a VHF telephone and teleprinter link through the Eastern Caribbean, and also maintains the navigational beacons and other aeronautical radio equipment on the island. Telephone communication links the airport with Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., and with other parts of the island.

The following table gives statistics of the operation of the airport during the period under review:

	1961		1962	
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>
Aircraft movements .	5,222	5,216	6,553	6,543
Passengers .	27,476	27,467	36,646	36,785

POST OFFICE

The Postal Department of Antigua consists of the General Post Office, St. John's, 12 sub post offices in country districts and a branch post office in Barbuda. The staff consists of the Postmaster and 40 other staff. The Warden of Barbuda is branch postmaster of that dependency.

The Post Office maintains two motor vans for delivering and collecting mails from the airport (day and night service) and for delivering mails to the sub post offices for daily house to house deliveries by postmen.

The volume of business transacted during the period was as follows:

	1961	1962
Surface mail received (bags) . . .	6,755	7,234
Surface mail despatched (bags) . . .	1,973	2,159
Air mail received (bags) . . .	16,787	18,338
Air mail despatched (bags) . . .	8,425	8,563
Parcels received (sea and air-number) .	18,363	22,434
Parcels despatched (sea and air-number)	3,174	3,661

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The colony's public telephone system is owned by the Government and operated by the Telephone Department.

There are four public telephone exchanges in service, the details of which are as follows:

<i>Exchange</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Capacity:</i>		<i>Number of Telephone Stations in Service</i>
		<i>Sub-Lines</i>	<i>Operators' Positions</i>	
St. John's	24 volt C.B.	700	4	670
Coolidge	24 volt C.B.	200	2	96
All Saints	Magneto	50	1	46
Parham	Magneto	50	1	28
TOTAL		1,000	8	840

In the St. John's and Coolidge exchange are as the monthly tariff is as follows:

	<i>Direct Exchange Lines</i>	<i>Party Line</i>	<i>Extensions</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Business lines . . .	8.50	6.50	2.00
Residential lines . . .	5.00	4.00	2.00

In addition to the monthly tariff there is a monthly mileage charge of 75 cents per half mile in respect of installations beyond a distance of one mile from the St. John's exchange and a half mile from the Coolidge exchange.

In the All Saints and Parham exchange areas the monthly tariff is as follows:

	<i>Direct Exchange or Party Lines</i>	<i>Extensions</i>
	\$	\$
Business lines . . .	3.60	1.68
Residential lines . . .	2.40	1.68

The tariffs include the rental and an unlimited number of calls.

The plant in the St. John's exchange area was completely reconstructed during 1955-58. Plans have been made for the reconstruction of the plant in the All Saints and Parham exchange areas. When this is carried out all subscribers' lines will be converted from single wire earth return to metallic circuits. It is proposed that these two exchanges should be converted from magneto to automatic (dial).

The renovation of the exchange building and the modernisation of the system in the St. John's exchange area, together with the provision of junction lines to the three smaller exchanges, were carried out by means of a loan of \$300,000 (£62,500). It is proposed that loan funds should again be made available for the modernisation of the system in the All Saints and Parham areas, and also for extensions to the system generally, especially to places where there are hotels and large residential areas.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintains overseas wireless telegraphy and radio telephone services. The company has a reception office in St. John's and a transmitter station at Clare Hall, about two miles from St. John's, which are connected by cable circuits.

The overseas telephone service is linked with the public telephone network, thereby enabling telephone subscribers to make overseas calls from their premises.

Cable & Wireless accept telegrams to all destinations.

Leeward Islands Air Transport Services Ltd. continued to operate a point to point radio circuit in connection with their inter-island air services.

A coast station established in 1955 at English Harbour, principally for communication with yachts, continued to operate for this purpose.

SHIPPING

Communication between Antigua and Britain is still maintained by vessels of Harrison Line and the Royal Netherland Line with regular monthly cargo service.

Cargo service from Canada is now handled by Saguenay Shipping Limited who make a monthly call at St. John's. They also offer a limited passenger service.

Federal ships *Herman Langreder* and *M.V. Kirkstar* were replaced by the *Federal Palm* and *Federal Maple* in 1961 which call at St. John's fortnightly bringing passengers and cargo.

M.V. Ripon no longer maintains a regular service between the islands but calls once a month with rice from British Guiana.

RETURN OF SHIPPING INTERNATIONAL AND INTER ISLAND

ENTERED

YEAR	ALL SHIPPING			SAILING VESSELS			SAILING VESSELS (PETROLEUM)			MOTOR VESSELS (DRY CARGO)			TANKERS		
	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Discharged (Tons)	Passengers Landed	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Discharged (Tons)	Passengers Landed	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Discharged (Tons)	Passengers Landed	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Discharged (Tons)	Passengers Landed	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Discharged (Tons)	Passengers Landed
1961 . .	636	53,133	3,001	266	2,376	862	—	—	—	370	50,757	2,139	*51(13)	24,019	—
1962 . .	688	79,918	1,686	298	3,354	617	—	—	—	390	76,565	1,069	39(12)	34,692	—

*Petroleum

CLEARED

YEAR	ALL SHIPPING			SAILING VESSELS			SAILING VESSELS (PETROLEUM)			MOTOR VESSELS (DRY CARGO)			TANKERS		
	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Passengers Embarked	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Passengers Embarked	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Passengers Embarked	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Passengers Embarked	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Passengers Embarked
1961 . .	636	24,536	3,644	266	462	638	18	498	—	370	24,074	3,006	*51(13)	3,023	—
1962 . .	688	21,932	n.a.	298	148	n.a.	25	506	—	390	21,784	n.a.	39(12)	3,408	—

*Molasses

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

DURING the period under review the *Antigua Star* ceased to be published as a daily and became a weekly of 16 pages; after three months it started publication as a bi-weekly. The *Workers' Voice*, increased in size from four to six pages, continued in circulation.

BROADCASTING

The broadcasting station with a new 500 watt transmitter operates a total of 51½ hours weekly. The hours are: Monday to Saturday, 6.30 a.m. – 8.30 a.m., 12 noon – 2 p.m., 6 p.m. – 9 p.m.; Saturdays until 9.30. Sundays, 12 noon – 2 p.m., 4 p.m. – 10.30 p.m.

FILMS

There is one commercial cinema (35 mm.) in the city of St. John's and one in Parham. The Government 16 mm. mobile cinema service continued to give shows in the villages and in St. John's on occasions. In 1961–62, 141 shows were given throughout the island. One other mobile 16 mm. unit was operated by a private company.

Assistance was again received from the British Central Office of Information and the Canadian Trade Commission for the West Indies in connection with the supply of films.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Information material consisting of prepared articles, film strips, films, periodicals and posters sent out by the British Central Office of Information were distributed to Government departments, clubs, the press and community councils.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

THE Antigua Defence Force, which was re-established in 1956, has a strength of five officers and 50 other ranks.

The commanding officer who had been with the Force since its

reorganisation in 1956 resigned in 1961, and Lieutenant Gardiner was promoted to the rank of captain and became the new commanding officer. No officers were appointed during the year, and therefore for the remainder of 1961 there were only four officers.

In 1961 the commanding officer and one n.c.o., who was eventually appointed an officer in 1962, went to Jamaica for courses at the West India Regiment headquarters.

The annual camp in 1961 was held at Cedar Valley Estate. In 1962 the Force did not hold its annual camp.

The Force played a very prominent part in the ceremony at the re-opening of the Nelson's Dockyard in 1961.

Chapter 14: Tourism

PROMOTING the attractions of the island to tourists through advertisements in the overseas press has not been possible owing to lack of funds, and 1962 saw the closing down of the West Indian Tourist Information Office in Canada to which Antigua contributed. There has been no replacement for this. In 1962 as in the previous year the Antigua Tourist Information office in New York had to curtail operations for lack of funds before it eventually closed down. During the period Antigua had representation in Britain.

Despite these drawbacks, however, the number of tourists visiting Antigua has rapidly increased over the past five years as shown by the following list of tourist arrivals:

1958	.	.	.	.	.	12,781
1959	.	.	.	.	.	16,451
1960	.	.	.	.	.	25,380
1961	.	.	.	.	.	26,512
1962	.	.	.	.	.	35,101

It is of interest to note that in 1953 there was a total of only 5,270 visitors to Antigua.

The number of cruise ship visitors to Antigua for the same period was:

1958	.	.	.	.	.	72
1959	.	.	.	.	.	4,312
1960	.	.	.	.	.	4,241
1961	.	.	.	.	.	2,560
1962	.	.	.	.	.	2,080

The drop in cruise ship visitors in 1961 and 1962 might be attributed to the fact that there is a considerable increase in visitors to the island travelling by air and staying for a longer period. Another factor may be the vigorous advertising campaign put on

by several of the other islands to attract cruise ship visitors to their ports, which Antigua has not been able to undertake. The absence of berthing facilities for cruise ships is also a deterrent.

To meet the demand for accommodation, the number of hotels and guest-houses increased from 22 with a total of 936 beds at the end of 1961 to 25 with a total of 1,366 beds at the end of 1962, compared with 188 beds in 1958. The island continues to attract investors in the hotel and tourist industries.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE colony of Antigua comprises the islands of Antigua with its dependencies of Barbuda and Redonda, the last named of which is a rocky islet about half a square mile in extent. The area of Antigua is 108 square miles, and Barbuda 62 square miles. They lie between the 61st and 62nd degrees of west longitude and between 17th and 18th degrees of north latitude.

Antigua has deeply indented shores which are lined by reefs and shoals, but there are many natural harbours. The island is, in the main, low-lying. The highest ground is in the south-west, which is of volcanic origin and whence Boggy Peak rises to 1,330 feet; in the north and east it is undulating and flat, and is composed of calcareous marls and coarse sandstone, while the central portion is of clay formation.

The absence of high hills and forest growth distinguishes Antigua from the rest of the Leeward group. There are no rivers and few springs in the islands, so that it is frequently subject to severe droughts, but the mean annual rainfall is between 43 and 45 inches. The climate of Antigua is drier than that of most of the other West Indian Islands and is delightful from the end of November to the beginning of May, when the north-east trade winds begin to fail. The hot season then sets in, during which the weather is generally rainy. The shade temperature seldom exceeds 90° F.

Barbuda lying 25 miles due north of Antigua is a flat coral island, 143 feet at its highest point, with a very large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of land.

Chapter 2: History

ANTIGUA was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1493 on his second voyage to the West Indies. He named it after a church, Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Seville. The Spaniards attempted to settle in the island in 1520 but they found it too dry. The French under d'Esnambuc made an abortive attempt at settlement in 1629,

but abandoned it in favour of the richer soil of St. Kitts. Antigua was eventually colonised in the year 1632 by Sir Thomas Warner. In the early years the settlers suffered much from raids by the Caribs.

At that time the chief crop was tobacco but in the second half of the seventeenth century it was found that sugar was more profitable. This required heavy labour. At first, the defeated armies in the English Civil Wars were sent as slaves or indentured workers to the plantations in the West Indies, but when these were found to give indifferent results in the tropical climate, the trade in slaves from Africa began and it was at its height throughout the eighteenth century. The operation of sugar estates became extremely profitable and the wars between the English and French were much concerned with the possession of the sugar islands. Antigua was the only British island to possess a good harbour and English Harbour was the dockyard for the British West Indies throughout the period. Though on one occasion the French made a successful landing on Antigua, the island never passed out of British hands and shows no trace of French influence.

Antigua emancipated its slaves in 1834, four years before the general emancipation in British territories. This led at first to some difficulty in obtaining labour for the sugar estates. A disastrous fire in 1841, an earthquake which destroyed the Cathedral in St. John's in 1843, and a hurricane which did £100,000 damage in 1847 were serious economic blows. There have since been several periods of relative prosperity and depression according to the price of sugar.

The Naval Dockyard at English Harbour was closed in 1854, and re-opened in November 1961 as a restored historic monument and yachting centre. In 1943 an air base was leased to the United States Government and an airfield was constructed and occupied by the United States Air Force until 1949. It is now used for civil aviation and is a first-class airport in the link between Trinidad and Jamaica.

The following are some important events in the colony's history between 1600 and 1962:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1625	Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis and Barbuda taken under Royal Protection by patent under the Great Seal of England, 13th September.
1632	Antigua and Montserrat colonised from St. Christopher by Sir T. Warner and his son.
1640-47	Sugar industry introduced into the Leeward Islands.
1661	Barbuda colonised from Antigua.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1666	Antigua invaded and plundered by the French.
1667	By the Treaty of Breda (21st July), Antigua together with Montserrat and the English part of St. Christopher declared English.
1671	Leeward Islands separated from Barbados. Commission to Sir Charles Wheeler as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands with headquarters at Nevis (25th January).
1681	Antigua devastated by a hurricane.
1689	Fortification of Monk's Hill started.
1690	Earthquake destroyed much of St. John's.
1696	Antigua selected as the seat of Government of the Leeward Islands.
1710	Governor Parke killed in St. John's.
1725	Naval Dockyard started at English Harbour.
1769	Disastrous fire in St. John's.
1786	Visit to Antigua of Prince William Henry in the frigate <i>Pegasus</i> with Captain Nelson of H.M.S. <i>Boreas</i> in attendance.
1805	Villeneuve's fleet anchored off St. John's for five days before Trafalgar engagement.
1816	Antigua, Barbuda and Montserrat constituted a separate Government, while St. Christopher, Nevis Anguilla and the Virgin Islands were made a separate colony.
1834	Slavery abolished.
1842	Diocese of Antigua formed.
1843	Earthquake destroyed the Cathedral of St. John's.
1847	Hurricane did £100,000 worth of damage.
1854	Naval Dockyard at English Harbour closed.
1871	Federation of the Leeward Islands. Hurricane in Antigua.
1873	Church of England disestablished.
1920	Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in H.M.S. <i>Renown</i> .
1937	Presidential Legislative Council reconstituted.
1950	Two severe hurricanes struck Antigua and Barbuda in the space of 12 days, causing great damage.
1955	Visit of H.R.H. Princess Margaret.

Year	Event
1956	De-federation of the Leeward Islands. Ministerial system introduced.
1958	Inauguration of West Indies Federation. Visit to Antigua of first Governor-General.
1960	The Administrator became Queen's Representative. Appointment of Antigua's first Chief Minister and election of first Speaker of Legislative Council. Visit of H.R.H. the Princess Royal. Honeymoon visit of H.R.H. the Princess Margaret and her husband, Mr. Anthony Armstrong-Jones. Visit of Sir Winston and Lady Churchill.
1961	Re-opening of the Dockyard, English Harbour on 14th November. Visit of the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., Prime Minister, and Lady Dorothy Macmillan.
1962	Dissolution of West Indies Federation. Visit of H.R.H. the Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE advanced form of constitution introduced on 1st January 1960, in accordance with Letters Patent of 1959, still continued in force. Under this constitution the Administrator is the Queen's Representative. The Hon. V. C. Bird continued to hold office as Chief Minister. The Legislative Council comprised 10 elected members, two nominated members, a Speaker (Hon. D. W. Hurst) and an *ex officio* member, the Principal Law Officer (Attorney-General).

The Executive Council, the principal instrument of policy, consists of the Administrator as chairman, one *ex officio* member (the Attorney-General), the Chief Minister who is also Minister of Finance, the Minister of Trade, Production and Labour, the Minister of Social Services, the Minister of Public Works and Communications and one Member without portfolio. The Ministers and the Member without portfolio are appointed by the Administrator on the advice of the Chief Minister. The executive functions of the Government are carried out through the usual Government departments under their respective heads.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

STANDARD imperial weights and measures are used in the colony. Periodical examination of weights and measures by Government inspectors is provided by law.

Chapter 5: Reading List

GENERAL

- ASPINALL, SIR A. *Handbook of the West Indies*. West India Committee, 1929.
- ASPINALL, SIR A. *Pocket Guide to the West Indies*. Methuen, 1960.
- BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. *Leeward Islands: an Economic Survey*. 1960.
- FODOR'S *Guide to the Caribbean, Bahamas and Bermuda*. Fodor's Modern Guides Inc., 1963.
- The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book*. Thomas Skinner.

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- BLACKBURNE, SIR KENNETH. *The Romance of English Harbour*, 3rd Edition. (Obtainable from The Friends of English Harbour, Government House, Antigua). 1959.
- BURNS, SIR ALAN. *History of the British West Indies*. Allen & Unwin, 1954.
- FROUDE, J. A. *The English in the West Indies*. Longmans Green, 1888.
- HARLOW, VINCENT T. *Christopher Codrington, 1668-1710*. Clarendon Press, 1928.
- HARPER, BESSIE. *A Short History of the heads of Government of the Island of Antigua*. St. John's, Government Printer, 1962.
- OLIVER, VERE. *History of the Island of Antigua*. Mitchell & Hughes, 1894-99. 3 vols.
- PARRY, J. H. and SHERLOCK, P. M. *A Short History of West Indies*, 2nd edition, Macmillan, 1963.

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(Obtainable, if in print, from the Government Printer, Antigua)

Antigua, Montserrat and Virgin Islands Gazette. Antigua Government Printing Office. Weekly.

A List of the Birds known from Antigua, B.W.I., by Stuart T. Danford. Antigua Government Printing Office, 1933.

Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Organisation of the Sugar Industry of Antigua. London, Crown Agents, 1949.

Reports on the Geology of the Leeward and British Virgin Islands, by P. H. A. Martin-Kaye. 1959.

Report on the Sugar Industry of Antigua, by S. Roltenburg. 1960.

Leeward Islands Census for 1960. Bulletin No. 11 of the West Indian Population Census. Jamaican Department of Statistics, 1962.

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Report of the Leeward and Windward Islands Constitutional Conference held in London, June 1959. Cmnd. 804.

Report of the East Caribbean Federation Conference, 1962. Cmnd. 1746.

Federation of East Caribbean Territories: Report of the Fiscal Commissioner, 1963. Cmnd. 1991.

Federation of East Caribbean Territories: Report of the Civil Service Commission. 2 vols. Cmnd. 1992.

O'LOUGHLIN, CARLEEN. *A Survey of the Economic Potential and Capital Needs of the Leeward Islands, Windward Islands and Barbados.* D.T.C. Overseas Research Publication No. 5. 1963.

APPENDIX

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes initiated or in progress during 1961 and 1962

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved £ s. d.	Expenditure to 31.12.62 £ s. d.
D.1108 (297)	Training in fire fighting	62 0 0	54 1 3
D.1108 (364)	Training in fire fighting methods and air control technique	87 0 0	79 4 0
D.1108 (420)	Home economics training course	293 0 0	292 18 4
D.1108 (434)	Training Corporal Galloway	85 0 0	78 8 11
D.1304 & A	Surplus equipment for Mona Reservoir	13,618 0 0	13,565 18 4
D.1603 & A	Geological Survey	10,091 0 0	8,655 17 4½
D.1603 & B	Geological Survey	4,930 0 0	4,715 10 8½
D.1734 & A, B, C	Central Experimental Station	18,580 0 0	18,530 0 0
D.1741	Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute (capital costs)	4,275 0 0	4,273 19 3½
D.1898	Broadcasting Service	3,630 0 0	3,162 2 0
D.2005	Acquisition Syndicate Estimates	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
D.2054	Pottery	1,670 0 0	1,511 13 4
D.2081 & A, B, C, D	Fisheries development	8,400 0 0	8,318 14 9
D.2103 & A, B, C	Public Works additional staff	20,395 0 0	19,002 13 3½
D.2106 & A, B, C	Reclamation of Grays Farm Swamp	28,770 0 0	24,859 11 6
D.2107 & A & B	Director of Agriculture	7,370 0 0	6,706 3 7
D.2237 A	Acquisition of lands at Five Island	4,378 0 0	4,378 0 0
D.2420 & A & B	Appointment of Economic and Financial Adviser	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0
D.2471 & A, B, C, D, E	Aedes Aegypti Eradication Campaign	14,319 0 0	13,994 14 0
D.2472 & A	Appointment of Chemist	7,300 0 0	7,223 13 4½
D.2498	Technical education of apprentices	830 0 0	507 2 3½
D.2547	Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute (capital expenditure)	1,069 0 0	1,026 4 9½
D.2551	Extension of airport runway, Coolidge Field	14,580 0 0	12,788 4 11
D.2601	Greencastle Nursery	3,000 0 0	2,924 14 5
D.2628	Water supplies	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0
D.2651 (33)	Attachment to Windward Islands Broadcasting Station	71 0 0	36 0 0

D.2658 (10)	Training in laboratory work	323	0	0	280	3	2
D.2658 (59)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	348	0	0	268	19	2
D.2658 (69)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	481	0	0	319	0	4
D.2658 (165)	Training in customs and excise	151	0	0	91	11	8
D.2658 (185)	Training in agriculture	497	0	0	459	15	10
D.2658 (186)	Training in agriculture	497	0	0	459	15	10
D.2658 (202)	Course in home economics	312	0	0	88	4	9½
D.2659 (6)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	1,330	0	0	1,256	0	0
D.2659 (30)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	547	0	0	546	12	11
D.2689 & A & B	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	8,059	0	0	7,168	3	10
D.2748 & A	Training agricultural cadets	2,540	0	0	2,536	15	9
D.2749 & A	Construction of Road, Barbuda	5,063	0	0	2,480	12	4½
D.2758 & A	Bendals Road	8,870	0	0	8,822	18	4
D.2771 & A & B	Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute (recurrent expenditure)	31,392	0	0	29,268	10	1
D.2786 & A	St. Luke's Ward, Holberton Hospital	19,150	0	0	18,968	11	1
D.2799 & A	Village water supplies	3,527	0	0	3,464	4	6½
D.2833	Development Board Staff	15,070	0	0	11,905	0	4
D.2854	Public Works additional staff	64,695	0	0	62,218	12	1½
D.2867 & A	Water supplies	41,050	0	0	40,379	5	5
D.2869 & A	Public Market, St. John's	42,069	0	0	29,990	15	3½
D.2951	Central Cotton Station	12,680	0	0	12,680	0	0
D.2955	Livestock development	16,500	0	0	16,289	2	5½
D.2994	Land settlement, Antigua	2,405	0	0	2,400	18	5
D.3010	Housing programme	8,390	0	0	4,193	18	4
D.3060	Willikies Road	6,700	0	0	6,359	16	3
D.3076	Development Broadcasting Service	10,240	0	0	8,113	7	1½
D.3096 & A, B, C, D	Temporary staff for building programme	64,420	0	0	66,156	8	7
D.3157 & A, B, C, D	Nurses' hostel	187,485	0	0	176,945	3	5½
D.3168	Additional airport facilities	3,240	0	0	3,186	9	1
D.3233 & A	Barbuda airstrip	13,744	0	0	12,921	10	5
D.3290	Economic and Financial Adviser and Assistant	1,510	0	0	647	11	0
D.3322	Extension, water services, All Saints	590	0	0	493	9	4
D.3324	Appointment to Assistant Chemist	5,542	0	0	5,473	13	3½
D.3327	Livestock development, Central Experimental Station	80,000	0	0	79,513	15	8
D.3385 & A	Rural school programme	21,511	0	0	5,234	6	4½
	Employment of architectural staff						

APPENDIX — continued

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved £ s. d.	Expenditure to 31.12.62 £ s. d.
D.3445 (5)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme	713 0 0	713 0 0
D.3446 (2)	Training in meat and food inspection	211 0 0	189 12 7
D.3446 (3)	Training in fire fighting	103 0 0	59 1 8
D.3446 (5)	Training in elementary surveying	139 0 0	130 16 3
D.3446 (6)	Training in postal work	133 0 0	123 3 4
D.3446 (7)	Training in soil mechanics	134 0 0	120 0 10
D.3446 (49)	Training in agriculture	396 0 0	369 13 9
D.3446 (77)	Training course for broadcasting staff at W.I.B.S.	40 0 0	39 12 6
D.3447 (3)	West Indian Technical Assistance Scheme	821 0 0	788 9 7
D.3447 (5)	Attachment of Radio Antigua staff to W.I.B.S.	100 0 0	99 13 4
D.3447 (10)	West Indian Technical Assistance Scheme	379 0 0	307 3 6
D.3447 (11)	Attachment of Pasture and Livestock Officer to Agricultural Department, Jamaica	190 0 0	136 5 1
D.3464	Construction of warehouse	11,025 0 0	10,616 16 5½
D.3510	Improvement of water supply, Antigua	8,325 0 0	7,755 4 10½
D.3533 & A & B	T.T. College and Principal's house and furniture	38,436 0 0	37,804 4 3
D.3579	Broadcasting	150 0 0	92 3 1
D.3615 & A	Employment of staff and Industrial Development Board	2,846 0 0	2,814 11 2½
D.3645	Provision of basic furniture for C.D. & W. officers	500 0 0	465 9 8
D.3735 (6)	Training librarian	305 0 0	277 15 8
D.3735 (7)	Training librarian	305 0 0	274 3 8
D.3735 (8)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	539 0 0	388 17 6
D.3735 (9)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	539 0 0	514 14 2
D.3735 (10)	Training in agriculture	539 0 0	514 10 0
D.3735 (45)	Training in agriculture, Sample Surveys	51 0 0	44 1 4
D.3735 (68)	Training in customs work	223 0 0	206 9 9
D.3736 (6)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	172 0 0	171 18 9
D.3736 (8)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	50 0 0	49 2 6
D.3736 (26)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	25 0 0	24 11 3
D.3736 (28)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	192 5 7	192 4 4
D.3736 (30)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	75 0 0	73 13 9

D.3736 (34)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	50	0	0	49	2	6
D.3734 (41)	Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme	25	0	0	24	11	3
D.3766	Construction of roads	44,347	0	0	44,178	6	11½
D.3804	Construction of kitchen and lavatory facilities, Holberton Hospital						
D.3849	Training in public health	2,084	0	0	2,070	16	2
D.3889	Livestock development, Belmont Estate	912	0	0	860	1	2
D.3907	Liberta Civic Centre Compensation	12,000	0	0	10,544	4	9
D.3965	Purchase of motor graders and auxiliary equipment	2,500	0	0	1,857	19	1
D.3993	Improvement water supplies, Scotts Hill, etc.	7,550	0	0	7,192	15	9½
D.4010	Training of Police recruits	9,125	0	0	8,947	2	5½
D.4070 (4)	Training in modern road building	12,088	0	0	8,901	12	11½
D.4070 (7)	Visit of expert on irrigation	159	0	0			
D.4071 (19)	Training courses in public and business administration	114	0	0	113	10	6
D.4071 (23)	Training course in prison work	224	0	0	218	19	7
D.4071 (24)	Training course in agriculture at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	139	0	0	125	15	4
D.4071 (25)	Training in laboratory work	539	0	0	527	9	2
D.4071 (27)	Training in community development	511	0	0	489	17	1
D.4071 (44)	Household and budget surveys	240	0	0	240	0	0
D.4071 (111)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	48	0	0	48	0	0
D.4071 (112)	Training at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	583	0	0	444	1	3
D.4071 (155)	Training in firemanship in Trinidad	583	0	0	444	1	3
D.4071 (156)	Training in elementary surveying	222	9	6			
D.4092 (4)	West Indies Training Scheme	368	0	0	272	14	2½
D.4092 (19)	West Indies Training Scheme	650	0	0	620	0	0
D.4092 (64)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme (training of A. L. Evanson)	1,427	0	0	917	16	4
D.4092 (65)	West Indies Scholarship Scheme (training of O. P. Davis)	694	0	0	285	13	4
D.4093 (11)	Minor amenities	254	0	0			
D.4093 (25)	Minor amenities	209	0	0	204	10	11
D.4151	Employment of Colonial Engineer	75	0	0	8	6	2
D.4169	Recurrent costs of students at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	2,462	0	0	2,164	1	1
D.4227	Employment of temporary staff P.W.D.	4,400	0	0	2,937	10	0
D.4318	Establishment of new cold storage at Public Market	30,561	0	0	16,919	6	10
		28,399	0	0	21,151	9	6½

	Description of Scheme	Total Grant Approved			Expenditure to 31.12.62		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D.4398	Extension Airstrip, Barbuda	2,850	0	0	2,715	5	1
D.4421	Central Cotton Station	56,021	0	0	29,306	17	9½
D.4629	Purchase, etc. new abattoir	12,460	0	0			
D.4630	Purchase of 300 acres of Gaynor's Estate	6,834	0	0	5,645	16	11½
D.4684	Princess Margaret School	28,125	0	0	28,662	11	5
D.4733	Improvement in distribution of water supplies, rural areas	25,000	0	0	21,511	2	7½
D.4759	Construction of N. Primary School and Teacher's House at Old Road	35,000	0	0	33,074	5	4
D.4779	New kitchen, Mental Hospital	5,000	0	0	3,090	1	5
D.4797	Establishment of mobile fumigation unit	830	0	0	774	15	2
D.4821	Development of new housing areas	18,375	0	0	17,739	8	9
D.4884	Extension of Buckley's Reservoir and well drilling	20,000	0	0	18,677	9	0
D.5045	Belmont Livestock Development	10,000	0	0	4,105	13	7
D.5172	Exploratory investigation into resources and utilisation of water	5,445	0	0	2,498	19	0
D.5173	Playing fields at Liberta School	3,500	0	0	3,315	18	6½
D.5245	Administration building, Holberton Hospital	66,580	0	0	5,577	19	7
D.5293	Improvement to surfaces of certain roads in Antigua	20,815	0	0			
D.5312	Construction of school at John Hughes	34,605	0	0			
D.5313	Construction of school at Five Islands	22,656	0	0			
D.5333	Establishment of livestock finishing area and purchase of zebu bulls	5,417	0	0	475	4	5½

APPENDIX — continued

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PART I

General Review

THE proposals for a Federation of the "Little Seven" or "Little Eight" have not yet materialised, and the Regional Council of Ministers, comprised of the Premier of Barbados and the Chief Ministers of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, with the Governor of Barbados as Chairman, continues to provide a basis for regional planning and co-operation.

Distinguished Visitors

During 1964 Antigua was favoured with three Royal visits. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited for one day on 17th March while convalescing in the Caribbean. Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice visited on 10th March and again on 19th March during her tour of the Eastern Caribbean as Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, visited in November.

Other distinguished visitors during 1963 and 1964 included Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, the Netherlands Ambassador at Port of Spain, Lord and Lady Scarborough, Lord Walston, Lord and Lady Limerick of the British Red Cross, Lady Baden Powell, Sir Charles Maclean the Chief Scout, Rear Admiral Roger Dick of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Sir Alan and Lady Burns, and Sir Jock and Lady Campbell.

English Harbour

The annual Dockyard Day celebrations took the usual form of Aquatic Sports followed by the Beating of the Retreat and a dance in the Copper and Lumber Store. In 1964 the date was changed from 14th November to 18th November in order that the event might coincide with the visit of Prince Philip. His Royal Highness arrived at the Dockyard in the Royal barge from the Clarence House Jetty to witness the closing events of the day. After a brief visit to the Museum His Royal Highness signed the Visitor's Book and returned to Clarence House, having been given a hearty welcome by the Chief Minister, the Honourable V.C. Bird, to which His Royal Highness replied.

Economic and Social Affairs

The Government is proceeding apace with its policy of diversifying the economy, and industrialisation is receiving increasing attention. The incentive under the Aid to Pioneer Industries legislation, exemptions granted under the Income Tax Ordinance for capital improvement and such measure of financial assistance as is possible under the provisions of the Industrial Development Ordinance are all being used in the promotion of industrial development.

In 1964 a very satisfactory contract was concluded with Hawker Siddeley International to build a new power station capable of providing island-wide electricity. In the same year work was commenced on the construction of an oil refinery.

The shift-over from a one crop economy has resulted in a change in social structure, as new avenues of employment have created a need for new skills. The Government is meeting this new challenge by providing opportunities for training both at school level and in adult classes. The Extra Mural Department of the University of the West Indies is also providing valuable assistance in this type of training.

External Aid

The territory continued to receive assistance from C.D. & W. funds, U.S. A.I.D., and Canada West Indies Aid Programme. Training facilities have been provided in the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Jamaica and Puerto Rico, through the facilities offered by the United Kingdom Technical Assistance, Canadian Caribbean Assistance Programme, the Mill Reef Trust Fund, Caribbean Organisation and the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE *de facto* population at the latest census held on 7th April 1960 was 54,304. The population of St. John's, the capital, was 21,595. Vital statistics are given in Chapter 7, page 27.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

THE number of persons employed as wage earners has been estimated as being between 16,000 and 18,000. The principal industry, the cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar, accounted for some 4,000 workers weekly during the cropping season, the proportion of male to female labour remaining unchanged at about seven to four during the reaping season. Well over one fourth of the total number of persons employed in the sugar industry are factory workers (mostly men) and the rest field workers (mixed).

Important sectors of employment besides agriculture were the hotels and ancillary services, the building trades, public works and utilities and the waterfront which cumulatively provided a fair level of employment throughout the period. The incentives and encouragement being given to industrialisation as an aspect of the policy of diversification of the economy of the territory have begun to show effect in the employment situation and the number of people employed in industrial undertakings, e.g. the oil refinery project and the manufacture of recombined milk, is gradually increasing.

The severe drought of 1964 restricted employment in the agricultural sector and placed great pressure for labour on the other employment sectors. Subsistence agriculture, as is customary, absorbed a goodly number of peasants and other agricultural workers despite drought conditions.

The neighbouring islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent provided some workers for the reaping of the sugar cane crops. The sugar factory imported 103 workers from St. Vincent in 1963 and 105 from St. Lucia in 1964.

There are no employment exchanges in the island but the Labour Department and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union assist in selecting and placing labour from time to time.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Wage rates prevailing in the main industries during the period under review were as follows:

Sugar Industry

<i>Field</i>	<i>Rate per day: 1963 and 1964</i>
Time workers:	\$
Males (Agricultural)	3.05
Males (general labour)	3.14
Females (general labour)	1.62
<i>Factory</i>	
Mechanics	3.68 - 6.18
Fitters	3.51 - 6.18
Blacksmiths	3.40 - 6.18
Carpenters	4.39 - 6.18
Painters	3.40 - 5.45
Welders	4.39 - 6.18
Motor Mechanics	4.03 - 6.18
Masons	4.39 - 6.18
Turbine Attendants	2.36 - 4.14
Machinists	3.89 - 6.18
Unskilled Males	3.05 - 3.24
Females and Boys	1.71 - 2.80
Foremen	41.20 (weekly)

Cane cutters, tractor drivers, cane loaders and piece-time workers do "job" work and their earnings depend upon their output for given tasks, the basis of pay having been previously settled.

Output bonus on weekly earnings during the crop was on the following basis:

<i>Weekly output of bagged sugar in tons</i>	<i>Weekly Bonus Rates</i>
	%
1,000 - 1,099	9
1,100 - 1,150	11
1,151 - 1,200	13
1,201 - 1,250	15
1,251 - 1,300	17
1,301 - 1,350	21
1,351 - 1,400	23
1,401 - 1,450	25
1,451 - 1,500	27
1,501 - 1,550	29
1,551 - 1,600 and over	31

Government (non-established workers)

			Hourly Rates from 1st May	
			1963	1964
			cents	cents
<i>Unskilled Labour</i>				
Females and Boys	Grade B		23.3	26.25
	Grade A		26.8	30.39
Males	Grade B		35.22	39.64
	Grade A		40.95	45.69
<i>Semi-skilled Labour</i>			cents	cents
	Grade B		42.4	46.82
	Grade A		50.2	54.02
<i>Skilled Labour</i>			1963	1964
			cents	cents
	Grade B		60.3	64.84
	Grade A		69.5	74.75
Operators of self-propelled vehicles			51.09	54.93
Apprentices			\$1.89 - \$3.34 per day	
<i>Scavengers</i>			from 1st May	
			1963	1964
			per week	per week
Males	Grade B		\$15.50	\$17.44
	Grade A		\$18.02	\$20.10
Females			\$10.26	\$11.54
<i>Night Soil Workers</i>			Hourly Rates from 1st May	
			1963	1964
			cents	cents
Washers			52.68	56.63
Lifters			56.49	60.73
Pit Diggers			39.96	44.96
<i>Sub-standard Workers</i>			cents	cents
Females			19.08	21.47
Males			25.44	28.62

Other Categories

		1963/1964			
		per week			
<i>Public Transport (Passengers)</i>					
Drivers		\$20.00	—	\$30.00	
Conductors		\$15.00	—	\$20.00	
<i>Distillery Plant</i>					
		1963		1964	
Mechanics		\$37.50		\$41.51	
Firemen		\$23.40		\$26.16	
Unskilled Labour		\$20.40		\$22.56	
		Sugar per ton		General Cargo Hourly Rate	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Waterfront					
Stevedores (Labourers)		1.05	1.05	.81	.81
Winchmen and Gangway-					
men		1.23	1.23	.95	.95
Tally Clerks		1.51	1.51	1.37	1.37
Leaders		1.59	1.59	1.22	1.22
				Coal per ton	
				1963	1964
				\$	\$
				1.22	1.22

The normal hours of work for the majority of daily paid workers in the principal industries and services are eight per day and 44 per week, except in the sugar industry where the factory workers do a 48-hour week. Field workers are mainly on task rates.

Government non-established employees are given public holidays with pay, provided they would have worked for 44 hours during the week but for the holiday. They are also granted vacation on the following basis:

12 days after 240 working days per annum.
6 days after 120 working days per annum.

Weekly paid workers in the Sugar Industry received holidays with pay on the following basis:

After 1 year's service . . .	6 days
After 2 years' service . . .	7 "
After 3 " " " . . .	8 "
After 4 " " " . . .	9 "
After 5 " " " . . .	10 "
After 6 " " " . . .	11 "
After 7-14 years' service . . .	12 "
After 15 years' service and over . . .	16 "

This holiday is granted at the termination of the crop. In the event of the factory making 25,000 tons of sugar an additional day's holiday with pay is given and a further day's holiday with pay is added for every 2,500 tons produced in excess of 25,000 tons. Additional payment for any part of 2,500 tons remaining is calculated and paid to the nearest quarter day's pay. Field workers, other than those paid on a weekly basis, who are engaged in reaping the sugar crop and have earned a minimum of \$180 basic wages during the crop receive one week's holiday with pay. The pay is calculated on the basis of average weekly earnings exclusive of incentive or commission from the start of the crop. Other field workers on estate payroll who have not completed 36 weeks' work in any year and who although available were not offered work but have completed 28 weeks' work enjoy one week's holiday with pay.

Apart from the holidays set out above all workers in the sugar industry are given additional holidays by agreement between the Trade Union and the Employers' Federation on the following basis:

Workers who have completed:

5 years' service but less than 10 years . . .	2 days
10 years' service but less than 15 years . . .	4 "
15 years' service or over . . .	6 "

By agreement between Government and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union, non-established employees of Government who are unable to complete 240 working days in any 365 consecutive days

from the commencement of their employment through no fault of their own, but are laid off before completing 240 days, are given six working days' leave on full pay, provided they work 120 days or more.

As a result of negotiations between the Antigua Trades and Labour Union and the Employers' Federation, the number of industrial, commercial and other undertakings conceding paid holidays to workers is steadily increasing.

With the exception of essential services, such as street cleaning and electricity supply, night work is still wholly confined to the sugar factory where only male adult labour is affected. A very small number of workers continues to be employed in the bakeries.

COST OF LIVING

The accelerated economic and social developments which have been taking place in the island for some time resulting from the impact of the tourist industry and the policy of diversification of the economy, have caused severe pressures on the cost of living. The cost of providing such items as food and entertainment, fuel and lighting, housing, household durables and services has risen considerably since 1960.

The Government controlled retail prices of certain items of food, meat and fish still obtain.

The table below shows the maximum retail prices of basic commodities as at the close of the period under review:

<i>Article</i>	<i>Maximum Retail Prices</i>
Bread	\$0.20 per lb.
Butter	\$1.35 per lb.
Butter substitutes	\$0.60 - \$0.80 per lb.
Cheese	\$1.20 - \$1.50 per lb.
Cooking oil	\$0.60 - \$0.80 per bottle
Corn meal	\$0.14 per lb.
Eggs (local)	\$1.20 - \$1.44 per doz.
(imported)	\$1.20 - \$1.68 per doz.
Fish (fresh)	\$0.25 and \$0.30 per lb.
(frozen)	\$0.50 - \$0.60 per lb.
(pickled)	\$0.40 - \$0.50 per lb.
(dried)	\$0.40 - \$0.50 per lb.
Flour	\$0.15 per lb.
Ground provisions	\$0.20 - \$0.25 per lb.
Ice	\$0.02 - \$0.04 per lb.
Meat (fresh)	\$0.60 - \$0.75 per lb.
(imported)	\$0.50 - \$3.50 per lb.
Milk (fresh)	\$0.18 - \$0.22 per 26 oz. bottle
Onions	\$0.20 - \$0.30 per lb.
Rice	\$0.17 - \$0.19 per lb.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Maximum Retail Prices</i>
Soap (laundry) . . .	\$0.13 per 7 oz. cake
(toilet) . . .	\$0.33 per cake
Sugar (brown) . . .	\$0.12 per lb.
(white) . . .	\$0.30 per lb.
(washed) . . .	\$0.15 per lb.
Vegetables . . .	\$0.15 - \$0.50 per lb.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The staff of the Labour Department includes a Labour Commissioner, assisted by an Executive Officer who, apart from supervising the routine affairs of the department, is responsible for the recruitment of labour for service outside the territory, and a Labour Inspector who is mainly concerned with the implementation of the provisions of the Factories Ordinance.

The Labour Commissioner is responsible to the Minister of Trade, Production and Labour for all aspects of labour relations in the territory.

The Labour Department also undertakes the administration of the local requirements of the United Kingdom Commonwealth Immigration Act.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Antigua Employers' Federation and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union continued to negotiate with each other on matters affecting their members. The Antigua Trades and Labour Union also negotiated with a number of employers who were not members of the Federation and, as a result, a number of agreements affecting wages, hours of work and conditions of service were concluded.

In 1963 stoppages of work in all sectors of employment involving 676 persons caused a loss of 1,770 man hours. In 1964 the figures were 1,859 and 5,983 respectively. Satisfactory solutions were reached on all occasions.

During the period a total of 361 meetings (224 in 1963 and 137 in 1964) were held at the Labour Department under the chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner between the Union and the Federation and other employers who are not members of the Federation for the purpose of negotiating workers' agreements and for conciliating in labour disputes.

In December 1961 the Government appointed a commission to inquire into the causes underlying the unsettled state of labour relations in the hotel industry, and to make recommendations regarding rate of wages that should be paid by hotels and other conditions of employment that should exist throughout the Industry. The recommendations of the commission have been regarded as the

basis for a comprehensive agreement covering the general conditions of workers in the hotel industry. An agreement was made on 20th December 1963 between the Antigua Employers' Federation acting on behalf of its constituent part the Antigua Hotel Association and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union. It came into effect on 1st January 1963 and continued in force until and including the 31st December 1964; thereafter it may be terminated by due notice, with the understanding that the renewal or re-negotiation of the contract will begin on or after the 30th April 1965. The agreement covered wage rates in the hotel industry and general conditions of employment.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Reports submitted to the Labour Department showed that compensation paid by employers during the period under review was as follows:

Employers	Number of Claims		Amount of Compensation Paid	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
			\$	\$
Antigua Sugar Factory	8	74	376.78	4,444.92
Antigua Sugar Factory Estates	38	107	1,504.41	3,443.08
George W. Bennett Bryson	17	48	993.72	1,716.84
Johnson Construction	—	35	—	1,171.62
Miscellaneous	8	6	519.37	268.40
Government Departments	248	225	10,079.23	12,321.95
TOTAL	319	495	13,473.51	23,366.81

The Antigua Sugar Factory, which processes the whole sugar crop, has a medical clinic for its employees. A number of employees at the factory are permanently employed in mosquito control and all factory premises are regularly sprayed with insecticide.

Recreational facilities for the staff were as usual organised by the Factory's Sport Club. The canteen at which hot meals are served to employees at reasonable cost functioned satisfactorily during the period under review.

The Antigua Sugar Factory maintained its membership in the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, and the Factory's Safety Committee met regularly to discuss matters relating to the prevention of accidents and dangerous occurrences.

LABOUR MIGRATION

There was no recruitment of labour for the United States of America in 1963 but 249 workers migrated to the United States Virgin Islands under contract to assist in reaping the sugar crop there. In 1964, 184 men went to the United States Virgin Islands for the sugar harvest.

Under the Canadian Household Scheme, nine domestic workers migrated to Canada in each of the years 1963 and 1964.

The usual arrangements were made to deduct and remit to Antigua 15 per cent of the gross earnings of workers in the United States and 20 per cent of gross earnings of workers in the United States Virgin Islands. Remittance from the United States amounted to \$13,604.05 in 1963 and \$21.24 in 1964 and remittances from St. Croix to \$40,749.19 in 1963 and \$45,874.08 in 1964.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Industrial Training Committee continued its work in connection with training of apprentices.

During the period under review classes for training receptionists, desk clerks and cashiers for employment in hotels were conducted through the Labour Department in conjunction with the Hotel Association. Training classes were also held in welding, pipe-fitting, rigging, cooking, motor car maintenance, radio technology, electrical and underwater welding. The training course in radio technology was arranged by the Department through the courtesy of U.S. Naval Facility and the course in electrical and underwater welding through the courtesy of J. H. Pomeroy Inc., contractors to the West Indies Oil Company.

The Labour Department has instituted these courses to create an atmosphere where the importance of technical training can be brought into focus. With the labour force turning away from agriculture, industry will attract those in the job-seeking market and Antiguaners are making use of these opportunities so that they can be in a position to fit themselves easily into the jobs which require skill.

Chapter 3: Public Finance

Revenue

	1963	1964
	\$	\$
Customs	2,965,867	3,089,342
Excise and Other Duties	509,493	526,023
Taxes and Rates	1,184,318	1,400,037
Licences	227,264	188,407
Fines and Forfeitures	15,031	17,956
Receipt from Public Departments	935,216	886,965
Government Undertakings	2,879,875	2,721,333
Rent of Government Property	12,078	15,433
Interest	65,393	51,329
Land Sales, Leases, etc.	38,532	32,347
Total Local Revenue	8,833,067	8,927,970

Public Finance

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	1963 \$	1964 \$
C.D. & W. Schemes	117,907	74,321
O.S.A.S.	45,965	9,360
Other Services	27,122	109,173
TOTAL REVENUE	\$9,024,061	\$9,120,824

Recurrent Expenditure

Charges on A/c., Public	240,494	222,244
Pensions and Gratuities	385,385	417,622
Administration	151,993	158,619
Audit	31,080	36,314
Barbuda	51,170	49,517
Customs, Excise, Port, etc. . . .	158,083	159,473
Agriculture	1,600,860	1,555,918
Judicial	14,019	15,156
Registrar and Provost Marshal . .	31,463	28,282
Legal	25,165	23,270
Magistrates	30,183	32,739
Police and Fire Brigade	381,313	387,924
Prison	80,573	81,687
St. John's Training School	15,742	16,258
Medical and Central Board of Health	554,529	573,928
Hospital and Charitable Institutions	680,959	693,683
Education and Teachers' Training College	786,332	870,537
Central Housing and Planning Authority	48,358	55,091
Electricity, Ice and Cold Storage . .	493,712	478,772
Treasury	65,932	61,854
Income Tax	56,443	58,130
Labour	26,132	29,533
Public Library	12,749	11,900
Military	7,144	5,208
Printing	53,184	52,965
Coolidge Airport	70,126	87,842
Post Office	184,322	184,611
Telecommunications	67,349	71,701
Public Works Department	168,834	190,795
Public Works Recurrent	1,202,328	1,399,480
Broadcasting and Information Services	13,203	19,331
Office of Chief Minister and Ministry of Finance	205,394	35,936
Ministry of Trade Production and Labour	85,815	81,603
Ministry of Social Services	141,676	176,778
Ministry of Public Works and Comm.	102,782	110,415
Total Local Recurrent Expenditure	8,224,826	8,758,010

Antigua: 1963 and 1964

	1963	1964
	\$	\$
O.S.A.S.	53,806	45,487
Development and Welfare Schemes and Other Grants:		
Ministry of Trade, Production and Labour	—	304
Agriculture	56,321	37,272
Ministry of Social Services	29,872	28,773
Public Works Department	58,786	36,485
Total Recurrent Expenditure	\$8,423,611	\$8,906,331
Transfer to Capital Budget	381,670	296,251
Surplus or Deficit of Revenue over Expenditure	218,780	81,758
TOTAL	\$9,024,061	\$9,120,824

*Statement of Assets and Liabilities
as at 31st December 1963*

LIABILITIES		
Special Funds		\$ 2,729,123.55
Grant-in-Aid Hurricane Relief		1,340.87
Deposits		594,391.99
Drafts and Remittances		239,884.56
General Revenue		4,742.93
		<u>\$3,569,483.90</u>
ASSETS		
Cash Balances:		\$
Treasurer	10,637.85	
Sub Accountants	8,845.29	
Crown Agents	3,169.90	
		<u>22,653.04</u>
Advances		1,172,478.14
Joint Consolidated Fund		417,600.00
Special Funds, Investments and lent out on Mortgage		1,956,752.72
		<u>\$3,569,483.90</u>

*Statement of Assets and Liabilities
as at 31st December 1964*

LIABILITIES		
Special Funds		\$ 2,395,426.73
Grant-in-Aid Hurricane Relief		1,340.87
Deposits		673,520.39
		<u>\$3,070,287.99</u>

Currency and Banking

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		ASSETS		
Cash Balances:			\$	\$
Treasurer	.	.	.	367,810.73
Sub Accountants	.	.	.	12,680.47
Crown Agents	.	.	.	336.26
				354,794.00
Drafts and Remittances	.	.	.	14.73
Advances	.	.	.	1,137,454.82
Joint Consolidated Fund	.	.	.	196,800.00
Investments (Local)	.	.	.	10,000.00
Special Funds, Investments and lent out on Mortgage	.	.	.	1,999,053.91
General Revenue	.	.	.	81,758.53
				\$3,070,287.99

The funded public debt on 31st December 1963 amounted to \$3,035,800 against which sinking funds to the value of \$382,144.26 were held. There is an under issue of \$166,872.89 in respect of Development and Welfare funds. There is a contingent liability of \$15,511.56 being the amount by which the assets of the Savings Bank fell short of its liability.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

The following currency is legal tender in the colony:

Bronze coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of 1s.

Silver coins of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of 40s.

Coins of the British Caribbean Currency Board issued on 1st November 1955 in the following denominations: 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents.

Currency notes issued by the British Caribbean Currency Board and by the Government of Jamaica. In the case of Jamaica notes the value is to be calculated at the rate of \$4.80 (B.W.I.) to the pound sterling.

The following table shows currency in circulation:

Currency in Circulation

	1963	1964
	\$	\$
British Caribbean Currency Notes	5,356,800	5,826,800
British Caribbean Currency Coins	202,300	220,600
	\$5,559,100	\$6,047,400

United Kingdom coin and also Trinidad and Tobago Government notes and local bank notes have been gradually disappearing from circulation and are not reissued by the local banks.

The latest statutory maximum commission rates for issue and redemption of notes to banks and the public is 3 per cent. The commission rates at present being charged by the currency authorities are as follows:

Issue $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, Redemption 7/16 per cent.

BANKING

The banks operating in the colony are Barclays Bank (D.C.O.), the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the St. John's Government Savings Bank and the Antigua Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The commercial banks' telegraphic transfer rates for buying and selling at 31st December 1964 were as follows:

	<i>Buying</i>	<i>Selling</i>
(a) Sterling . . .	\$478.50 per £100	\$481.80 per £100
(b) U.S.A. . . .	71.4 premium	72.8 premium
(c) Canada . . .	58.2 premium	59.6 premium

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Depositors</i>	<i>Deposits \$</i>
1962	7,068	728,202.42
1963	6,943	711,551.75

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE total value of imports, domestic exports and re-exports over the last five years was as follows:

	<i>Imports \$</i>	<i>Domestic Exports \$</i>	<i>Re-exports \$</i>
1960	15,626,966	3,755,521	517,103
1961	19,525,703	3,882,082	670,013
1962	21,633,791	4,343,237	936,326
1963	23,004,641	6,278,280	862,511
1964	23,054,000	3,677,114	984,875

Imports of main commodities during 1963

Articles	Unit	Quantity	Value \$	Chief Country of Origin
Apparel	—	—	775,365	U.S.A.
Butter and butter substitutes	lbs.	442,442	282,405	Australia
Boots and shoes	doz. prs.	15,368	458,212	Britain
Cotton piece goods	sq. yds.	804,303	297,976	U.S.A.
Fish, all kinds	lbs.	1,212,723	497,854	Canada
Grain, all kinds	lbs.	11,741,837	1,346,024	Canada
Meat, all kinds	lbs.	1,756,656	1,074,090	U.S.A.
Milk, all kinds	lbs.	916,741	193,094	Holland
Oils, non-edible	gal.	10,620,630	1,572,183	Trinidad
Wood and timber	ft.	2,711,890	749,858	Canada

Imports of main commodities during 1964

Articles	Unit	Quantity	Value \$	Chief Country of Origin
Apparel	—	—	646,868*	U.S.A.
Butter and butter substitutes	lbs.	493,573	309,066	Australia
Boots and shoes	doz. prs.	11,857	372,587*	Britain
Cotton, piece goods	sq. yds.	501,647	251,224	U.S.A.
Fish, all kinds	lbs.	1,419,780	649,393	Canada
Grains, all kinds	lbs.	13,016,310	1,488,758	Canada
Meat, all kinds	lbs.	1,910,896	1,092,167	U.S.A.
Milk, all kinds	lbs.	1,021,302	278,613	Holland
Oils, non-edible	gal.	12,946,465	2,901,489*	Trinidad
Wood and timber	ft.	2,460,206	805,398*	Canada

*estimated

Exports of main commodities, 1963-1964

Commodity	Country of Destination	1963		1964	
		Quantity tons	Value \$	Quantity tons	Value \$
Sugar	Britain	24,273	5,355,615	17,783	3,151,065
	Canada	2,000	442,000	—	—
	Leeward Islands	—	96	21	4,500
	TOTAL	26,273	5,797,711	17,804	3,155,565
Molasses		gal.	\$	gal.	\$
	Trinidad	243,680	31,679	578,090	205,010
	Leeward Islands	246,735	20,937	3,435	590
	U.S. Virgin Islands	355,120	57,133	212,600	27,588
	TOTAL	845,535	109,749	794,125	233,188
Cotton		lb.	\$	lb.	\$
	Britain	186,584	233,362	154,231	206,552

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

THE table below shows the acreage and production of the two main agricultural crops over the last two years:

<i>Sugar</i>	1963	1964
Acreage	12,676	11,081
Production (in tons)	27,958	21,160
Exports (in tons)	26,273	18,804
Price (per ton)	\$221.00	\$221.00
 <i>Cotton</i>		
Acreage	1,000	1,000
Clean lint produced and exported (in lbs.)	186,584	154,231
Price (per lb. gross)	\$1.27	\$1.36

Sugar

Weather conditions during 1963 were generally favourable for agricultural production and the rainfall was fairly well distributed. Agricultural production during 1964 was seriously affected by a severe drought which gripped the island throughout the latter part of the year and the low rainfall retarded the growth and performance of the sugar cane crop. The 1964 sugar cane crop produced 21,160 tons of sugar and 935,629 gallons of molasses compared with the outturn of 27,687 tons of sugar and 1,289,880 gallons of molasses in 1963. The amount of sugar exported in 1963 was 26,273 tons while in 1964 the amount was 18,804 tons.

Prolonged negotiations took place in the United Kingdom in 1964 among the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. All aspects of the sugar situation, including the importance of the United Kingdom market particularly for negotiated price quota sugars, were carefully examined. It was agreed then that the price for negotiated price sugar in 1964 should be held at the same level as it was in 1963, that is to say, £46. 0s. 10d. sterling per ton.

Cotton

The 1963/64 cotton crop resulted in a total yield of clean lint amounting to 154,231 lbs. as against 186,584 lbs. produced in the previous season. The gross price paid in 1964 was \$1.36 per lb. of lint while in 1963 it was \$1.27 per lb. The acreage put to cotton in

each of the two crop years was about 1,000 acres and the reduced production of the 1963/64 crop reflects less favourable weather condition than obtained in the previous crop season. The advancement of the cotton planting season from 15th August to 1st August is likely to have beneficial effects on yields.

The decline in the acreage being put to cotton cultivation is mainly due to the fact that many of the former established cotton growers and regular cotton workers have turned to more lucrative employment in the tourist and construction industries. The future prospects of the cotton industry, it is felt, depend upon mechanisation. In this connection, successful experiments on the use of a cotton harvesting machine have been carried out and it is hoped that this machine, as well as a cotton cleaning machine which it is proposed to secure, will solve the labour problems which have bedevilled the reaping and cleaning of cotton in recent years.

Food Crops

Investigational work on food crops has been conducted throughout the period under review and efforts are continuing to obtain more information on the agronomy of crops such as pineapples, yams, sweet potatoes, egg plants and tomatoes. Several kinds of insecticides have been used and a start has been made on chemical control of weeds. The Department of Agriculture has initiated a Vegetable Extension Programme and a Peasant Vegetable Growers' Association has been organised both designed to give stimulus to increased production of food by local endeavour and enterprise. Training courses in the U.S.A. have been obtained for two agricultural officers under United States Aid for International Development to study food crops and vegetable production methods and extension work in that country.

Irrigation

Sir William Halcrow and Partners of the United Kingdom have conducted an investigation into the conservation of water in Antigua and serious thought is being given to the fact which the report emphasises that "marginal average rainfalls and persistence of drought conditions imply a very exacting environment for the growing, without irrigation, of sugar and indeed of several other cash crops". Government efforts are being directed, among other things, toward increasing food production aided by some degree of irrigation.

Credit Facilities

The amount of credit provided from public funds over the last two years are shown below:

	1963	1964
	\$	\$
Peasant Development Services	450,000	450,000
Fisheries Improvement	100,000	100,000

The credit facilities include loans in cash and in kind and repayment of the total amount involved is made in accordance with the terms of an agreement made between the Department concerned and the loanee. Recovery of loans is not as good as it should be and many accounts are substantially in arrears.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The livestock programme for the improvement of cattle was maintained throughout the period under review. The Belmont and Green-castle grazing areas developed with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts are now firmly established. Pasture productivity was on the whole satisfactory. The maintenance of the herd of Senepol cattle, with the sale of young bulls and heifers to small holders and settlement tenants, have gradually resulted in a gradual appearance of this breed in all country districts. Being a hardy type of cattle with beef characteristics there is a definite improvement in the conformation of the local stock.

The general health of the livestock in the island has been good. There was no outbreak of any notifiable disease. During the latter part of 1964 a falling off in condition was observed as a result of the drought conditions. There was a high incidence of skin disease caused by a fungus and this was aggravated by the increase of acacia on the free pastures and the failure of stock owners to have their animals dipped regularly as a prophylactic measure.

Livestock population which comprises mainly cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules and asses has not increased significantly over the estimates for the previous biennial period when the total of heads of these animals was put at 21,750.

The number of animals checked as having been slaughtered over the last two years is shewn in the table below:

<i>Animals Slaughtered</i>	1963	1964
Oxen	469	471
Cows	444	325
Calves	174	232
Sheep	775	579
Goats	608	684
Pigs	781	784
Turtles	15	40

PLANT PROTECTION AND FORESTRY

During 1963 work on the re-afforestation of hill-side lands was carried out in several areas of the island. This work was continued in 1964 but the unfavourable weather conditions and insufficiency of funds restricted the scale of activities. The tree planting programme has been planned to give particular attention to the more denuded areas, the emphasis being on the protection of hillside lands and soil and water conservation. Indiscriminate cutting and destruction of valuable forest timber is prevalent and measures are being taken to keep to a minimum all unauthorised felling of timber by instituting a more rigid supervision of forested areas.

The following table shows the number of permits granted for clearing and felling of trees in forest areas and court cases resulting from breach of the forestry regulations over the last two years:

	1963	1964
Permits issued	36	3
Prosecutions	6	—
Convictions	—	—

FISHERIES

The entire fishing fleet is now mechanised and several new items such as electric drills, winch, a spray paint unit and a tap and dye set have been procured for the workshop to assist in the improvement of the general service in repairs and in the overhaul of marine engines.

Due to lack of funds the Government research vessel has been out of operation. Antigua will participate in the United Nations Special Fund Regional Fisheries Project for the Caribbean designed to determine the feasibility of developing off-shore fishing in the area and the United Kingdom Government has agreed that Colonial Development and Welfare funds may be used to meet the territory's counterpart contribution to the project.

The table below gives information on fish landings and export of lobsters over the last two years:

	Fish landed lbs.	Lobsters exported lbs.
1963	1,606,572	116,887
1964	1,456,558	68,530

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Government is proceeding apace with its policy of diversifying the economy, and industrialisation receives increasing attention. The incentives under the Aid to Pioneer Industries legislation, the exemptions granted under the Income Tax Ordinance for capital equipment and depreciation and such measures of financial assist-

ance as are possible under the provisions of the Industrial Development Ordinance are all made use of in the promotion of industrial development. Everything possible is being done to maintain a progressive trend and a favourable investment climate which will induce outside capital to exploit the potentialities of the territory.

In connection with the establishment of the oil refinery by the West Indies Oil Company, actual work started on the ground during 1964 on the construction of six large tanks for storing bunker fuel, industrial fuel and diesel oil. Work on a pipe line route including marine installations between the refinery site and the sea was also started and preparatory activities for putting down the refinery plant itself were put in train.

Intensive pre-construction work on the project for establishing the cement industry was begun and activities connected with the bulk storage, packaging and distribution of imported cement are expected to be started during 1965.

During the period under review plants for the manufacture of cigarettes, the blending and bottling of various alcoholic beverages, the processing of recombined milk products and the manufacture of wines were brought into operation successfully. Concessions were approved under pioneer industries legislation and by other arrangements in respect of a number of other industries which should be established in the near future.

The sugar factory, the central cotton ginnery and all other existing manufacturing and processing plants operated effectively during the period under review.

Production at the factories run by the Industrial Development Board during the last two years has been as follows:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
Corn: meal . . .	1,691,459 lbs.	1,500,202 lbs.
bran . . .	400,458 lbs.	415,231 lbs.
Cotton seed oil . . .	3,547 gal.	2,456.66 gal.
Cotton seed meal . . .	315,648 lbs.	306,127 lbs.
Arrowroot . . .	50,700 lbs.	58,100 lbs.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

EDUCATION in the colony is administered in accordance with the Education Ordinance No. 11 of 1956. The Education Department is a constituent of the Ministry of Social Services, and the Education Officer administers the Department in accordance with approved policies.

The professional staff of the Department consisted of:

Education Officer
Inspectors of Schools (two)
Supervisor of Home Economics
Supervisor of Infant Teaching
Supervisor of Girls' Handicrafts
Supervisor of Boys' Handicrafts
In-Service Training Officer

(Head Teacher seconded for the purpose in January 1962.)

Other staff of the Education Office consisted of a School Attendance Officer, a Senior Clerk, three Clerks in 1963 and four in 1964, two Clerical Assistants from 1964 and one Petty Officer (Messenger). Scarcity of suitably qualified candidates made it difficult to keep the clerical posts filled during the period under review.

School Building Programme

A new school with accommodation for 300 pupils (boys and girls) was built at John Hughes Village and one with accommodation for 150 pupils (boys and girls) was built at Five Islands. The schools were opened respectively on the 8th and 9th October 1964. Both were built from funds made available under Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. Another new school, to accommodate 500 pupils (boys and girls), was started in 1964 at Jennings by the Canadian Government under the Canadian External Aid Programme. Work continued on the expansion of the Princess Margaret School to provide a home economics block, a library, additional classrooms and lavatory accommodation, an administration block and a larger auditorium. The expansion of the Ottos School was also set in motion in 1964. The two projects were made possible by Colonial Development and Welfare Grants. Applications were submitted for further grants to build a new school at Freetown and to expand the All Saints and Potters Schools.

Curriculum

The courses of instruction given in the schools remained the same as for the period 1961-1962. Considerable attempts were made to improve the facilities for the teaching of science, home economics and handicrafts with the assistance of the Ford Foundation and Canadian External Aid. A School Library Service was inaugurated in April 1964 by means of a grant from the Ford Foundation. A "bookmobile" with accommodation for about two thousand volumes was purchased and an Assistant Teacher who had received training at the Regional Library in Trinidad was seconded to set

the project in motion. In September a Librarian was recruited from England to organise the service and give training to local candidates in the elements of librarianship.

Developments in Secondary Education

Owing to the acute shortage of qualified teachers the pupils of the Golden Grove Secondary School were transferred to the Princess Margaret School. The Golden Grove School became a Primary School as from September 1964 and serves as a practising school for the Leeward Islands Teachers' Training College. After successful negotiations with the owners of the Antigua Grammar School and the Antigua Girls' High School the administration of these schools was taken over by the Government from 1st January 1964. The services of eight teachers were obtained under the Canadian Caribbean Assistance Programme and one under the United Kingdom Voluntary Service Overseas Scheme. They have rendered very valuable service during a critical period. The All Saints School was reorganised (as from September 1964) to make it possible for the "O" Level of the General Certificate of Education to become the school leaving certificate. In July 1964 pupils attending the secondary schools in Antigua took the Cambridge G.C.E. Examinations for the first time instead of the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate formerly taken in the territory.

School Enrolment and Teachers

The following table shows the numbers and types of government and private schools with total enrolments and numbers of teachers employed in 1963 and 1964:

<i>Types of School</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Enrolment</i>		<i>Number of Teachers</i>	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Govt Primary with Post Primary Department .	33	34	11,832	12,212	289	290
Non-Assisted Primary .	8	9	1,618	1,812	40	50
Government Secondary .	2	3	546	1,196	30	56
Grant-aided Secondary .	4	2	1,213	526	55	19
Non-Assisted Secondary .	4	4	1,325	1,312	42	44
TOTAL .	51	52	16,534	17,058	456	459

Training of Teachers

The Leeward Islands Teachers' Training College located at Golden Grove continued to provide courses for teachers sent from the Governments of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands and Dominica. Seven teachers were sent from

Antigua in 1963 and eight in 1964. Under the United Kingdom Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary Scheme three teachers were sent to the United Kingdom in 1963 and four in 1964 to pursue courses in art, music, infant teaching, drama, English teaching and school administration. One teacher went for training in librarianship in the United States under the United States Aid Programme in 1963. The programme of in-service education for teachers which was instituted in 1962 continued to prove beneficial. The following table shows the number of teachers who benefited from the programme and the areas in which training was given:

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Number of Teachers</i>	
	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
Home Economics	39	25
Native Handicrafts	20	23
Infant Teaching	30	18
Boys' Handicrafts	12	7
Librarianship	8	33
Courses leading to G.C.E.	25	29
Courses in Education	33	42
Teaching of Science	50	36

The in-service training programme was greatly assisted by the presence of three Canadian teacher-trainers recruited under the Canadian Caribbean Assistance Programme and with financial help provided by the Ford Foundation. The vacation courses for teachers continued. In 1963 the subjects discussed centred upon the theme "Quality in Our Educational Output" and in 1964 "Preparation and Planning Essential for Successful Teaching".

Further Education

The Extra Mural Department of the University of the West Indies organised continuation education by means of lectures, discussion groups, and classes in various subjects. There was full co-operation between that Department and the Education Department. Scholarships for study in universities abroad were received by a number of local candidates under the United Kingdom Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan, the Canadian Educational Assistance Programme, the Caribbean Organisation's Scholarships Scheme, the Mill Reef Trust's Scholarships Scheme, and the University of the West Indies Scholarships awards, and some students went abroad to study by private means. The following table shows the number of students for each of the two years and the subject areas in which they were pursuing their studies:

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Number of Students</i>	
	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
Administration	3	3
Agriculture	1	3
Arts	14	22
Commerce	3	4
Economics	5	9
Engineering	2	3
Industrial Arts	0	2
Law	1	1
Medicine	3	4
Natural Sciences	5	6
Social Sciences	1	1
TOTAL .	38	58

Finance

The provision for education for the two years under review was as follows:

	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
(i) Administration, Government Primary and Secondary Schools	724,424	905,418
(ii) Assistance to Private Secondary Schools	110,903	12,638
(iii) Teachers' Training College	64,310	53,933
(iv) Grant to Institute of Education U.W.I.	3,264	3,264
(v) Grant to local Extra Mural Department U.W.I.	600	600
(vi) Grant to the University of the West Indies	53,784	53,784
TOTAL .	957,285	1,029,637

The Ford Foundation released a grant in 1963 of \$120,020 out of an approved \$124,140 for a four-point project to cover a period of three years. The project includes (a) mobile library service, (b) vocational education, (c) science teaching, (d) education forecasting. At the beginning of 1964 the amount remaining to be spent on the scheme was \$89,740.

Public Library

The Library continued to be managed by a Board of Trustees with the Education Officer as Chairman. The staff consisted of a Librarian, two Clerks, and a Petty Officer (messenger). In September 1964 the Librarian received a United Kingdom Technical Assistance award to pursue a course in librarianship at North Western Polytechnic in London.

The Librarian recruited from the United Kingdom to organise the School Library Service and to train local people in the elements of librarianship rendered valuable assistance in the reorganisation of the Public Library and in the improvement of staff efficiency.

The following table shows the book stock for each of the two years under review and the number of registered readers:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Book Stock</i>	<i>Registered Readers</i>
1963	36,000	6,632 adults and 2,000 children
1964	40,890	6,650 adults and 2,100 children

The small branch with a book stock of 400 continued to operate at the village of All Saints during the two years.

The financial provision for the operation of the Library was \$14,080 in 1963 and \$13,951 in 1964.

PUBLIC HEALTH

<i>Vital Statistics</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
Population	57,473	<i>Not available</i>
Live birth rate	31.9	33.2
Death rate	10	8.80
Infant death rate	54.5	47.7
Stillbirth rate	20.2	19.6
Neonatal death rate	18	16
Maternal mortality	4	3.1

Principal causes of death

<i>Disease group</i>	<i>Crude death rate per 100,000</i>	
	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
Cardiovascular lesions including those of the central nervous system	242	203
Cancer, all forms	97	77
Gastro-enteritis	94	82
Ill-defined diseases peculiar to infancy and prematurity	66	40
Broncho-pneumonia	57	35
Senility	57	71
Accidents and violence	47	23
Diabetes	34	15
Syphilis	22	—
Avitaminosis	21	45
Cirrhosis of the liver	—	20

Deaths from all causes were 574 in 1963 and 468 in 1964. The considerable decline in the tuberculosis mortality continued during the period under review; there were two deaths under this heading in 1963, and four in 1964. There is no malaria.

Medical Services and Institutions

The medical service is based on the employment of part-time district medical officers for the six medical districts into which the

Island is divided, with certain full-time doctors at the Holberton Hospital and in administration. There are specialist services available in surgery, ophthalmology, radiology and psychiatry. Two part-time dentists are also employed.

The following institutions cater for the sick and aged:

The Holberton Hospital, a general hospital of 180 beds. A new block to house an out-patient department and wing for casualty cases, additional ward accommodation for women, and administrative offices is nearing completion.

The Fiennes Institute for the aged and infirm, with 150 beds.

The Pearn's Leper Home. This home, built for 40 patients, now has only 12 patients. The number of patients has fallen steadily over recent years, with the increasing appreciation by the public of the efficiency of modern treatment.

The Mental Hospital of 200 beds. This hospital admits patients from all the Leeward Islands and from Dominica. Increasing use is being made of occupational therapy in the institution. With the use of modern drugs and of shock treatment the length of stay of inmates has fallen materially in the recent past.

Three Health Centres, one each in St. John's, Grays Farm and All Saints.

There are 16 dispensaries in the Island, where out-patients average about 50,000 a year. The Island is divided into six medical districts, each in the care of a district medical officer who is allowed private practice. The patients in the Fiennes Institute, the Leper Home and the Mental Hospital are under the care of a full time Medical Officer of Institutions. The psychiatrist carries out the psychiatric treatment of the patients in the Mental Hospital.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The Central Board of Health, a Board appointed by the Government and under the Chairmanship of the Senior Medical Officer, is responsible for the hygiene and sanitation of Antigua. During the two years covered by this report the health of the people was good. Although Antigua has been free from poliomyelitis for several years it was considered advisable to carry out an extensive campaign during the last two years to immunise the children of the Island against the disease.

Training of health personnel

A number of officers were sent away on scholarships to study as follows:

- 2 Ward Sisters for postgraduate hospital administration in the United Kingdom;
- 1 Public Health Nurse to train for the Sister Tutor Diploma;
- 1 Public Health Nurse to study for the Health Visitor's Certificate, in Jamaica.
- 1 Laboratory Technician for training in medical technology at the University Hospital of the West Indies, Jamaica.
- 1 Mental Hospital attendant to study mental nursing in Barbados.
- 4 Midwives to Barbados on W.H.O. Fellowships for training in Public Health.

Expenditure

The expenditure allocated in the Estimates for the Medical and Health Services was as follows:

	1963	1964
	\$	\$
Medical, general:		
Personal Emoluments . . .	174,598	178,568
Other Charges . . .	60,540	60,755
Central Board of Health:		
Personal Emoluments . . .	100,590	102,876
Other Charges . . .	240,321	255,026
Holberton Hospital:		
Personal Emoluments . . .	264,761	291,936
Other Charges . . .	200,287	210,645
Fiennes Institute:		
Personal Emoluments . . .	18,891	19,343
Other Charges . . .	39,080	38,944
Mental Hospital:		
Personal Emoluments . . .	78,403	79,088
Other Charges . . .	56,871	62,005
Leper Home:		
Personal Emoluments . . .	12,259	12,466
Other Charges . . .	20,378	19,015
Grants-in-Aid . . .	3,428	3,428
TOTAL . . .	\$1,270,407	\$1,334,095

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Maintenance

Minor repairs were carried out on 12 rented houses owned by the Authority on Ottos New Extension, the spillover area of the Garlings Slum Clearance which was financed by Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D. 1863. Major repairs including painting to one of Lord Baldwin's concrete house at All Saints Village were also carried out.

Hire-Purchase Housing

A project of six two-room concrete block houses which was started in 1962 was completed in 1963. There were four other projects comprising 31 houses of the same type that were completed during 1964 at a cost of \$61,536.90.

The sum of \$58,895.02 was expended on the construction of eleven two-bedroom concrete block houses designed with kitchen, shower and water-closet.

Housing Improvement Loans

Loans totalling \$34,943.00 were issued to 112 persons to effect repairs, enlarge, alter their houses or to complete new houses. These loans which are always well over-subscribed were made available to persons both in the urban and rural areas; they are extended to the applicants in the form of building materials.

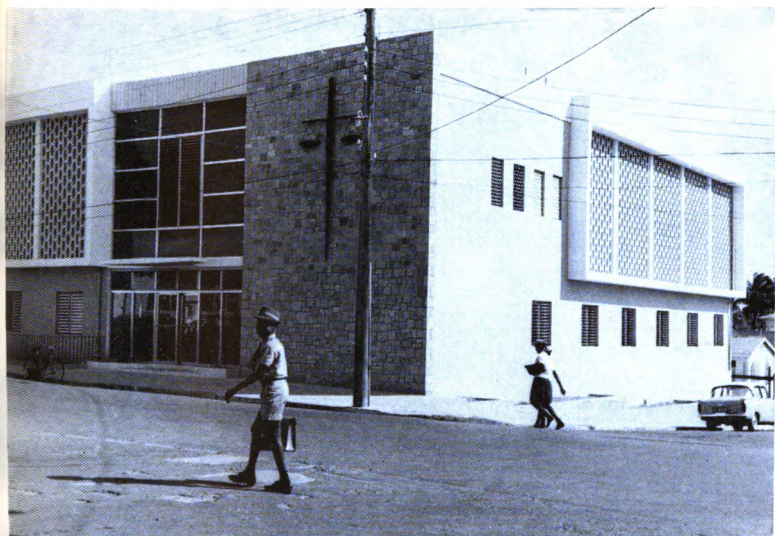
The Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee also approved loans for repairs and enlarging as well as for constructing new houses to the extent of \$50,725.00 in 1963 and \$36,868 in 1964.

Land Development

Owing to a great demand for housing plots an additional portion of land (6,545 acres) was purchased in the Table Hill Gordon area from the Antigua Syndicates Estates Limited to assist in meeting the needs of the many applicants. The lands were surveyed and laid out into housing plots. An area of approximately 21 acres was also laid out into housing plots in the Villa Area, a suburb of St. John's. These plots are available for sale to applicants on a hire purchase basis. An area of reclaimed swamp lands at Grays Farm consisting of 11,298 acres was surveyed and laid out into housing plots to ease the acute shortage of housing plots in this over-crowded suburb.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Councils continued to play their part in promoting improvements in the villages. The councils serve as local organising committees for the annual island-wide Homes, Families and Gardens Festival, the aim of which is to raise the standard of village life. Efforts of these councils have included the establishment of beauty spots in the villages, organisation of a "peace unit" designed to help villagers settle their petty differences, planting of herbaceous borders along village roads, promotion of social activities in the village halls, and sponsorship of adult educational activities.



New Magistrate's Court, St. John's



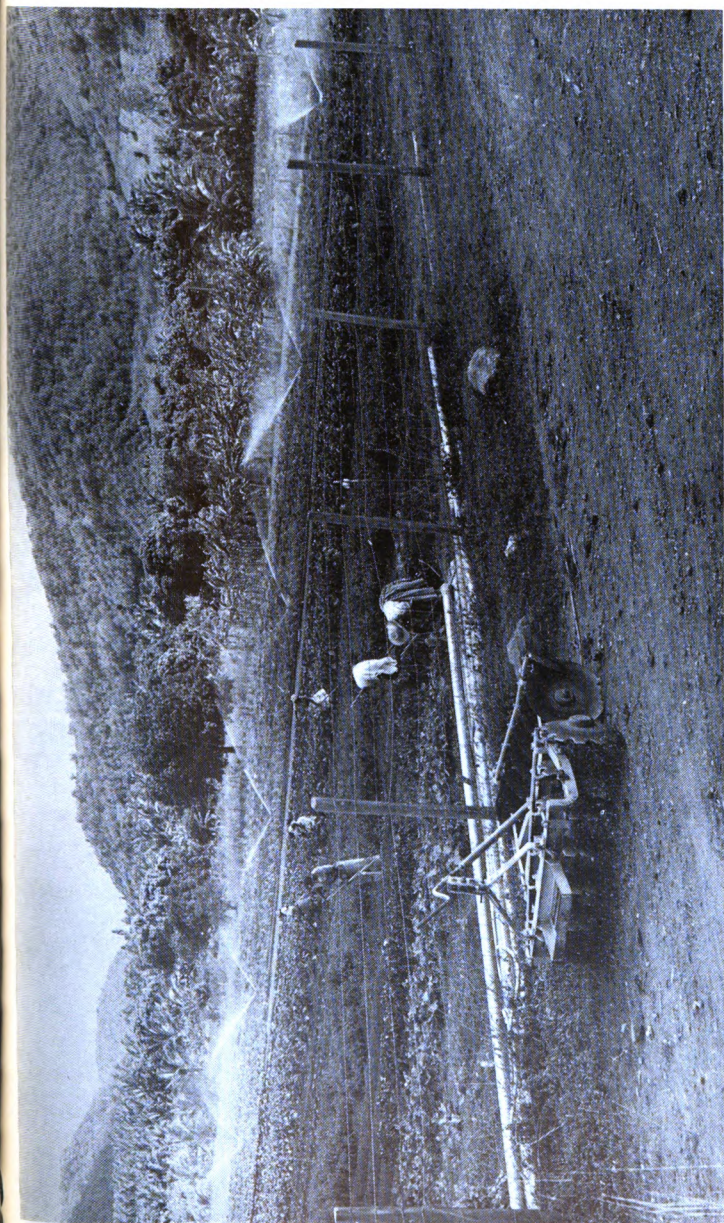
Government Officer's Quarters, Hillcrest, St. John's



New School at John Hughes



Labour Welfare Houses, Johnson's Point



*Irrigated Vegetable Production Plot at Claremonts
in Southern District*



Reconstruction and widening of St. John's—All Saints Highway



*Oil Refinery Storage Tanks for bunker fuel,
industrial fuel and diesel oil*

The following amounts were spent on the relief of destitution:

	1963	1964
	\$	\$
Outdoor pauper relief	50,052	52,074
Assistance to discharged lepers	5,164	5,627
Loans to discharged lepers	1,800	1,459
Assistance to discharged mental patients	923	867
Funeral expenses (paupers)	905	989

The average number of persons on the relief register during the two years was 1,213 (687 adults and 526 children).

At the Fiennes Institution for the care of the aged, an average of 128 inmates (56 males and 72 females) was maintained during the period under review.

The Antigua Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Blind Welfare Association continued their welfare activities, the latter with a Government grant-in-aid of \$1,998 per annum. The Industrial School for the Blind which is run by the Association continued to operate successfully.

Five Antiguan children in 1963 and four in 1964 were maintained at the Government's expense at the Trinidad School for Blind Children.

In 1963 and 1964 the Juvenile Courts dealt with 109 and 81 cases respectively. Over half the cases were either reprimanded or withdrawn, or dismissed. Twelve were put on probation and thirteen were sent to the Training School for boys. The Training School had a daily average roll of 25.70 in 1963 and 1964. The boys attended the nearby Government elementary school and out of school hours were engaged in gardening, scouting activities, handcrafts and games.

Chapter 8: Legislation

THIRTY-EIGHT Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council of Antigua during 1963 and 1964. Of these, the most important were:

An Ordinance to impose a tax on certain goods imported for local use or consumption.

An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the appointments of Hugh Burrowes to be or to act as a Magistrate.

An Ordinance to amend further the Small Charges Act.

An Ordinance to regulate the price of intoxicating liquor and other matters incidental thereto and connected therewith, with a view to the prevention of smuggling and the protection of the General Revenue.

An Ordinance to amend the law relating to betting, gaming and lotteries.

An Ordinance to amend further the Supreme Court Act.

An Ordinance to provide for the raising of loans from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the purposes of development, and for matters incidental thereto.

An Ordinance to amend further the Aliens Land Holding Regulation Act.

An Ordinance to authorise a further increase of pensions payable in respect of public service.

An Ordinance to amend further the Pensions Act.

An Ordinance to amend further the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act.

An Ordinance to regulate the making of certain insurance contracts.

An Ordinance to amend further the Immigration and Passport Act.

An Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of duties on the sales of land in cases where the vendors thereof have in respect of the development of such land or in respect of the establishment of any facilities on such land received the benefit of concessions by Government in aid of industry and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

An Ordinance to amend further the Companies Act.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands is constituted by the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands (Courts) Order in Council, 1959. This Court has jurisdiction throughout the colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. It is presided over by the Chief Justice or one of the five Puisne Judges who serve the various circuits throughout the jurisdiction.

Circuit Courts with a jury of nine for the trial of criminal cases are held in Antigua in the months of January, May and October. The Legal Assistant acting on behalf of the Attorney-General exercises the functions of the Grand Jury.

The Court of Summary Jurisdiction sits without a jury in the colony for the trial of civil cases where a sum of not more than \$720 is involved. The sittings of the court are fixed for the first day of every month. Cases of every type can be tried by the Supreme Court but, apart from the Magistrates' Court, the Summary Jurisdiction Court is the forum most resorted to. On the criminal side of the Supreme Court offences under the Larceny Act, which include burglary, house-breaking and all the more serious thefts, preponderate. Actions for trespass are the most numerous in the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

In civil matters, appeals from judgments and final orders of Judges of the Supreme Court and of Commissioners of the Supreme Court, lie to the British Caribbean Court of Appeal; appeals from interlocutory judgments of Judges of the Supreme Court and of Commissioners of the Supreme Court and appeals from judgments of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, lie to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands which is constituted by the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands (Courts) Order in Council, 1959. In criminal matters an appeal lies to the British Caribbean Court of Appeal against convictions on indictment.

Summary criminal offences and civil claims up to a limit of \$200 in contract and \$100 in tort are dealt with by the District Magistrates, whose jurisdiction is prescribed by the Magistrates' Code of Procedure Act (Cap. 61). Appeals from a Magistrate's decision go to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands.

*Summary of Criminal Cases heard in the Supreme Court
during the years 1963 and 1964*

1963

	Number Charged		Ac-	Charge	Con-
	Male	Female	quitted	with- drawn	vic- tived
Murder of wife or concubine	1	—	—	—	1
Other murders	1	—	—	—	1*
Attempted murder	1	—	—	—	1
Manslaughter	1	1	—	—	2
Rape	3	—	1	—	2
Unnatural Crimes	2	—	—	—	2
Other offences against the person	19	1	8	—	12
Offences against property	24	—	7	1	16
Other crimes	20	3	9	—	14
TOTAL	72	5	25	1	51

* Accused convicted of manslaughter

1964

	<i>Number Male</i>	<i>Charged Female</i>	<i>Ac- quitted</i>	<i>Charge with- drawn</i>	<i>Con- victed</i>
Murder of wife or concubine	—	—	—	—	—
Other murders	—	1	—	—	1*
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	1	—	—
Rape	1	—	1	—	—
Unnatural Crimes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	15	2	5	1	11
Offences against property	15	—	2	1	12
Other crimes	8	2†	1	3	6
TOTAL	40	5	10	5	30

* Accused convicted of manslaughter

† One conviction quashed on appeal

Table of Punishment

1963

<i>Number of Convictions</i>	<i>Bound Over</i>	<i>Fines</i>	<i>Com- pensation</i>	<i>Imprisonment with hard labour</i>	<i>Executed</i>
51	6	5	2	2 for 5 years 3 for 4 years 12 for 3 years 5 for 2 years 3 for 18 months 5 for 12 months 1 for 10 months 5 for 9 months 2 for 6 months	1

1964

<i>Number of Convictions</i>	<i>Bound Over</i>	<i>Fines</i>	<i>Com- pensation</i>	<i>Imprisonment with hard labour</i>	<i>Executed</i>
30	2	3	—	1 for 5 years 3 for 3 years 12 for 2 years 2 for 18 months 5 for 12 months 2 for 9 months	—

Persons dealt with in the Magistrate's Courts

1963

Crime or Offence	Total	Male	Female	Charge With- drawn	Found Not Guilty	Committed for trial in Supreme Court	Convicted Summarily			Bound over or otherwise disposed of
							Imprison- ment	Whipping	Fined	
Homicide	6	5	1	—	2	4				
Other offences against the person	338	221	117	55	49	20	10	2	141	61
Prædial Larceny	19	19	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	11
Malicious injuries to property	29	24	5	4	8	3	1	—	6	7
Offences against property (other than prædial larceny and malicious injuries to property)	162	144	18	27	43	30	17	1	33	11
Other Crimes	197	166	31	51	30	1	4	—	76	36
Offences against Revenue Laws, Muni- cipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the colony	568	530	38	105	64	—	2	—	311	86
Miscellaneous minor offences	1,258	711	547	459	178	—	14	—	282	325
Maintenance	1,031									

Persons dealt with in the Magistrate's Courts
1964

<i>Crime or Offence</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Charge With-drawn</i>	<i>Found Not Guilty</i>	<i>Committed for trial in Supreme Court</i>	<i>Convicted Summarily</i>			<i>Bound over or otherwise disposed of</i>
							<i>Imprison-ment</i>	<i>Whipping</i>	<i>Fined</i>	
Homicide	11	10	1	2	—	9	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	438	293	145	107	86	28	7	—	118	92
Praedial Larceny	22	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	12
Malicious injuries to property	25	17	8	6	4	2	—	—	7	6
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries to property)	140	130	10	30	36	21	19	—	25	9
Other Crimes	258	216	42	53	56	1	6	—	75	67
Offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the colony	800	731	69	175	64	—	—	—	448	113
Miscellaneous minor offences	1,205	742	463	412	197	—	4	—	246	345
Maintenance	885									

POLICE

Establishment and Strength

"A" Division of the "Antigua-Montserrat-Virgin Islands Police Service" was originally the "A" Division of the "Leeward Islands Police Force". The Divisional Headquarters is in St. John's, the capital of the colony. The establishment and strength of this Division, excluding the Fire Brigade, which is a Department of the Police Service, were as follows:

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>1963</i>		<i>1964</i>	
	<i>Estab- lish- ment</i>	<i>Strength at 31st December</i>	<i>Estab- lish- ment</i>	<i>Strength at 31st December</i>
Officers	3	3	3	3
Inspectors	4	4	4	5
S.P.O.s	42	42	47	44
Male Constables . .	80	72	80	58
Female Constables .	3	4	3	3
TOTAL .	132	125	137	113

Throughout that period the monthly strength of the Service fluctuated mainly as a result of resignations, dismissals and medical disqualifications and lack of suitable recruiting material locally. During the months of June, July and December 1963 the Service was under Establishment by 22, 25 and 23 respectively and there was an under-establishment of 27, 29 and 26 respectively during the months of May, September and November 1964.

The establishment and strength of the Fire Brigade were as follows:

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>1963</i>		<i>1964</i>	
	<i>Estab- lish- ment</i>	<i>Strength at 31st December</i>	<i>Estab- lish- ment</i>	<i>Strength at 31st December</i>
Inspector	1	1	1	1
S.P.O.s	7	7	8	8
Male Constables . .	22	17	22	17
TOTAL .	30	25	31	26

The Fire Brigade suffered from fluctuation of its strength as a result of the same causes which affected the Police Service but greater hardship was imposed on firemen because of the smaller establishment of that Department.

The Police establishment was increased in 1964 by one Sergeant and four Corporals. The establishment of the Fire Brigade was increased in 1964 by one Corporal to provide adequate control of personnel posted at the Airport. During the period under review

54 recruits were enlisted for service in the Force and trained at the Regional Police Training Centre, Barbados; 28 were recruited in 1963 and 26 in 1964.

Organisation and Administration

The "A" Division of the Service is sub-divided into the following sub-divisions which are respectively divided into the Police Station areas shown hereunder:

St. John's Sub-division: St. John's, Grays Farm, Coolidge.

Parham Sub-division: Parham, Willikies, Freetown.

All Saints Sub-division: All Saints, Liberta, Dockyard.

Bolans Sub-division: Bolans, Brookes.

Barbuda Sub-division: Barbuda.

There were twelve police stations in the colony.

For the purposes of administration "A" Division is divided into two sections: the Uniform Branch consisting of the personnel of all the Police Stations and the Specialist Branches consisting of:

Criminal Investigation Department and Criminal Record Office
Traffic Department

Licensing Department

Communication and Transport Department

Police Stores

Immigration Department

Special Branch

Fire Brigade.

Overseas Courses

During 1963, one Sergeant attended the Non-Gazetted Police Officers' six months' course at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon, and one Sergeant attended a similar course in 1964. One Corporal attended a six weeks' refresher course at the Regional Police Training Centre, Barbados, in 1963. In 1964, one Corporal attended a four months' course in Co-operatives in Canada and the Superintendent attended a Senior Officers' course of three months' duration at Tulliallan Police College, Scotland.

Local Constables

The strength of the Local Constables was reduced from 60 to 43 as the result of the departure from the colony of some Local Constables searching for more lucrative employment elsewhere. Thirty of the Local Constables were paid a retainer's fee of \$10.00 per month. They were required to perform four hours' police duties

and attend at least one lecture on police subjects monthly. Most of the paid Local Constables discharged their duties with zeal, common sense and efficiency.

Crime

During the period under review there was a slight decrease in crime (1.63 per cent in comparison with 1961-62). Thefts of property however showed an increase of 1.58 per cent, probably due to the constant rise of unemployment and the poor sugar-crops.

There was a marked increase of undetected crimes (26.34 per cent in comparison with 1961-62). This was due to the depleted strength of the Police Service and the inability of some of the personnel recruited to assimilate instructions due to their low educational standard. The failure to detect crime was aggravated by the unidentifiable nature of property stolen.

The turbulent slum area of Greenbay—Grays Farm—Gray Hill continued to contribute a very large percentage of the crime committed in the colony. Built-up areas such as St. Johnston's Village and Potters added to the problem of police patrols.

At the end of 1964 there were 3,862 sets of fingerprints on file, an increase of 134 during 1963-64. No criminal identification was made during the period under review.

The following crimes were dealt with by the Police during 1963-1964:

	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases convicted</i>	<i>Cases acquitted or withdrawn</i>	<i>Cases un- detected</i>	<i>Pending</i>
Offences against lawful authority	4	3	1	—	—
Offences against public morality	21	8	11	1	1
Offences against the person	496	272	155	33	36
Offences against property	1,169	209	94	766	100
Other offences against Penal Code	13	6	2	3	2

Juveniles

A hundred and twenty-two juveniles were convicted during 1963 and 1964 compared with 80 in 1961 and 1962. Seventy-three convictions were for crimes and 41 for minor offences. Most of the juveniles convicted were from St. John's and the suburbs. The following table shows the number of juveniles convicted in 1963 and 1964:

Year	Crimes		Minor Offences		Traffic Offences		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1963	48	5	17	—	1	—	66	5
1964	27	1	21	—	2	—	50	1

PRISONS

There is accommodation at the Antigua Central Prison for 120 males and 26 females with additional accommodation for six young offenders at the prison farm on the outskirts of St. John's. During the period under review the staff consisted of the Superintendent, 25 other officers, a matron and four female officers.

PRISON STATISTICS

	Number of Prisoners	Daily Average	Prisoners Received	Number Convicted	Number Remanded
January 1963	63	58.83	207	149	58
December 1963	67	(56.57 men 2.26 women)	(189 men 18 women)	(136 men 13 women)	(53 men 5 women)
January 1964	66	61.89	156	104	52 men
December 1964	71	(60.11 men 1.78 women)	(140 men 16 women)	(92 men 12 women)	

The general health of the prisoners was maintained at a high standard during 1963 and 1964.

The following table shows the number of cases of breaches of discipline by prisoners during the two year period and the manner in which they were dealt with:

	1963	1964
Loss of remission days, diet and cell	30	44
Diet and confinement to cells	32	48
Loss of remission days	27	36
Reprimanded	17	26
Punishment suspended	5	11
TOTAL	111	165

Carpentry, cabinet making, shoe-making, tin-smithing, tailoring, and the making and baking of bread are taught in the prison. At the prison farm, agriculture is practised; most of the provisions and vegetables used for prisoners' food are grown there, and charcoal is burnt and pigs reared by the prisoners. Prisoners are also employed in a limited capacity in the up-keep of recreation grounds, churchyards, Government yards and public cemeteries.

Prisoners work to an eight-hour day during the week except on Sundays when work ceases at 2 p.m. With the exception of cooking and baking and the necessary cleaning, no labour is performed on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Public Holidays.

All prisoners sentenced to six months and over earn one shilling per week, this amount being paid to them on their discharge.

Prisoners who serve short sentences are given small allowances by the After-Care Officer to help them to return to their homes, and to provide food for themselves during the first few days while seeking employment. The Salvation Army Officer acts as After-Care Officer.

During the period under review educational classes were conducted for the benefit of prisoners.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

THE public electricity supply undertaking is owned by the Government of Antigua and it is operated by the Electricity, Ice and Cold Storage Department. The undertaking was taken over by the Government from the former Antigua Electricity Board on the 1st January 1957 at which time the supply was obtained from two diesel-electric power stations at Coolidge which were commissioned during the last war by the United States Forces.

The combined installed capacity of these two stations amounted to 900 kilowatts, generated at 2,300 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles. These stations are no longer in general use although one is kept serviceable for emergency purposes; both will be retired by 1966.

In December 1959 the construction of a new power station building at Cassada Gardens was completed with two new diesel-electric groups, each having a capacity of 1,080 kilowatts, installed. These two groups generate at 6,600 volts, three phase, 60 cycles. A third diesel-electric set was installed during the early months of 1961. This set is also rated at 1,080 kilowatts, three-phase, 60 cycles, but generating voltage is at 11,000 volts, the output being converted by transformer to 6,600 volts.

Transmission is at 2,300 volts, 6,600 volts, and 11,000 volts. It is planned eventually, however, to operate the whole system at not less than 11,000 volts.

The standard supply to consumers is three phase, four wire, 400 volts between phases and 230 volts between phase and neutral, 60 cycles. Two small areas are supplied at 220/110 volts single phase, 3 wire, but it is proposed that these will ultimately be converted to the standard supply.

The total number of consumers as at December 1963 was 5,172, and at December 1964, 5,467.

During 1963 the units generated amounted to 10,244,810 kWhs and the peak load was 1,920 kW. During 1964 the figures were 11,624,270 kWhs and 2,340 kW respectively.

In 1964, revenue amounted to \$822,484 and expenditure (including loan charges) was \$579,240, giving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$243,244 or 43.5 per cent and a return of 20 per cent on capital invested. A loan of \$1,440,000 (W.I.) was arranged in July 1964, which will finance the purchase of transmission and distribution equipment for the next three to four years.

In July 1964 contracts were signed for the erection of a new steam-turbine/diesel electric power station at a cost of \$3,360,000 (W.I.). This station will contain two—1,500 kW diesel Electric Sets (to be commissioned in mid-1965) and two—3,000 kW turbine driven sets using oil fired steam boilers—these sets are due for commissioning at the end of 1965.

The new station will be tied in with that existing at Cassada Gardens to give an aggregate capacity of 12,240 kW, which should reasonably well meet system demands until 1970.

During the period under review, 11 KV lines have been extended to most parts of the island and rural electrification is programmed for 100 per cent expansion, taking in many of the villages hitherto remote from transmission lines.

At the end of 1964, connected load amounted to 4,230 kW giving a system load factor of 25 per cent and a station load factor of 55 per cent.

WATER SUPPLY

Improvements to Distribution System

In addition to general maintenance the Public Works Department laid over 20,000 ft. of pipe lines in extending and increasing the sizes of mains at a cost of approximately \$88,000. This includes the 6 in. line laid under a C.D. and W. Water Development Scheme which commenced in September 1964, to replace the 4 in. main from Buckleys at Coolidge. At the end of 1964 about two miles had been replaced.

Well Drilling

Thirty eight prospective holes were drilled under the U.S.A.I.D. Programme of which 14 will produce potable water. The amount spent under this programme by the end of 1964 was \$21,210.

Two wells in Blubber Valley and one in the Bendals Valley were put into operation and connected to the main to Grays Hill during this period. Towards the end of 1964 two wells in the Greencastle area were put into production to relieve the drought condition, increasing the yield from wells to the Urban area to a total of 580,000 gallons per day—an increase of 130,000 gallons per day.

The following dams and catchments were cleaned at a cost of \$9,980:

- (a) Wallings and Fig Tree Dams.
- (b) Body Ponds Reservoir (Cut banks and excavated Fisher Dam).
- (c) Liberta Stream.
- (d) St. Johnstone Village Stream.
- (e) Blubber Valley Stream (diverted).

BUILDINGS

The following buildings were completed from local funds:

New Magistrate's court.

Government Officers Quarters.

Pigott's Nurses Quarters.

The following were completed under C.D. and W. Schemes:

Nurses' Hostel.

John Hughes School and Teacher's house.

Meteorologist Staff Quarters.

Buildings under construction under C.D. and W. Schemes included the Princess Margaret School and an extension to Ottos School.

Buildings completed from other funds included Resident Tutor's quarters.

Maintenance of Buildings

Work on maintenance was carried out on many buildings. Some buildings which are several decades old are proving uneconomical to repair and are recommended for replacement.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

DURING the period under review two new by-passes were established, Moore's and Wehner's Roads; the former linking the Fort and Cemetery, and the latter the Ottos—Bendals main road with the Valley. Both of these roads are approximately half a mile long. The

entire length of Moore's was done in macadam and approximately 800 ft. surfaced in bitumen. Half of Wehner's was done in macadam and the remainder graded.

The road from Bethesda around Piccadilly to Mamora Bay was re-established; from Bethesda to the far side of Christian Hill in macadam and the remainder graded. This has now become one of the most popular drives in the island.

In 1964 the Factory Road from the Tomlinson's Junction to the bridge just before reaching the Sugar Factory (approximately 1.3 miles) and the All Saints Road from Ottos Schoolroom to Belmont (approximately 1.5 miles) were reconstructed. The former was diverted from Paynter's Pond to the third corner going east thus eliminating the two dangerous bends. Both roads were widened and curb and drains were put down on the latter as far as Bendals—St. Johnston's Village Junction on the northern side and to Timber Ghaut on the southern side.

Work on the Factory Road was done at a cost of approximately \$91,240.00 from local funds, that on the All Saints to St. Johnston's Village—Bendals Junction (0.4 miles) at a cost of \$36,157.00 also from local funds, and the remainder from C.D. & W. Funds and U.S.A.I.D., at the cost of \$88,186.00.

CIVIL AVIATION

Coolidge Airport, Antigua is situated approximately six miles north-east of the city of St. John. Built by the U.S. Government during World War II, it is operated by the Government of Antigua. Two runways are provided. Runway 10/28 is 5,000 ft. long and cannot be economically extended. Runway 07/25 which is 7,500 ft. long, caters for jet operation at the airport. Electric runway lighting is provided, along with taxiway and approach lighting, for runway 07/25. The Terminal Building, constructed in 1960, is sited on the north side of runway 07/25.

Six airlines operated scheduled services through Antigua during 1963–64—Pan American World Airways, British West Indian Airways, Trans Canada Airlines (now known as Air Canada), British Overseas Airways, Air France, and Leeward Islands Air Transport. Pan American World Airways operated Boeing 707, DC8, and DC7 aircraft on their services connecting Antigua with North and South America, Trinidad, Barbados, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, St. Croix and the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. British West Indian Airways operated Viscount aircraft southbound to Barbados, Trinidad, Martinique, Guadeloupe and St. Lucia, and northbound to Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Grand Cayman and Miami.

This company also operated Boeing 707 aircraft (chartered from BOAC) on services along the route London, New York, Antigua, Barbados and Trinidad. Connections between Antigua and the Windward and Leeward Islands were provided by BWIA's DC3 aircraft and by Heron aircraft on charter from Leeward Islands Air Transport. The latter aircraft also serve the islands of St. Thomas and Puerto Rico. Air Canada serves the Island with Vanguard aircraft during the off season and with DC8 jet aircraft during the tourist season. The route operated by Air Canada included Montreal, Toronto, Bermuda, Antigua, Barbados and Trinidad. British Overseas Airways Corporation operated Boeing 707 aircraft on the route Montreal, Bermuda, Antigua, Barbados and Trinidad. Leeward Islands Air Transport, based in Antigua, operated both scheduled and non-scheduled flights to the Windward and Leeward Islands, including the islands of Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Barbuda, Anguilla, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Puerto Rico, Dominica and Barbados. The Company operated Heron and Twin Bonanza aircraft. LIAT's aircraft fleet of two Herons and four Twin Bonanzas are all registered in Antigua. As a result of this ten Antigua Professional Pilots' Licences have been issued, of which five are current. Eighteen Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licences were issued and six U.S. and Canadian Professional Pilots' Licences have been validated in Antigua.

There were two aircraft accidents recorded during the period 1963-1964. Both involved LIAT aircraft of the Twin Bonanza series and were caused by failure of the landing gear. Neither caused injuries to personnel and the structural damage to the aircraft was limited.

Refuelling operations were carried out by Texaco Antilles Limited, which company later changed its name to Texaco West Indies Ltd. In February 1964, Shell Antilles & Guiana Limited resumed limited operation at Coolidge and still later in 1964 Esso Standard Oil S.A. Limited commenced operations at Coolidge. The aviation fuel supply depot of these three Companies is situated in the vicinity of the Terminal Building and hydrant refuelling positions are provided for four aircraft on the parking apron. Esso's refuelling is achieved by means of refuelling trucks. Deliveries of aircraft fuel of all grades rose from 444,147 gallons per month (average) in 1962 to 654,779 gallons in 1964.

Aeronautical telecommunications were maintained by International Aeradio (Caribbean) Limited, who operated according to a published schedule. This company maintained a VHF telephone and teleprinter link through the Eastern Caribbean and also maintained the navigational beacons and other aeronautical radio equip-

ment on the island. In 1964 an Air Traffic Control Zone was established around the island to assist in the effective control of aircraft using the airport. The Air Traffic Control service which controls this zone is provided by the Government of Antigua. Telephone communication links the airport with Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., and with other parts of the island.

The following schedule shows statistics of the operation of the airport during the period under review:

	1963		1964	
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>
Aircraft movements . . .	7,720	7,716	8,853	8,841
Passengers . . .	43,939	45,006	51,822	55,642

POST OFFICE

The Postal Department of Antigua consists of the General Post Office in St. John's, 12 sub post offices in country districts and one branch post office in the island of Barbuda.

While the Warden of Barbuda is the Branch Postmaster of that dependency, the sub post offices are operated by Sub Postmasters/Sub Postmistresses. The Post Office establishment is comprised of the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, and 59 other staff.

Two motor vans are maintained by the Post Office for delivering and collecting mails from the airport four times daily. The vans also collect and deliver mails daily to all Sub Post Offices, which operate a daily house to house mail delivery service.

During 1964 proposals for improving the efficiency of the postal services particularly in the rural areas, were submitted to the Planning Unit for inclusion in the territory's five year Development Plan.

Revenue from the sale of postage stamps represents a fair proportion of the island's total revenue, and this is likely to increase. During 1963-1964 the territory participated in three commemorative issues, the Freedom From Hunger Campaign and Red Cross Centenary during 1963, and the Shakespeare Centenary during 1964. It is proposed to provide a new definitive set of stamps in the very near future, and it is expected that the denominations of the set will conform more closely to the decimal currency of the territory.

The volume of mail business transacted is on the increase and this is reflected during the 1963-1964 period as follows:

	1963	1964
Surface mail received (bags) . . .	6,444	8,162
Surface mail despatched (bags) . . .	2,016	2,101
Air Mail received (bags) . . .	18,265	19,553
Air Mail despatched (bags) . . .	8,304	9,433
Parcels received (surface-number) . . .	16,824	15,516
Parcels received (air-number) . . .	5,298	5,801
Parcels despatched (surface-number) . . .	2,016	2,003
Parcels despatched (air-number) . . .	1,371	1,309

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The colony's public telephone system is owned by the Government and operated by the Telephone Department.

There are four public telephone exchanges in service, as follows:

<i>Exchange</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Capacity:</i>		<i>Number of Telephone Stations in Service</i>
		<i>Subscribers' Lines</i>	<i>Operators' Positions</i>	
St. Johns	24 Volt C.B.	800	4	1,008
Parham	Magneto	50	1	46
All Saints	Magneto	50	1	34
Coolidge	24 Volt C.B.	200	2	96
TOTAL		1,100	8	1,184

In the St. John's and Coolidge exchange areas the monthly tariff is as follows:

	<i>District Exchange Lines</i>	<i>Party Lines</i>	<i>Extensions</i>
Business Lines	\$8.50	\$6.50	\$2.00
Residential Lines	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$2.00

In addition there is a monthly mileage charge of 75 cents per half-mile in respect of installations beyond a distance of one mile from the St. John's Exchange and one half mile from the Coolidge Exchange.

In the All Saints and Parham exchange areas the monthly tariff is as follows:

	<i>District Exchange or Party Lines</i>	<i>Extensions</i>
Business Lines	\$3.60	\$1.68
Residential Lines	\$2.40	\$1.68

There are no additional charges made in respect of local calls; the tariffs include the rental and unlimited number of local calls.

Plans have been made for the reconstruction of the system to an Island wide automatic system. This conversion is expected to commence in 1965 and will be completed in 1966.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Messrs. Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintain overseas wireless telegraphy and radio telephone services. The company has a reception office in St. John's and a radio station at Clare Hall, a distance of approximately two miles from St. John's. The radio station and office are inter-connected by means of cable circuits.

The overseas radio telephone service is linked with the public telephone network, thereby enabling telephone subscribers to make overseas calls from their premises.

Messrs. Cable & Wireless accept telegrams from Barbuda which are sent over a radio telephone circuit. The Barbuda terminal is owned and operated by the Government.

During 1960 the Antigua Broadcasting Service replaced its 40 watt transmitter on 3.255 megacycles with a 500 watt transmitter on the frequency of 640 kilocycles. This was subsequently changed to 620 kilocycles in August 1964. The programme was also increased from 5 hours to 40 hours a week, with provisions for additional hours during hurricane warnings, cricket matches, etc.

Messrs. Leeward Islands Air Transport Service Ltd. continued to operate a point to point circuit in connection with their inter-island aeronautical services.

A coast station established in 1955 at English Harbour operates principally for communication with yachts.

SHIPPING

Communication between Antigua and the United Kingdom is maintained by vessels of the Harrison Line, The Royal Netherland Line, and two vessels, the *Vanguard* and the *Valiente*, operated by Messrs. Bookers of British Guiana.

Cargo service from Canada is handled by Saguenay Shipping Limited, which make bi-monthly calls at St. John's. They also offer limited passenger service.

Vessels of the Atlantic Line and Booth Line make regular monthly calls from Miami and New York with cargo including frozen foods.

The Federal Ships, *Palm* and *Maple*, maintain fortnightly service bringing passengers and cargo which includes a large amount of Trinidad and Jamaica cement.

The M.V. *Ripon* maintains a regular service between the islands and calls at this port once monthly with rice from British Guiana.

RETURN OF SHIPPING INTERNATIONAL AND INTER ISLAND

ENTERED

YEAR	ALL SHIPPING			SAILING VESSELS			SAILING VESSELS (PETROLEUM)			MOTOR VESSELS (DRY CARGO)			TANKERS		
	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Dis-charged (Tons)	Pas-sengers Landed	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Dis-charged (Tons)	Pas-sengers Landed	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Dis-charged (Tons)	Pas-sengers Landed	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Dis-charged (Tons)	Pas-sengers Landed	Number of Ships Entered	Cargo Dis-charged (Tons)	Pas-sengers Landed
1963	680	91104.80	4,634	277	285.40	—	—	—	—	355	50199.48	—	48	*40619.92	—
1964	765	115017.79	1,889	311	2428.79	—	—	—	—	409	62606.48	—	45	*49982.52	—

* Petroleum

CLEARED

YEAR	ALL SHIPPING			SAILING VESSELS			SAILING VESSELS (PETROLEUM)			MOTOR VESSELS (DRY CARGO)			TANKERS		
	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Pas-sengers Em-barked	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Pas-sengers Em-barked	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Pas-sengers Em-barked	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Pas-sengers Em-barked	Number of Ships Cleared	Cargo Loaded (Tons)	Pas-sengers Em-barked
1963	680	25423.38	1,739	277	500	—	—	—	—	355	24923.38	—	48	—	—
1964	765	11610.73	2,015	311	700	—	—	—	—	409	10910.73	—	45	—	—

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

THERE are two newspapers: *The Workers' Voice* (the official organ of the Antigua Trades and Labour Union), published daily except Mondays and the day following a public holiday, with a daily circulation of 1,500, and the *Antigua Star* now tri-weekly with an estimated circulation of 3,000 per issue.

BROADCASTING

The broadcasting station with a 500 watt transmitter operated a total of 51½ hours weekly: Monday to Saturday, 6.30 a.m.—8.30 a.m., 12 noon—2 p.m., 6 p.m.—9 p.m.; Saturdays until 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 12 noon—2 p.m., 4 p.m.—10.30 p.m.

During 1964 a C.D. & W. Grant of £11,400 (\$54,720.00) was obtained for the further improvement of the broadcasting station and equipment including a 5 kW transmitter has been ordered.

FILMS

There are two commercial cinemas (35 mm.) in the City of St. John's and one in Parham. The Government 16 mm. mobile cinema service continued to give shows in the villages and in St. John's on occasions. One other mobile 16 mm. unit was operated by a private company.

Assistance was again received from the British Central Office of Information and the Canadian Trade Commission for the West Indies in connection with the supply of films.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Information material consisting of prepared articles, film strips, films, periodicals, and other material sent by the British Central Office of Information and the United States Information Service were distributed to Government Departments, clubs, the press and community councils.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

THE Antigua Defence Force was re-established in 1956 and has a strength of five officers and 50 other ranks. His Honour the Administrator is *ex officio* Commander-in-Chief of the Force. The Commanding Officer is Captain D. C. R. Gardiner.

Sergeant D. Blackman was promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in 1963 in place of 2nd Lieutenant F. A. Clarke who resigned, and in 1964 he was further promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Captain Hatch-Syrett (Chaplain) was appointed to a Parish in Montserrat in 1964, and his place has remained unfilled to date. Lieutenant O. T. Hill is on study leave in Canada. The remaining officer is Captain H. A. A. Tomlinson (M.O.).

The annual camp in 1963 was held at Indian Town. At this Camp Captain Gardiner was presented with the Efficiency Decoration by the Administrator. The 1964 Camp was held at Elliotts with the assistance of the Senior Naval Officer, West Indies. Corporal Jennings of the Royal Marines was attached to the Force during its camp and instructed the Force in fieldcraft and weapon handling.

Chapter 14: Tourism

OWING to lack of funds, the Antigua Tourist Board was unable to maintain overseas representation. This was the situation until November 1963 when representatives of the Antigua Hotel Association and the Antigua Tourist Board made a successful promotional tour of the United Kingdom and Europe, and again in May 1964 under the sponsorship of BOAC. In October 1964 sponsored by Pan American Airways, the Hotel Association undertook a promotional tour of major United States cities. Much of the benefit of these tours is lessened due to lack of proper follow-up which the Tourist Board cannot afford to institute.

The hotels continued their individual promotion in the United States, Canada and United Kingdom and a short colour film on the island was produced and distributed by three of the resort hotels. This film could not be used by the Antigua Tourist Board because it was too selective.

The continued interest and assistance of the Eastern Caribbean Commission Offices in Montreal and in the United Kingdom were greatly appreciated and through Mr. David Sheppard requests for information, previously forwarded through the now closed Antigua Tourist Information Centre, New York, continued to be received.

The majority of the advertising of Antigua was done by the airlines; they assisted with the distribution of all available literature.

This dissemination of information was inadequate to meet the increasing interest in Antigua being shown not only by North Americans and Europeans but by people as far away as India, New Zealand and Japan.

Visitors to the Island

There is an urgent need for funds for an aggressive advertising programme; it is evident that Antigua has a generous measure of natural tourist attractions as the number of visitors to the island continues to increase each year, despite the number of complaints received regarding the difficulty of obtaining proper information on the island. The number of tourists arriving during the years 1960-63 was:

		<i>By Air</i>	<i>Cruise Ship</i>
1960	. . . . .	25,380	4,241
1961	. . . . .	26,512	2,560
1962	. . . . .	35,101	2,080
1963	. . . . .	43,272	8,951

The greatest number of visitors during 1963 arrived in January, February, March and August. 20,545 came from the U.S.A., 9,270 from Canada, and 7,334 from other West Indian islands.

The increased figure shown in cruise ship visitors for 1963 included fortnightly calls of the two ships of the West Indies Shipping Service. Apart from those calls, 20 cruise ships called in 1963.

Hotels

There have been additions to many of the existing hotels and with the opening of the 100 room Marmora Bay Hotel and Casino in December 1964 Antigua now has 23 hotels and five guest houses with a total of 856 rooms and 1,712 beds. This includes one hotel at Coco Point, Barbuda, with 14 rooms.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE colony of Antigua comprises the islands of Antigua with its dependencies of Barbuda and Redonda, the last named of which is a rocky islet about half a square mile in extent. The area of Antigua is 108 square miles, and Barbuda 62 square miles. They lie between the 61st and 62nd degrees of west longitude and between 17th and 18th degrees of north latitude.

Antigua has deeply indented shores which are lined by reefs and shoals, but there are many natural harbours. The island is, in the main, low-lying. The highest ground is in the south-west, which is of volcanic origin and whence Boggy Peak rises to 1,330 feet; in the north and east it is undulating and flat, and is composed of calcareous marls and coarse sandstone, while the central portion is of clay formation.

The absence of high hills and forest growth distinguishes Antigua from the rest of the Leeward group. There are no rivers and few springs in the islands, so that it is frequently subject to severe droughts, but the mean annual rainfall is between 43 and 45 inches. The climate of Antigua is drier than that of most of the other West Indian Islands and is delightful from the end of November to the beginning of May, when the north-east trade winds begin to fail. The hot season then sets in, during which the weather is generally rainy. The shade temperature seldom exceeds 90° F.

Barbuda lying 25 miles due north of Antigua is a flat coral island, 143 feet at its highest point, with a very large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of land.

Chapter 2: History

ANTIGUA was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1493 on his second voyage to the West Indies. He named it after a church, Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Seville. The Spaniards attempted to settle in the island in 1520 but they found it too dry. The French under d'Esnambuc made an abortive attempt at settlement in 1629,

but abandoned it in favour of the richer soil of St. Kitts. Antigua was eventually colonised in the year 1632 by Sir Thomas Warner. In the early years the settlers suffered much from raids by the Caribs.

At that time the chief crop was tobacco but in the second half of the seventeenth century it was found that sugar was more profitable. This required heavy labour. At first, the defeated armies in the English Civil Wars were sent as slaves or indentured workers to the plantations in the West Indies, but when these were found to give indifferent results in the tropical climate, the trade in slaves from Africa began and it was at its height throughout the eighteenth century. The operation of sugar estates became extremely profitable and the wars between the English and French were much concerned with the possession of the sugar islands. Antigua was the only British island to possess a good harbour and English Harbour was the dockyard for the British West Indies throughout the period. Though on one occasion the French made a successful landing on Antigua, the island never passed out of British hands and shows no trace of French influence.

Antigua emancipated its slaves in 1834, four years before the general emancipation in British territories. This led at first to some difficulty in obtaining labour for the sugar estates. A disastrous fire in 1841, an earthquake which destroyed the Cathedral in St. John's in 1843, and a hurricane which did £100,000 damage in 1847 were serious economic blows. There have since been several periods of relative prosperity and depression according to the price of sugar.

The Naval Dockyard at English Harbour was closed in 1854, and re-opened in November 1961 as a restored historic monument and yachting centre. In 1943 an air base was leased to the United States Government and an airfield was constructed and occupied by the United States Air Force until 1949. It is now used for civil aviation and is a first-class airport in the link between Trinidad and Jamaica.

The following are some important events in the colony's history between 1600 and 1964:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1625	Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis and Barbuda taken under Royal Protection by patent under the Great Seal of England, 13th September.
1632	Antigua and Montserrat colonised from St. Christopher by Sir T. Warner and his son.
1640-47	Sugar industry introduced into the Leeward Islands.
1661	Barbuda colonised from Antigua.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1666	Antigua invaded and plundered by the French.
1667	By the Treaty of Breda (21st July), Antigua together with Montserrat and the English part of St. Christopher declared English.
1671	Leeward Islands separated from Barbados. Commission to Sir Charles Wheeler as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands with headquarters at Nevis (25th January).
1681	Antigua devastated by a hurricane.
1689	Fortification of Monk's Hill started.
1690	Earthquake destroyed much of St. John's.
1696	Antigua selected as the seat of Government of the Leeward Islands.
1710	Governor Parke killed in St. John's.
1725	Naval Dockyard started at English Harbour.
1769	Disastrous fire in St. John's.
1786	Visit to Antigua of Prince William Henry in the frigate <i>Pegasus</i> with Captain Nelson of H.M.S. <i>Boreas</i> in attendance.
1805	Villeneuve's fleet anchored off St. John's for five days before Trafalgar engagement.
1816	Antigua, Barbuda and Montserrat constituted a separate Government, while St. Christopher, Nevis Anguilla and the Virgin Islands were made a separate colony.
1834	Slavery abolished.
1842	Diocese of Antigua formed.
1843	Earthquake destroyed the Cathedral of St. John's.
1847	Hurricane did £100,000 worth of damage.
1854	Naval Dockyard at English Harbour closed.
1871	Federation of the Leeward Islands. Hurricane in Antigua.
1873	Church of England disestablished.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1920	Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in H.M.S. <i>Renown</i> .
1937	Presidential Legislative Council reconstituted.
1950	Two severe hurricanes struck Antigua and Barbuda in the space of 12 days, causing great damage.
1955	Visit of H.R.H. Princess Margaret.
1956	De-federation of the Leeward Islands. Ministerial system introduced.
1958	Inauguration of West Indies Federation. Visit to Antigua of first Governor-General.
1960	The Administrator became Queen's Representative. Appointment of Antigua's first Chief Minister and election of first Speaker of Legislative Council. Visit of H.R.H. the Princess Royal. Honeymoon visit of H.R.H. the Princess Margaret and her husband, Mr. Anthony Armstrong-Jones. Visit of Sir Winston and Lady Churchill.
1961	Re-opening of the Dockyard, English Harbour on 14th November. Visit of the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., Prime Minister, and Lady Dorothy Macmillan.
1962	Dissolution of West Indies Federation. Visit of H.R.H. the Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon.
1964	Visits of H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, H.R.H. Princess Alice and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE advanced form of constitution introduced on 1st January 1960, in accordance with Letters Patent of 1959, still continued in force. Under this constitution the Administrator is the Queen's Representative. The Hon. V. C. Bird continued to hold office as Chief Minister. The Legislative Council comprised 10 elected members, two nominated members, a Speaker (Hon. D. W. Hurst) and an *ex officio* member, the Principal Law Officer (Attorney-General).

The Executive Council, the principal instrument of policy, consists of the Administrator as chairman, one *ex officio* member (the Attorney-General), the Chief Minister who is also Minister of Finance, the Minister of Trade, Production and Labour, the Minister of Social Services, the Minister of Public Works and Communications and one Member without portfolio. The Ministers and the Member without portfolio are appointed by the Administrator on the advice of the Chief Minister. The executive functions of the Government are carried out through the usual Government departments under their respective heads.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

STANDARD imperial weights and measures are used in the colony. Periodical examination of weights and measures by Government inspectors is provided by law.

Chapter 5: Reading List

GENERAL

- ASPINALL, SIR A. *Handbook of the West Indies*. West India Committee, 1929.
- ASPINALL, SIR A. *Pocket Guide to the West Indies*. Methuen, 1960.
- BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. *Leeward Islands: an Economic Survey*. 1960.
- FODOR's *Guide to the Caribbean, Bahamas and Bermuda*. Fodor's Modern Guides Inc., 1963.
- The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book*. Thomas Skinner.

HISTORICAL

- BLACKBURN, SIR KENNETH. *The Romance of English Harbour*, 3rd Edition. (Obtainable from The Friends of English Harbour, Government House, Antigua). 1959.

BURNS, SIR ALAN. *History of the British West Indies*. Allen & Unwin, 1954.

FROUDE, J. A. *The English in the West Indies*. Longmans Green, 1888.

HARLOW, VINCENT T. *Christopher Codrington, 1668-1710*. Clarendon Press, 1928.

HARPER, BESSIE. *A Short History of the heads of Government of the Island of Antigua*. St. John's, Government Printer, 1962.

OLIVER, VERE. *History of the Island of Antigua*. Mitchell & Hughes, 1894-99. 3 vols.

PARRY, J. H. and SHERLOCK, P. M. *A Short History of West Indies*, 2nd edition, Macmillan, 1963.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable, if in print, from the Government Printer, Antigua)

Antigua, Montserrat and Virgin Islands Gazette. Antigua Government Printing Office. Weekly.

A List of the Birds known from Antigua, B.W.I., by Stuart T. Danford. Antigua Government Printing Office, 1933.

Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Organisation of the Sugar Industry of Antigua. London, Crown Agents, 1949.

Reports on the Geology of the Leeward and British Virgin Islands, by P. H. A. Martin-Kaye. 1959.

Report on the Sugar Industry of Antigua, by S. Roltenburg. 1960.

Leeward Islands Census for 1960. Bulletin No. 11 of the West Indian Population Census. Jamaican Department of Statistics, 1962.

(Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office)

Report of the Leeward and Windward Islands Constitutional Conference held in London, June 1959. Cmnd. 804.

Report of the East Caribbean Federation Conference, 1962. Cmnd. 1746.

Federation of East Caribbean Territories: Report of the Fiscal Commissioner, 1963. Cmnd. 1991.

Federation of East Caribbean Territories: Report of the Civil Service Commission. 2 vols. Cmnd. 1992.

O'LOUGHLIN, CARLEEN. *A Survey of the Economic Potential and Capital Needs of the Leeward Islands, Windward Islands and Barbados.* D.T.C. Overseas Research Publication No. 5. 1963.

Report of the Antigua Constitutional Conference, 1966. Cmnd. 2963.

APPENDIX

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes initiated or in progress during 1963 and 1964

	<i>Description of Scheme</i>	<i>Total Grant Approved \$</i>	<i>Total Issues \$</i>
D.2237 A	Acquisition of land at Five Islands	7,878	7,878
D.2749 & A	Bendals Road	5,063	4,938
D.3096 & A & B	Nurses Hostel	81,815	79,186
D.3157 & A, B, C, D	Additional Airport Facilities	187,485	176,945
D.3290	Extension of Water Services to All Saints Extension	1,510	747
D.3385 A & B	Employment of Architectural Staff	29,045	23,850
D.3510	Improvement of Water Supply	8,325	7,786
D.3907	Liberta Civic Centre Compensation	2,500	2,500
D.4151	Employment of Colonial Engineer	2,462	2,167
D.4169	Recurrent Costs of Students at Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute	4,400	3,700
D.4227	Employment of Temporary Staff at Public Works	36,648	28,700
D.4421	Central Cotton Station	56,021	55,085
D.4560 A	Quarters for Meteorological Staff in Antigua	5,625	4,000
D.4629	Purchase and Installation of Equipment for Abattoir, Public Market	12,460	11,460
D.4684	Princess Margaret School	28,125	28,125
D.5045	Livestock Development, Belmont Estate	10,000	8,200
D.5172	Exploration Investigation Resources and Utilisation of Water	5,445	5,445
D.5173	Playing Fields, Liberta School	3,500	3,500
D.5245	Construction of New Administration Building and Out-Patients Department (Holberton Hospital)	71,561	63,980
D.5293	Improvement to Surfaces of Certain Roads in Antigua	20,815	20,815

D.5312	Construction of School at John Hughes	34,576	5,330
D.5313	Construction of School at Five Islands	22,656	30,000
D.5333	Establishment of Livestock Finishing Area and Purchase of Bull	5,417	11,700
D.5437	Extension, Princess Margaret School	43,285	6,146
D.5438	Extension, Ottos School	20,000	7,000
D.5466	Extension of Electric Power to Rural Areas (<i>Loan</i>)	6,146	—
D.5517 A	Eradication of <i>Aedes Aegypti</i>	9,265	10,400
D.5762	Airport Fire and Rescue Equipment	5,000	2,700
D.5780	Improvement to Broadcasting Service	11,400	10,000
D.5808	Central Cotton Station	5,174	—
D.5832	Water Development	58,996	—
D.5883	Extension of Sea Wall	14,905	10,000
D.5905	Purchase of an Ambulance	1,667	—
D.5933	Construction of Roads	50,000	—
D.6098	Furniture for Schools	7,913	14,000
D.6118	Airport Fire and Rescue Facilities	14,500	—
D.6174	Potters School	19,657	—
D.6218	Water Relief	27,820	—

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